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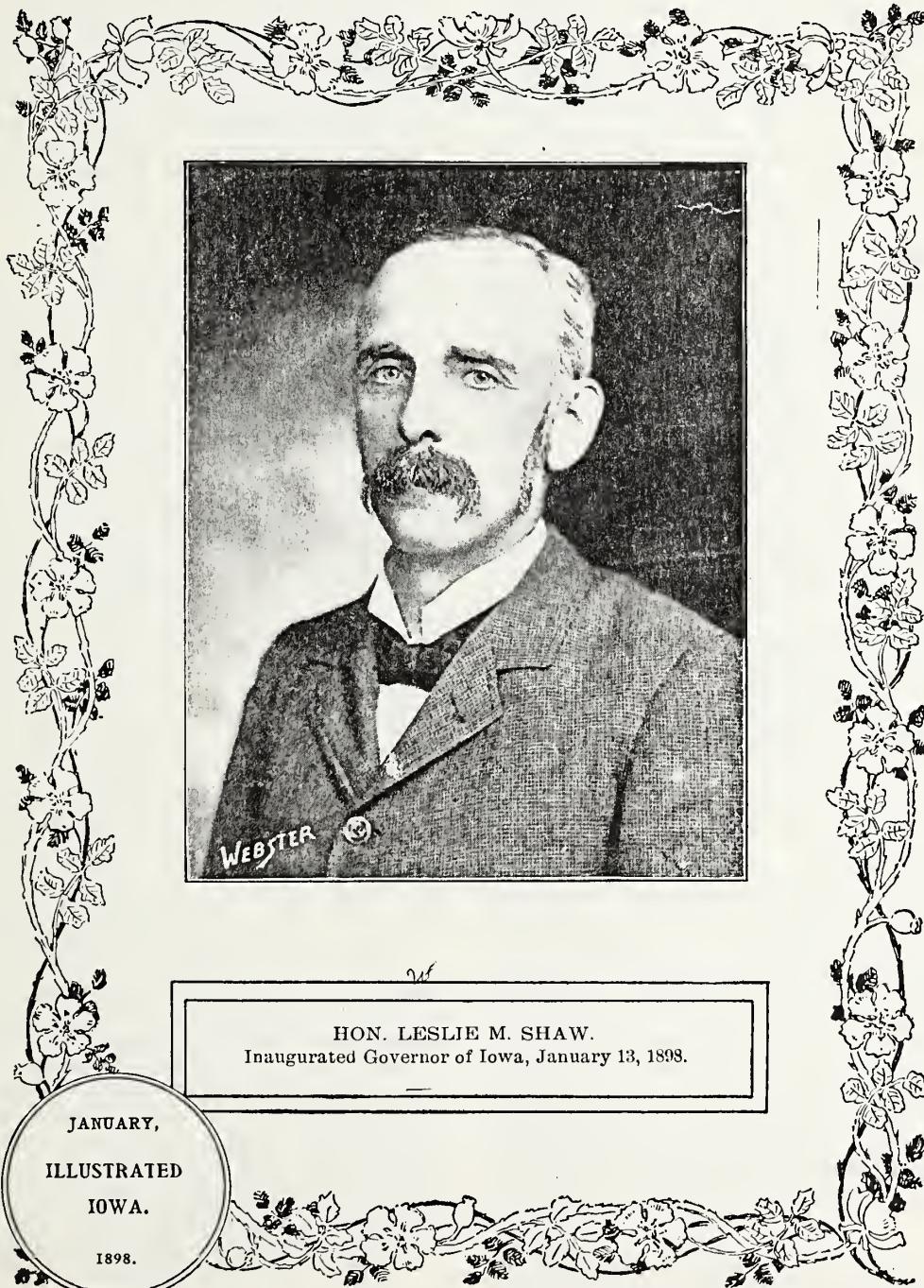
ILLUSTRATED IOWA

(Successor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Established 1890.)

Saturday Review, Vol. XVI, No. 26.
Illustrated Iowa, Vol. 1, No. 1.

DES MOINES, IOWA, JANUARY, 1898.

TERMS { One year, \$1.50.
Single copies, 15 cents.





This, the first number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA, goes to a great many people, in and out of Iowa, as the successor of *The Saturday Review*, a newspaper that was established in Des Moines in 1890 and that continued to occupy a large place in the journalism and to exercise a large influence in the affairs of that city until, for the express purpose of being succeeded as it now is, it was discontinued with the last week of 1897. *The Saturday Review* was a paper characterized by large individuality. ILLUSTRATED IOWA will fail of its purpose if it shall not be similarly characterized in its wider field. The reader will, we surmise, recognize in this initial number a somewhat extreme departure from the beaten path. The more extreme this departure may seem, the better will the editor and publishers be pleased, it being assumed, of course, that the departure will be recognized as being along worthy lines and that the enterprise is being inaugurated in a manner to commend itself to the more intelligent and the more discriminating reading public—for it is to this class of citizens that ILLUSTRATED IOWA must look for whatever of success may attend its publication.

The editor of ILLUSTRATED IOWA has resided in Iowa for a little more than twenty-one years. For all but about five years of that period he has been actively engaged in newspaper employment, and all but six months of the time as editor of some journal. He was for nearly five years in charge of the *Indianola Tribune*, a county-seat weekly, which "Father" Clarkson, so long the agricultural editor of the *Iowa State Register*, unqualifiedly declared to be "the model county paper" of Iowa. It was distinctive in its field. ILLUSTRATED IOWA's editor was also, for a little more than eight years, editor of the *Saturday Evening Mail*, a Des Moines weekly. That paper was recognized by readers and newspaper men as the representative of its class in the West. *The Saturday Review*, of which he was editor for about five years, was described in a letter written February 25, 1897, by Mr. Marc G. Perkins, the Omaha manager of the American Press Association, as "the most tasty and neatly gotten up paper in the State of Iowa." In a letter written a few weeks previously, Mr. S. S. Pratt, the New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, referred to it as "the best finished publication of its kind in America." *Newspaperdom*, the leading American journal of the craft, was wont to consider *The Review* as a model seldom approached, and in no instance fully equaled, its editor crediting it with having realized an ideal that practically put the paper into a class by itself. *The Review* was an intensely local newspaper, distinguished chiefly for the battles it waged—and won—on behalf of the cause of municipal betterment.

The successes of the past are referred to in the hope that they may contribute to future prestige. In the three ventures that the writer has been identified with, gratification and reward have come in the form of recognition of the superiority of each publication in its chosen field. It is the ambition of its editor that ILLUSTRATED IOWA shall win recognition among Iowans and others interested in our beautiful State as a publication so happy in conception and so worthy in execution that it shall be deemed an indispensable visitor to every home in which there is the average of intelligence, of patriotism and of appreciation of efforts that appeal to the more progressive side of human nature.

The present one is, of course, a first number. As such it is not all, nor near all, that we could wish it to be, and yet we do not feel that there is occasion for apologizing for shortcomings. Its predecessor rounded out a final year and completed a final volume of existence. Work upon it demanded

close and earnest application until "the last forms were locked" and the last copy of the paper mailed. A multitude of details incident to the closing of the business of the old and the inaugurating of that of the new has made relentless demand since. It was announced in the two closing numbers of the old publication that the appearance of the January number of its successor would necessarily be delayed until near the close of the month. An even greater delay than was anticipated was necessary, but we are confident that under the circumstances this will be excused. There will be similar, but not so great, delay in the issuing of the February number and probably some tardiness incident to that for March, but, these three months out of the way, we are quite confident that ILLUSTRATED IOWA may thereafter be expected regularly by or before the fifth day of each month. And each number will, we hope, be to some extent an improvement upon its predecessor.

Concerning the purpose of the publication it may almost be said that it is manifest in the number before the reader. ILLUSTRATED IOWA will aim to tell the story of our own State—will aim to tell it correctly and, as time goes on, with a reasonable degree of fullness, but in a bright and attractive way. Iowa as a State has gotten two years past its golden anniversary. Its active territorial history runs back well toward a century mark. Old landmarks are being rapidly obliterated, and the men and women who, with their own lips or pens, can tell portions of the story that within a short time will be invaluable as history are rapidly stepping from the scene of action, so that matters that should be gathered for preservation while available will, except as they may be saved by those engaged in gathering up the fragments, have become hopelessly lost. ILLUSTRATED IOWA will endeavor to gather and put in form for permanent preservation many of those fragments. It will not attempt to write the history of Iowa in consecutive manner. It will rather strive, on the plan of securing here a little and there a little, to put before its patrons in an interesting way, with carefully written text and accurately engraved illustration, many incidents in the story of the State that will tend to broaden the reader's knowledge as to what Iowa has been, give a more comprehensive survey of what it is, and enable a better forecast of what it may be.

Therefore ILLUSTRATED IOWA will not deal merely with the past. The present will demand a large share of its attention. We imagine, speaking of the present, that the description which appears in this first issue of one of the State's large philanthropic institutions will be read by the average reader, not only with an intense interest but with somewhat of surprise as well. The editor himself had a very crude idea, prior to his visit to Independence, of the manner in which the insane of the State were being cared for or of the number there are of these mind-afflicted fellow-citizens to be looked after as wards of the State. Other similar articles, descriptive of other State institutions, will follow regularly, or at frequent intervals, in such manner that within a reasonable season the regular subscriber will have complete and illustrated descriptions of all of the sixteen different benevolent, educational and penal institutions of Iowa.

In the matter of subjects for treatment by description and illustration, or editorially, ILLUSTRATED IOWA intends allowing itself large latitude. It must do so in order to do justice to the State it will attempt to represent. Few people have anything like an adequate idea of Iowa's magnitude, or the history that pertains to its past or the variety of interests that have connection with its present or concern



its future. There are many things to be told about the State that will surprise some of even its oldest and supposedly best-posted residents. Few people, for instance, that there is in Iowa scenery almost, or quite, as picturesque as that of any in the country. Yet there is such, and quite a little of it. And it is pleasant to note, incidental to such a statement as this, that the glimpse of Iowa first afforded a white man, as far back as 1673, included a choice bit of such picturesqueness, as is indicated by reproductions on other pages. The picturesque features of Iowa will have attention in this journal.

To undertake, however, to outline in full the purpose of this new publication would consume too much space. Suffice it to say, by way of a closing word on that score, that in its chosen field it will endeavor to be enterprising, comprehensive and discriminating—in text, readable as well as instructive; in illustration, artistic; in "make-up," a typographical work of art; in style, dignified but not stilted. And one thing we would have distinctively understood, is that it will not aspire to classification as a literary magazine; its purpose, as this first number should evidence, will be other than literary. It may occasionally publish a poem, a story or an essay by an Iowa author, but when it does so there will usually be other reasons than that of literary merit alone.

Business considerations seem to make it proper to correct, before concluding this introductory chat, a report that for a few weeks, inspired apparently by motives of an ulterior character, has been somewhat industriously circulated, more particularly in Des Moines.

The Saturday Review's subscription list has not been sold. Neither has it ever been offered for sale. Neither, had an offer for its purchase been made, would such an offer—except it were of an extraordinary character—have been even considered. Health considerations on the part of the editor, belief by publishers and editor that the larger domain of the State offered an opportunity for a successful publication of the character of the one now in evidence, and the fulfillment of a desire long cherished to launch such a publication—these were the motives that induced the abandonment of the local and the entering upon the general field.

And such was the estimate that the editor and publishers put upon the relationship which had existed between the old paper and its readers, and such was their opinion of the intelligence and the progressive spirit of those patrons, that they assumed that, simply as a matter of course, prac-

tically all of the patrons to *The Review* would wish to be considered as subscribers to its successor and so, without ceremony, the list was simply transformed from the one to the other.

And it is only proper to add that if the expressions made, verbally and otherwise, since the announcement was formally made are to be relied upon as fairly representative of the sentiment that exists among old patrons, the assumption was wholly justified. Those expressions have been gratifying, indicating, as they have, that nearly all of the supporters of the old publication may be counted upon as being already enrolled as permanent subscribers to the new.

Yet we would have it understood, and very clearly, that the assumption referred to was of an entirely friendly character. In no instance do we claim that it implies any obligation on the part of a subscriber to continue as such except there may be a real desire to do so. A simple request from any patron of *The Review*, who may not desire to be a subscriber to ILLUSTRATED IOWA, will result in the removal of that subscriber's name from the list, it being expected, of course, that there shall be a prompt discharge of any obligation of a financial character that may exist.

It will be noted that ILLUSTRATED IOWA appears in a form convenient for handling and suitable for binding. Patrons who preserve the issues from the first will, within a few years, be possessed of an Iowa pictorial library, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Readers should therefore be especially thoughtful in caring for the earlier numbers, so that they may have complete volumes as time goes by.

We thank old friends for the substantial manner in which they were wont to express their appreciation; we hope for a long and pleasant continuance of the relationship that has existed; we invite new readers to join the circle—if not now a charmed one, we incline to the view that it will become such to them within a short time. From both old and new patrons we bespeak a little of kindness in the form of mention, to such neighbors or friends as are liable to appreciate it, of this publication; especially appreciative will we be of thoughtfulness resulting in the sending to us of the names and addresses of former Iowans now resident in other states, and also those of people within the State to whom it may be worth while to mail sample copies.

To one and all, a happy and prosperous year.

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

BOOKS ARE DIFFERENT.

The Sioux City *Journal* says we do not want uniformity in text books in Iowa any more than we want uniformity in clothes. It argues in favor of individuality.

Individuality is a good thing, but if every time a man moved his family from one town to another he had to buy every child of his household a complete new suit there might be excuse for urging uniformity even in clothing.

DIRTY DES MOINES.

The Des Moines Board of Public Works, consisting of two men, was torn almost asunder lately over the question of cleaning the sidewalks of snow. One member contended that the snow should be removed at the lot owners' expense within a few hours after a storm; the other held that they ought not to be cleaned by the city until such reasonable opportunity as a week or two had been given the owners!

The chief need of the capital city of Iowa is, in the opinion of many people, that it shall attain a reputation for

cleanliness equal to that it has had for being dirty. In a city of nearly seventy thousand people there ought to be no discussion as to whether or not the authorities shall wait on the pleasure of property-owners for the cleaning of its sidewalks. If the snow is not removed from the walks in front of business and residence lots within an hour or two after it ceases to fall, such a force of city employees should be put at the work as will insure that all the walks in the city shall be cleaned within a very few hours. Des Moines isn't suffering, as one or two newspapers would have outsiders think, near so much from "divisive strife" as it is from a disposition to conciliate a lot of people who want to live in a city and yet maintain surroundings that would not be creditable to them if they were remotely settled upon farms.

THIS JOURNAL.

Its aims, ambitions and plans are set forth in a reasonably full manner on other pages.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,

MANHATTAN BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

PRINTED BY KENYON PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, JANUARY, 1898.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA is the successor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a Des Moines weekly newspaper that was established in 1890 and that enjoyed successful and honorable existence until, with its last issue for its eighth year, and its last number of its sixteenth volume, it was discontinued for the express purpose of being succeeded by the present publication.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA aims, by means of interesting text and correct and attractive illustration, to give that "larger view" of our State that its magnificent extent of fertile acres, its wonderful and varied natural resources, its beautiful scenery, its wealth of tradition and history, its worthy record of noble men and women who have had, and who are having, much to do with its development, and its proud distinction as one of the noblest in the great sisterhood of States, entitles it to.

As a publication it is ambitious to gather together valuable fragments of the traditional and historical past and to at the same time keep in close touch with the active present. It invites suggestions and contributions from all interested in this line of journalistic work.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year in advance, \$1.50; six months in advance, 75 cents; three months in advance, 50 cents; single copies, 15 cents each. Solicitors wanted; liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates, according to space used and time continued, furnished on application. No advertisements of an objectionable character accepted.

HE'S NEEDED.

Mr. J. N. Miller, a Des Moines alderman, lately published a notice to the effect that it would be impossible for him to stand for renomination, as he desired to give all his time to the task of securing the erection of an auditorium. He has since formally announced himself as a candidate.

He should withdraw at once. If he doesn't, he ought to be beaten at the primaries; if not there, then at the polls. Des Moines has an over-supply of aldermanic material, such as it is, but is mightily short on auditorium-builders.

THE REASON WHY.

It may seem to some of its readers that this new journal devotes a considerable space, in its first issue to a discussion of state institution matters. The chief reason is, that in our editorial columns, we intend participating, in a strictly non-partisan and independent way, in all important discussions that may be current at the time of issue. And the question of state institutions seems to be the principal one "before the house" at this writing. With respect to what is said in another article concerning the question of substituting for the present board of trustee system; a cen-

tral board of control, the editor would add that if his leaning seems to be towards the present (but with needed modifications) as against the proposed plan, it is because his own investigations have shaken his faith in a proposed plan that he previously considered his mind fully committed to. He is not yet fully convinced that the central board would not improve conditions, but—he is doubtful.

"THE NEW EDEN."

It seemed to its editor that it would be very proper for ILLUSTRATED IOWA to put into form for better preservation, the semi-centennial poem written by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D. D., under the above title a couple of years ago. Dr. Frisbie has resided in Iowa for more than a quarter of a century and for all of that time has been pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, of Des Moines. Yes, and pastor to the town at-large, as well. He is widely known and dearly loved throughout the State and particularly throughout almost every nook and corner of Des Moines. It seems quite apropos that there should be preserved, in connection with his tribute to the State, a few verses of tribute to "The Doctor" himself, written lately by one of the young men of his congregation, Mr. Neal Wells. The only exception that any one can take to Mr. Wells' poem is concerning its suggestion that "The Doctor's a bendin' lower." Though well on towards three score and ten years in age, Dr. Frisbie is a well preserved and erect-form style of man, whose heart and intellect are in as hearty sympathy with all the affairs of the times as that of a man of half his years could possibly be.

THE HUMAN MIND.

It's a peculiar institution.

Senator Healy and Representative Porter started out for an investigation of the state institutions fully convinced that they ought to be placed under the control of a single board. They were ready, however, to be convinced to the contrary. They concluded their investigations fully confirmed in their original opinion.

Representative Merriam started with them, equally firm in the conviction that they were entertaining an erroneous theory, but with his mind receptive and ready to be changed if the evidence discovered should warrant such a change. His investigations fully convinced him that although there was need of correction of abuses, yet that a board of control was not desirable.

Senator Carney has long been an advocate of the board of control idea. Wanting, though, to be convinced of the correctness or error of his judgment before carrying his advocacy too far, he visited Wisconsin for the purpose of learning how the plan worked since put into operation in that state. He has returned more enthusiastically in favor of the board of control idea than ever.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

To an extent so slight that it should hardly be counted at all was advertising solicited for this first number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

The publishers were of the opinion that it would be better to make but a meager showing of business of this essential sort than to solicit business men to, as might be said, "buy a pig in a poke." Now that the management has something to show, and something that may be shown with some degree of pride, it is hoped that future numbers may be favored with such an advertising patronage as their merits will be worthy of.

The advertising columns of this journal—there will be but a limited number—will be edited with the same care that will characterize its general conduct. Not only will no advertisements of the ordinarily objectionable class be ad-



mitted but discrimination will be exercised in accepting business from people or companies that are in what are, in themselves, legitimate lines, but who may be resorting to methods that are not, in the highest degree, commendable. In other words, the endeavor will be to exercise such care that every advertisement may be justly construed as carrying with it the endorsement of the publication itself.

JUST WHAT HE SHOULD BE.

Hon. L. B. Raymond, in his paper, *The Hampton Recorder* says that the superintendent of a State institution is usually "pretty much the whole thing."

That is just what, if he have the qualities fitting him for his position, he should be. The chief responsibility resting upon the board of trustees of any institution should be that of seeing that the man elected or retained as superintendent is liberally enough equipped, in ability and integrity, to entitle him to the privilege of being "pretty much the whole thing."

Some one man is usually such in the conduct of successful banks, mercantile institutions, manufacturing concerns, insurance companies and other similar large enterprises. We strongly suspect that Mr. Raymond is "pretty much the whole thing" in the conduct of the *Hampton Recorder* and that to this fact is largely attributable its success.

It is chiefly important that a superintendent shall be qualified. If he is, he should be granted large latitude; he will be all the more efficient in consequence. This isn't saying, however, that trustees should not keep themselves thoroughly posted concerning all that is going on or that they would not discuss and give to the superintendent the full benefit of all the wisdom they may possess concerning any important matter that may affect the welfare of the institution.

HEREIN LIES SUCCESS—OR FAILURE.

Since the comments on Mr. Raymond's criticism to the effect that the superintendents of our state institutions are usually "pretty much the whole thing" and our article on the question of one board against several, were put in type, Senator Carney, who has just returned from a visit to Wisconsin for the purpose of investigating the workings of the single board plan, has been interviewed. In reply to a letter to Governor Scholfield, asking whether or not politics had interfered with the management of the Wisconsin institutions since their control had been placed in charge of a single board, the Governor answered:

"There have been times when objections of this kind were raised, but during the past year the board has given the head of each institution more direct and absolute power in the employment of help, and holds the respective heads of the institutions responsible for the work. Prior to this change the board had much to do with employing the help."

This confirms what is elsewhere claimed, that the superintendent, if qualified, must, necessarily, be "pretty much the whole thing," and that, after all, good management and economy will depend entirely upon him alone.

If under a board of control more efficient and more honest superintendents can be assured than under separate boards—and those superintendents are entrusted with large responsibilities—the single board of control is a thing to be desired; if not, then not.

SHOULD BUILD BROADER; SHOULD BUILD BETTER.

In Germany, and indeed in most of the cities of the older countries, if they lay a pavement they put it down in a way to assure that it shall do service for at least a hundred years. If they plan a bridge, they devise that it shall be good for a thousand years; if possible, for five thousand. They do not require that one generation shall pay the cost

of the improvement and especially do they not design that one generation shall pay for it within from two to ten years. They expect future generations to not only enjoy the benefits, but that they shall help pay a part of the cost. In Iowa—as in most of the states—we plan to "pay as we go" and build accordingly. This means that we build cheaply, but not economically. We build in such a manner that, to a large extent, we not only pay as we go but insure that we must keep on paying if we keep on going. In other words, we build shoddily and have to begin repairing the first part of a construction before we have completed the last part. We carry the principle of keeping out of debt to a ridiculous extreme. It is unfortunate that our constitution prohibits debt where it is shortsightedness to keep out of debt. The foundations of every public building in Iowa should be laid so deep and broad and the walls upon them should be constructed so solidly, and be of such fire-proof material, that there need scarcely be a repair account and that would make it absolutely impossible for it to be destroyed by fire. The present generation should not be taxed heavily for such construction. If the cost were divided, as it should be, between ourselves and the people who are in the future to share in the benefits, their burden would really be no greater than will be that for repairing the flimsily-built structures that we are now so patriotically paying for as we acquire them.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Iowa has sixteen, as follows:

Iowa State College at Ames, College for the Blind at Vinton, Hospitals for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, Independence and Clarinda, (another in process of erection at Cherokee) Industrial Home for the Blind at Knoxville, Institution for Feeble-minded Children at Glenwood, Normal School at Cedar Falls, Penitentiaries at Fort Madison and Anamosa, School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Soldiers' Orphans Home at Davenport, State University at Iowa City and Industrial—sometimes called reform—School, with a boys' department at Eldora and a girls' department at Mitchellville.

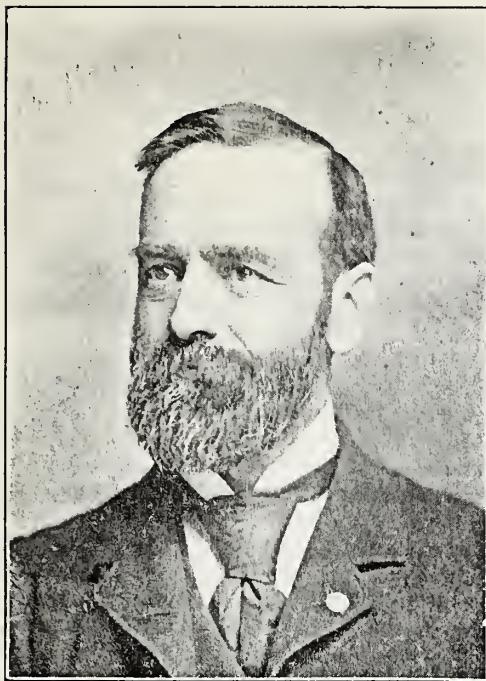
Our people ought to know much more about these institutions than they have had the opportunity for knowing. Without a reasonably full and accurate knowledge of the purposes they are designed to serve and the manner of their equipment; the way in which they are officered and managed, and of the results that are attending their existence, it is not always possible to form just conclusions concerning the demands they may make for funds for enlargement, better apparatus, or for even ordinary maintenance. There appears in this issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA the first of what is intended to be a series of carefully prepared and yet entertaining descriptions of the several institutions. The data for the first article was, and it is intended that the material for future articles will be, collected by getting into such close touch with the spirit and the workings of the institution as to enable a more accurate and intelligent description and fairer conclusions than might result from a hasty and merely formal note-taking visit.

It is the editor's ambition to so perform the work that when the series of descriptions shall have been completed that each subscriber will feel that in these articles alone he has acquired a valuable album of state matter of great value and permanent interest.

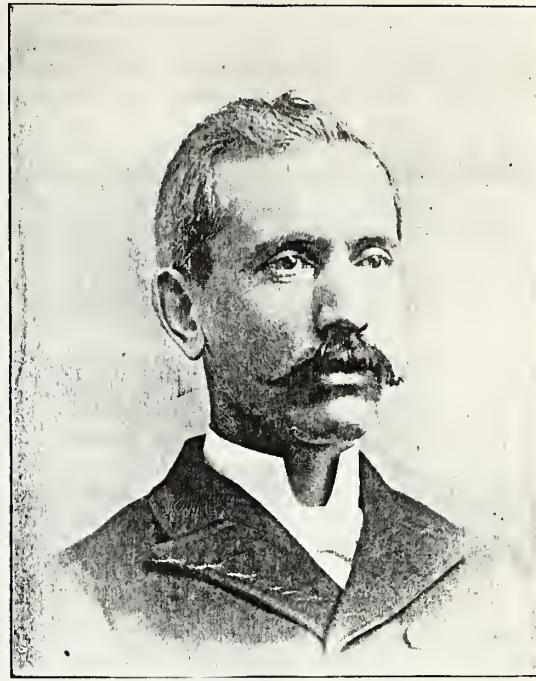
PROJECTED "IOWA HALL OF HISTORY."

The next issue of this publication will contain a fine half-tone picture, from perspective drawings now being finished by a skillful artist, of Iowa's proposed historical and art museum.

One duty devolving upon the present legislature will be that of providing for the erection of this building. It has



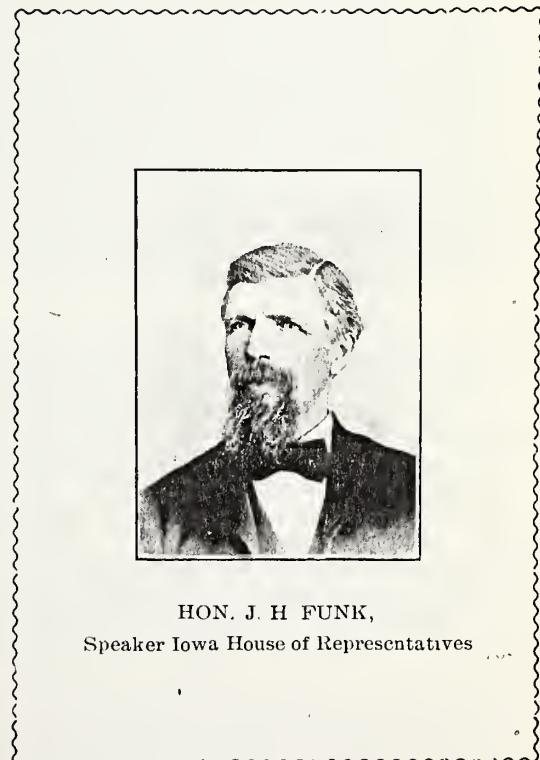
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR J. C. MILLIMAN.
Presiding Officer of Iowa Senate.



MR. R. C. BARRETT.
Iowa's New Superintendent of Public Instruction.



MR. JOHNSON BRIGHAM.
Iowa's New State Librarian.



HON. J. H. FUNK,
Speaker Iowa House of Representatives

been proposed to build it, as so many of the State buildings have been built, a little at a time. If there is any proper way in which this time-honored piece-meal plan of construction can be departed from, departure from it should by all means be made. If there is no other alternative than that of providing for construction a little at a time the best that can possibly be done under the circumstances should be done, As Governor Shaw put it in that part of his inaugural which we quote elsewhere, making immediate provision for the erection of this building is one of the duties resting upon the State that "it cannot afford to omit." No one who has not had some experience in trying to get possession of Iowa information or material that ought to be ready to hand can comprehend the extent to which there has already been lost much that would be simply invaluable were it preserved in State archives. The writer had an interesting chat lately with Mr. Parvin, whose father, Hon. T. S. Parvin, has for so long been one of the most noted and most industrious of collectors of useful things. His stories of the time, the patience and the sometimes expense that has attended the tracing of an important document, picture or book was of a kind to strongly impress upon one the fact that although Iowa as a State is yet but little more than half a century old, yet that every year that passes hazards largely the chance previously existing for keeping from being lost, or for retaining within its possession, much that is woven closely into the woof and warp of its past. As the result of the generous provision that our neighboring State of Wisconsin has made along this line it is rapidly getting valuable material that really could be more fittingly placed in an Iowa museum of history and that would be placed there if we had a place for its proper care.

ONE BOARD, OR SEVERAL—WHICH?

This is an uppermost question just now—that of whether or not the State institutions shall continue to be managed by separate boards of trustees or whether they shall be put under the control of a single board, composed of persons who shall devote all their time to the work and who shall receive stated salaries instead of a per-diem for their services. The proposition to concentrate seems, at first sight, to logically carry with it evidence that such concentration would greatly reduce the cost of maintenance and yet increase the efficiency of the several institutions.

This assumption deserves consideration.

To begin with, the cost of the one proposed board will be greater than that of our present fourteen boards. On its face this statement may seem unwarranted, but it is correct. It is for this reason: No one would think of entrusting the proposed responsibility to a board of less than five members, nor of fixing the salaries of men capable of filling the positions at less than three thousand dollars each per annum. If, therefore, the board should be limited to a membership of five—it is more likely that the number would be greater—the salaries alone would be greater than the combined salaries and expenses of the fourteen boards were last year and the year before. Those salaries and expenses aggregated less than thirty thousand dollars for the biennial period, or less than fifteen thousand dollars a year. So it is not necessary to elaborate on the comparative direct cost of the two boards. It may almost be safely asserted that such cost will increase at least fifty, and possibly one hundred, per cent. When it is noted that it is not proposed to put the educational institutions under the management of the central board, and when it is further noted that of the seventy-one present trustees, commissioners and regents twenty-nine are officials of the educational institutions, it will be seen that the number of trustees will be reduced but a little more than one-half.

The cost of trustees, including salaries, has averaged for the past two years a trifle more than one thousand dollars for each institution.

While an analysis might show that, even with an average so small, the amounts drawn by certain boards were considerably more than they reasonably might have been yet the certainty exists that a central board cannot be maintained, so far as its own cost is concerned, at less than a cost half as great again, and more likely twice as great. Therefore, if there is to be a large financial saving as the result of centralizing authority, it must come in the form of a lessening of the direct cost of maintaining the institutions

Can such a reduction be assured?

If there has been misappropriation of funds, or wilful, careless or ignorant expenditure, and this shall be replaced by an honest, careful and capable management, there can be. If bad or extravagant mismanagement has not existed in the past, then saving in the future can only be effected by curtailing the opportunities that exist for doing the work that the institutions are expected to do. ILLUSTRATED IOWA is of the opinion that there should be expansion rather than contraction along this line.

At Eldora, for instance, the State is undertaking to make good boys out of bad ones, and successfully. Its success, though, is largely in spite of a lack, rather than in consequence, of suitable facilities for working in the most advantageous way. At Mitchelville the State is undertaking to make good women out of girls, some of whom are very bad and some of whom are only unfortunate through being deprived of suitable home influences to direct what may almost be termed their baby minds in the right way. It is trying to make good women of the latter while herding them with the most hardened cases that have been picked off the streets.

It is depending, for the accomplishment of its task, upon the efficiency of employees into whose hands it has placed but few suitable tools to work with. A saving, by attempt at curtailment, in either of these institutions, assuming that there has been good financial management—and personal visits satisfy the writer that there has been—might enable a better financial showing but we believe the lesser sum expended would be much less advantageously invested than the larger one has been. We believe, indeed, that the present investment is poorly managed, simply because each dollar used is doing perhaps only a half of what an increase of only ten or fifteen cents on each dollar might enable it to do.

A former State official once said to a visitor to one of the hospitals for the insane that he thought it unjust to tax-payers that the patients should be provided with the best quality of beef instead of that of the scrub-stock kind which might be bought at half the cost. Expense could, of course, be lessened by adopting such a policy but we do not think it is wanted. In the prisons, where the enemies of society are confined, such a policy may be properly applied, but not in the hospital where may be the mother who has reared the son who may be reading this, or the school-teacher who may have taught him—there, possibly, as the result of over-devotion to duty.

At Cedar Falls they are teaching young people to become teachers. The latest and best building erected for the use of the Normal school is absolutely devoid of ventilation, except as it is obtained by opening windows or doors, and the building is not fire-proof. The equipment, however, is first-class as far as it goes, the management believing that the greatest efficiency, and ultimately the greatest economy,

(Continued on Page 28.)



“THE DOCTOR.”

BY NEAL WELLS.

The doctor's a bendin' lower,
'Neath the weight of many years.
But he's alus got a sermon,
To quiet your doubts an' fears.

An' the doctor's alus ready,
An' willin' your cross to share,
While maybe beneath his sinilin',
He's strainin' his own to bear.

And the doctor's alus marchin',
In Daniel's mighty ban',
An' he dou't ferget he's livin',
Fer "sake of the other man."

An' it seems when he's a preachin',
That Jesus's a stan'nin' there,
An' you almost hears the angels,
A singin' after the prayer.

So all on us loves the doctor,
An' all on us hopes he'll know,
When he rests in them green pastures,
Why all on us loves him so.

THE NEW EDEN; A SEMI-CENTENNIAL POEM.

BY REV. A. L. FRISBIE, D. D.

Written for the Iowa Semi-Centennial Number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, May 30, 1896.

Far eastward in Eden, so runneth the story,
A garden was planted, surpassingly fair;
'Twas river-encircled—creation's best glory—
Humanity's morning rose beautiful there.

But over that garden swept blighting and sorrow;
A fugitive fleeing was man who rebelled,
Finding rudeness to-day, scant hope for to-morrow,
His idyllic happiness sadly dispelled.

Far westward an Eden began a new story,
By broad rivers bordered, surpassingly fair;
No radiant splendor of chronicle hoary
But found—a true marvel—its counterpart there.

Time wearily rolled the slow centuries over;
Man roaming, contending, found never a rest;
That Eden, a wildness 'neath mystery's cover,
Lay waiting, unvisited, deep in the west.

The beasts pastured safe by its arabesque rivers;
Birds swam its still lakes undisturbed, unafraid;
By opulent seasons, munificent givers,
Wealth on its fair bosom was lavishly laid.

But where is the secret that baffles forever?
Where is the barrier but sometime is thrown?
And what is the riddle perplexing that never
To resolute query its answer makes known?

'Tis the fullness of times; the sea is a highway;
The half of the world is a wonder revealed;
And man's eager foot presses corner and byway
Of the continent time had jealous concealed.

Now faster the tides roll, the people are coming;
They're winning and building by mountain and sea;
The cities are rising, swift spindles are humming;
A nation is born, the proud home of the free.

But westward, still westward, the streaming migration;
The heart is unquiet, the foot cannot stay;
Some deep intuition, true soul inspiration,
Declares that the star points the westering way.

Behold the new Eden! At last man has found it;
No sword-begirt angel stern bids him depart;
His heritage smiling, God's blessings have crowned it,
And here is the rest of his satisfied heart.

Other skies may be fair, lands brilliant with beauty,
Or rich with their treasures of rock-hidden gold,
But hearts that are true to affection and duty
Best ever and dearest will Iowa hold.

Then thanks for this Eden, late found, western planted,
Reward for that first, lost with sighing and tears;
And thanks that to us was grand Iowa granted:
A song and a shout for her first fifty years!



ALBERT REYNOLDS, M. D.,
CLINTON, IOWA.
First Superintendent of Hospital for the Insane at Independence.

IOWA'S STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I.—Hospital for the Insane at Independence.

A WEEK AMONG INSANE PEOPLE; THEIR PECULIARITIES; THE METHODS OF THEIR CARE; DESCRIPTION OF THE HOSPITAL; STATE CARE CONTRASTED WITH COUNTY KEEPING.

By the Editor of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.



GEORGE H. CURTIS.

Who has had visions. See paragraph, "The Story of Curtis."

NEIL LAURETSON.

(Twenty years insane) Making rope, brooms, jumpers (jackets) etc., from hay.

A Common Trait of Insane People.

Insane people are like other people: they have their peculiarities.

While making a tour of the wards of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence I was introduced to a patient whose name and face led me to think him a German and I asked him if he were not one; he answered that he was.

Another patient, overhearing the answer, tried to catch my eye. He wanted to warn me that an attempt was being made to fool me. Giving the man a chance to put me on my guard, he remarked:

"That fellow told you he was German, but he isn't; he's a Britisher." This information was conveyed in a very solemn and very earnest manner.

"Why," I asked, "do you suppose, being British, he calls himself German?"

The answer, given in a confidential tone, was this: "O, I suppose he really thinks he is German. *He's insane!*"

And then this man, who had been putting me on my guard,

so to be speak, proceeded to show me his neck, which had been broken a few minutes previously! It was the third or fourth time that it had been broken since he had gotten out of bed that morning. Having his neck broken was his specialty. It was the only neck he had and yet inconsiderate fellow-beings were severing it several times each day.

And thus it is; it is always the other fellow who is insane—when you are in an insane hospital. And it's a good deal that way outside.

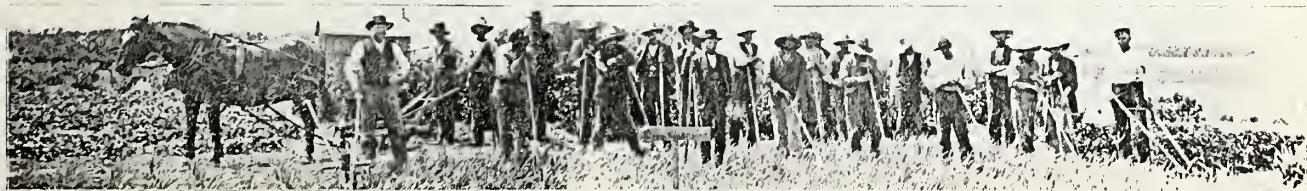
One of the most violent of the women patients I saw at Independence was the only person in the ward—and there were a good many people in it—who had any sense whatever; she told me so herself, as I passed through, and she appealed to me to protect her from the cruel and inhuman beings who were trying to kill her. The many other women in the ward seemed on that morning to be in a very tractable mood.

I spent nearly a week in the Independence Hospital. I was there to learn about insane people, by getting into close

contact with them, and about the manner of their being cared for, by actual and continued observation. I gathered my information in my own way, and took great pains to get much of it and to get it in correct form. The readers of ILLUSTRATED IOWA will, I know, be interested in that which is to follow. The subject, let me say at the beginning, is an intensely interesting one; the local, or state, character of the Independence institution and of the people who are cared for in it, makes it, as it is to be treated in this article, an even more interesting theme.

Notes of a General and Reminiscent Character.

That which I shall say more about the peculiar ways in which the mind-maladies of our unfortunate brothers and sisters, who reside in the little community just out from the beautiful town of Independence, are manifested, and that which I shall have to say with reference to the workings of the institution of which they form the principal population, may properly be prefaced with a brief general and historical statement. Iowa now has in full opera-



GROUP OF PATIENTS IN THE ONION PATCH.

tion three state hospitals for the care of the insane, and a fourth is in process of construction. The three completed and in use were built, as have been most of our State structures, on the installment, or piece-meal, plan. Things bought or built on this plan usually cost more than if bought or built at one purchasing or building. The hospitals have proven no exception to the general rule. The completion of the hospital at Cherokee will add to the capacity provided for the housing and caring for, by the State, of one thousand more patients than there is now capacity for. There will be, upon its completion, provision for caring for nearly four thousand insane people.

And yet, should the State do the thing that on humane grounds it ought to do—put under its own direct care hundreds of patients who are now confined in poor-houses and in poor apologies for county asylums—each of the four hospitals would be taxed far beyond its comfortable capacity; in fact, it is doubtful if there would be bare room for them, let alone comfortable space. Of the suggestion that the State ought to, on humane grounds, substitute State care for much that can now be denominated nothing else than *county-keeping* more will be said farther on in this article.

There has been a constantly increasing demand—and it will continue—for more hospital capacity in Iowa. This increase is not to be construed as evidence that there has been an abnormal increase of insanity. The disease has increased as has the population. And yet, growth in population does not alone account for the greater demand for hospital room. An increase of the spirit of humanitarianism and of a better knowledge of the proper manner in which to manifest it are chiefly responsible for the demand and for the supplying of the need to the extent to which it has been supplied. We are making better provision for the care—and happily for the *cure*—of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, and the relatives of those citizens have come to a better appreciation of the fact that the most kindly duty they can perform for them is to place them under the superior care that the State is enabled to provide, so that where there was formerly a kind of horror of committing a mentally-disturbed dear one to a State institution, there is now a feeling that such commitment is one of the kindest services that love can prompt.

Adverting again to the subject of the increasing demand that there has been for hospital accommodations, and putting the information as to the manner in which the State has provided the same into a more specific form it may be stated that at the time that the material for this article was being gathered there were 990 patients at Independence, but a dozen or so less than 900 at Mt. Pleasant and a few more than 650 in the hospital at Clarinda. The number at Clarinda at this writing is 669.

An Early Day Statesman's Alarm.

The usually crowded condition of the several hospitals recalls a bit of amusing history connected with the erection of the first one, at Mt. Pleasant.

That hospital had its days of small things, but there was not a little suspicion abroad during the days of its construction that its legislative projectors had planned that its beginning should be on a scale better befitting the day of large things. There got abroad, in fact, rumors that an investigation following the laying of its foundation walls would reveal a huge scandal. Those foundations were reputed to cover enough ground to justify belief that the legislators who had provided for their laying must have themselves been crazy! An investigating committee was appointed. One of its members, after examining the foundation, asserted to his fellow-legislators, in a somewhat fervent speech, that the erection of a building large enough to accommodate the population of the entire State of Iowa had been begun!

That legislator's mental grasp was limited; it wasn't

equal to an intelligent survey of the field then existing, to say nothing of taking a comprehensive glance into the future. There has been scarcely a day since the Mt. Pleasant hospital was opened that it has not had all the patients that it could comfortably care for. There have been many times when it has had more than there has been room for. The same is true of the hospital at Independence. It will probably be true for many years to come of all four of the institutions, after that now being erected at Cherokee is opened for occupancy.

Appropriation for and Location of a Second Hospital.

The erection of the second hospital, or that at Independence, was provided for by the Twelfth General Assembly, which met in 1868—the same Assembly, by the way, that voted to erect the new capitol building at Des Moines.

Its location at what is certainly to be noted as a very favorable site was due chiefly to the patriotic and untiring efforts of two citizens who were representing Buchanan county in the State legislature, Hon. W. G. Donnan, who still resides at Independence, and who was then senator, and Representative B. C. Wilcox, a worthy citizen long since deceased. The constituents of Messrs. Donnan and Wilcox, judging by a little speech made by the former on a recent anniversary occasion, did not at the time fully appreciate their enterprise. In fact, they seemed just a little dubious as to the wisdom of their having planned to have a lot of insane people housed in such close proximity to their homes, and Messrs. Donnan and Wilcox, instead of being met on

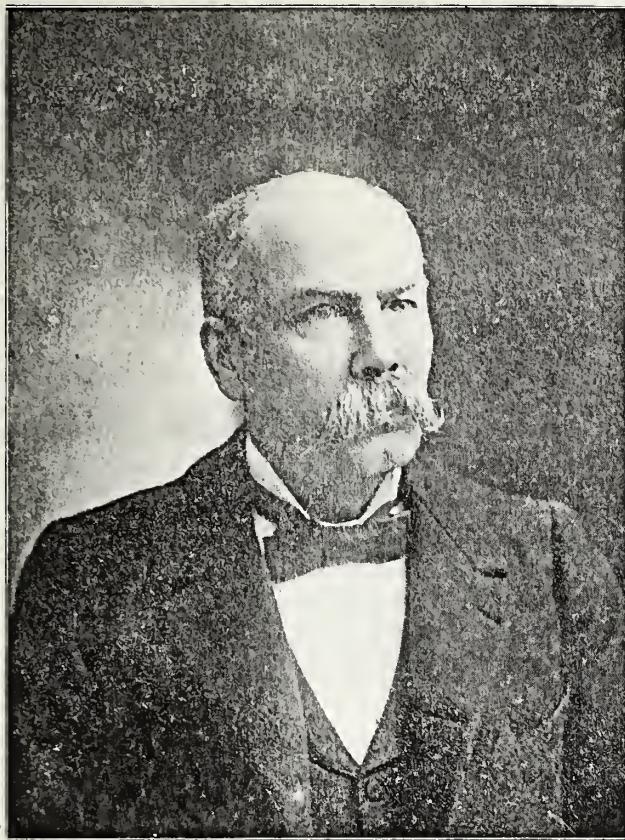


HON. W. G. DONNAN,

Who, as Senator, helped secure the Hospital for Independence.

their return from the scene of conquest by a brass band and being banqueted and toasted, as they had anticipated, were allowed to pay their own bus fares from the depot and were, instead of toasted, mildly "roasted" by suggestions that they had secured for the community a large white elephant. But the people of Independence are to-day very proud of, and very loyal to, the State institution which is their close neighbor.

The first patient was admitted May 1, 1873, only a portion of the north wing of the building being then ready for occupancy. The whole of this wing was not completed until



GERSHOM H. HILL, M.D.,
Superintendent since 1881.

1876 and, on the plan of putting it up a little at a time, the completion of the building as a whole lingered along until 1884. The first appropriation was for an expenditure of \$125,000; the total cost has been, in round numbers, one million dollars. This sum includes the cost of several buildings that supplement the original structure.

The hospital is located two miles west of the corporate limits of Independence and commands a view of the enterprising and pretty little city. It has a great advantage over most of our State institutions in that it is connected with the town, hotels and railway depots by an electric street railway. For this, it is indebted to the man who for a time made Independence famous as the center of attraction for people interested in horse-breeding and in horse-speeding, Mr. C. W. Williams. This railway serves not merely a purpose of convenience and economy for visitors but is of very great benefit as an added means for serving the purpose that the hospital was designed to serve, that of helping the patients. In one of his reports, the superintendent refers to its advantages as a means of enabling the patients to attend church, go to county fairs, attend circuses and other entertainments in town, and for participating in trolley parties. The reader, with a somewhat meagre conception of the manner in which a modern hospital for the insane treats its patients, may be taken back a little by the suggestion that the institution at Independence enjoys an advantage as the result of having a cheap and ample means for transporting patients to church, county fairs, and circuses, but it certainly does enjoy a great advantage because of these facilities. The street railway is one of the institution's curative agencies.

A Practical Application of the Merit System.

The hospital's first superintendent was Dr. Albert Reynolds. He resigned in 1881 after eight years of efficient

and faithful service and has since been successfully practicing his profession in Clinton. It is due Dr. Reynolds to say that he did a splendid service in organizing and inaugurating the system which has since been carried on on such a humane basis. After serving the State eight years as superintendent he continued to give it his valuable services for an additional term as an always thoughtful and always helpful trustee. Dr. Reynolds occupies an enviable position as one of the leading medical practitioners of Iowa. Gershom H. Hill became assistant physician in 1874, the year following the opening of the hospital. He succeeded Dr. Reynolds as superintendent in 1881 and still fills the position. Dr. John C. Doolittle has been the first assistant physician for two years, succeeding to it after having served as second assistant physician since 1889. Mr. Charles L. Thomas became steward in 1890. He began with the hospital fifteen years previously in the capacity of a garden hand. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, who was selected as matron in 1877, continued as such until removed by death fourteen years later. The present matron, Mrs. Munnings, had been, prior to her appointment, an employe for several years. These brief personal mentions are made here for the purpose of remarking incidentally that in this State institution the principle of civil service has prevailed since its establishment. The benefit of its voluntary application are everywhere manifest. The first superintendent was a democrat. He selected Dr. Hill, a republican, as his assistant, but without inquiring as to his politics before doing so. Dr. M. N. Voldeng, now of Des Moines, was an assistant physician for eight years by appointment of Dr. Hill. He was a democrat, but Dr. Hill gave no thought to his politics when he chose him. The sole question was as to his qualification for the position. The politics of the present members of the staff are not known to a certainty; they are possibly all republican; if so, it is simply because they chance to be so, for while the republican superintendent never discriminates against a democrat he on the other hand does not discriminate against a republican for the sake of having the opposition party recognized. The theory, practically carried out, is that of selecting for or continuing in position on the ground of merit alone. In the superintendent's thirteenth biennial report, lately printed, the statement is made that there is not on the hospital pay-roll the name of a single employe who secured, or who holds his or her position by request or recommendation of any trustee. This speaks well for the several gentlemen who have filled these important positions of trust.

A Careful, Economical and Honest Financial Management.

I don't know a better place in which to put in a few words of just commendation for the management — the financial management; of the general management I shall speak later — than right here. There is much talk these days to the effect that extravagance is rampant incidental to the management of our State institutions. In a small way I may be, perhaps, personally responsible for some of this talk. Certain articles that first appeared in the columns of the *Des Moines Saturday Review* during the special session of the general assembly last winter, and that were copied very extensively by the press of the State, if they had influence unintentionally exerted it by creating the impression that everything incident to the conduct of the business affairs of Iowa was conducted on a wasteful and recklessly extravagant plan. I wrote much into the articles but much that I had no intention of writing into them was read out of them. They dealt almost wholly with evidence of waste — and I regret to say worse — incidental to the sessions of the legislature and the filling of sinecures in and about the State capital during and between legislative sessions. They spoke of the many unnecessary and high-salaried messenger boys, committee clerks, ink-well fillers, door-keepers and janitors; they spoke also of the conscienceless raids upon and

consequent waste and pilfering from the department of stationery supplies, and they spoke of many more abuses, some of which have since been wholly and some partially corrected. I confess that I was not free from the suspicion that a similar condition *might* exist in connection with the management of our State institutions. And such a condition may exist so far as some of them are concerned. I will speak only of those I have taken pains to inform myself concerning. I have, during the last three months, visited three of these institutions—the hospital I am writing about, the Normal school at Cedar Falls and the Industrial school at Eldora (boys' department) and Mitchellville (girls' department). If anything I wrote last winter could justly be construed into insinuation that there was waste or wanton mismanagement in the conduct of these institutions I am heartily sorry for it, for, as is remarked editorially elsewhere, the citizens who wish to do the right thing and the honest thing when criticising public management in any department will carefully discriminate between statements that may seem to endorse wilful waste (or even unintentional carelessness) on the one hand and a parsimonious policy on the other. There is such a thing as honestly, because of lack of information, encouraging a policy of economy that is as wicked as it is intended to be protective of the interests of the tax-payers. When I come to write of the condition that exists at Eldora, as the result of carrying economy (of an imagined sort) to an extreme, I think I will make it pretty

are filled with strange vagaries and whose needs are like to those of little babes, except that where sweetness, innocence and non-resistance characterize the latter, repulsiveness and obstinate resistance characterize the former. The physicians, attendants, and employees generally are provided with rooms that are comfortable, attractive and inviting. They deserve them. After long hours spent daily in constant oversight of, and patient attendance upon, the nearly one thousand patients, those who perform those duties are entitled to whatever of cheer and pleasure there may come from the provisions that have been made for their own creature comfort.

The Sane Side of Insane Persons.

Insane people are usually people whose minds have gone off on peculiar tangents.

The visitor to the Independence hospital, if it be his first visit to an institution of the kind, or if he has not read up on the manner of insane people and the methods of their care in a modern hospital, conducted along lines that are both scientific and humane, is likely to be several times surprised before he has been long in the vicinity.

Engaged in road-making, on the pleasant November day that I approached the hospital grounds, were a large number of workingmen. They were pursuing the even tenor of their way about as a similar number of men employed upon the streets of Des Moines or Dubuque might have pursued theirs. They were insane men, in charge, possibly, of an



HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE; FRONT VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING.

clear that, however just may be some of the complaints regarding profligacy in the conduct of State affairs, a policy of false economy has kept one of the noblest institutions in the State in a constantly crippled condition. And what is true at Eldora is true at Mitchellville. But all this is a digression.

There is neither extravagance nor waste at Independence. Instead, there is a management that is as intelligent as it is conscientious, and that it is conscientious in the highest degree I do not think any investigating visitor can be otherwise than most sincerely impressed; investigation—honest investigation, with a mind that is receptive and a spirit that is large enough to allow the driving out of pre-conceived notions or unjust prejudices—will prompt a good verdict on the point noted. The officers and employees receive fair pay. They are doing, however, a work that requires a self-sacrificing spirit and that cannot be estimated by money values. If, without unduly adding to an article that at the best will not be brief, I could picture some of the evidences of what I can characterize as nothing short of a self-abnegation and consecration to the cause of unfortunate humanity, I think my readers would marvel that bright and capable young men and women, so well fitted for responsible and pleasant positions in the larger world, should be found in sufficient number to perform the services incident to the isolation and associations that are theirs during their terms of service in this institution. They live in a little world composed of themselves and—fellow-beings whose minds

attendant whose sanity at a casual glance was only more manifest than theirs because of the authority as foreman that he was clothed with.

An eighth of a mile or so in the rear of the hospital buildings, a small group of men were loading straw upon a rack to be transported to a strawberry patch a little distance away, for the purpose of protecting the vines from frost. These men were perfectly conscious of the duties they had been entrusted with and were attending to them in an intelligent way. They were insane people, without an overseer.

A little farther on, several more men were engaged in the erection of a pen for the shelter of swine. They had a very definite idea of what they were about and were constructing it in such a way that while the pigs would have ready ingress and egress they would yet, when inside, be fully protected in stormy weather. The north side was to be tightly and wholly boarded up; the east and west ends likewise, and the south side partly so. Just as much intelligence was being exercised in the building of the shelter, as would be exercised by any intelligent and progressive farmer. Yet the men were insane, all of them.

A man dropped into the superintendent's office in the evening and proceeded to chat with him and to help in the sealing and stamping of letters. Discovering that it was nearly time for the street-car and that unless it waited a few minutes the mail would not be ready, he asked another gentleman to watch for the car and be sure to have it wait



This was "Uncle Sam," the hospital mail-carrier. He was insane.

The hospital has a little job printing office. I visited it and was introduced to the printer in charge. We had quite a visit. He discoursed rationally and intelligently about several matters. Yet he was insane.

In the Industrial department of the hospital there is an old carpet-loom. It is several years behind the times and had been knocking about the institution for several years. One patient after another had made an attempt to utilize it but without gratifying success, even old weavers not being able "to get the hang of it." Some men were one day trying to operate it but were making a bad go of it. A little Dane who had been watching them asked the privilege of seeing what he could do. That man, who is insane, is now turning out an average of one thousand yards of good rag carpet every year! He had never before operated a loom, in fact, had hardly seen one. But he had inventive genius and a faculty for understanding things and his faculties in those directions were unimpaired.

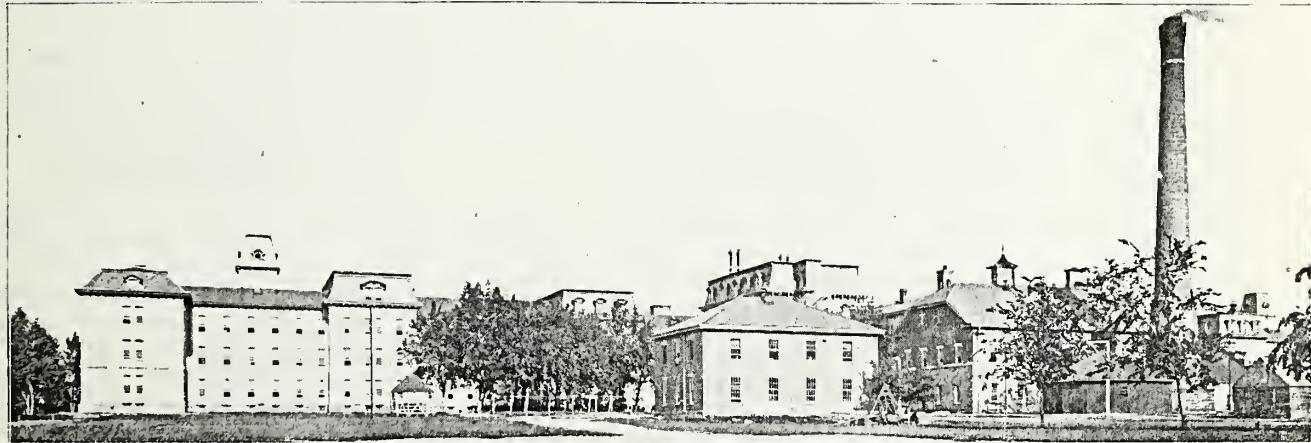
The dislocated and impaired mind is a mysterious thing. One might meet patients from the hospital at a Buchanan county fair, or upon the streets of Independence and, if not previously cognizant of the existence of the great institution, not notice any peculiarities in them. If, though, he should chance converse with one of these people and hap-

beard as white as snow, and dressed neatly in black, much as a clergyman might dress. He was of gentle manner and refined speech. A question asked concerning him brought the information that, twenty years ago, as he and his father were leaving a restaurant, he suddenly turned upon the father and shot him dead. He was insane and has been ever since.

On the following day—Sunday—the pastor of the Baptist church of Independence conducted religious services in the chapel and preached just such a sermon to the several hundred insane people as sane people would be edified by.

The following, or Monday, evening, the chairs having been removed, the opera house floor was occupied for a couple of hours or so by a party of merry dancers. These were not all insane. The gentlemen patients seemed to have a preference for dancing with the lady attendants and the male attendants made it a point to invite the lady patients to dance with them. It was an interesting and enjoyable sight—seen, however, under sad circumstances if one were to stop for reflection.

A few nights later, the annual chrysanthemum show, under the joint auspices of officers, employees and patients, was to be held and the part the insane people were to have in its preparation and conduct was not to be a minor one. This show always attracts a large number of people from town and is an event not at all secondary in importance to



REAR VIEW MAIN BUILDING AND CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

pen to touch upon his or her peculiar delusion he might make a surprising discovery in a very sudden manner.

During my week's stay I strolled much through the buildings and about the grounds and talked freely with the people I was constantly meeting. They talked, as a rule, rationally and sensibly—but they were insane.

At an Entertainment, at Church, at a Dance.

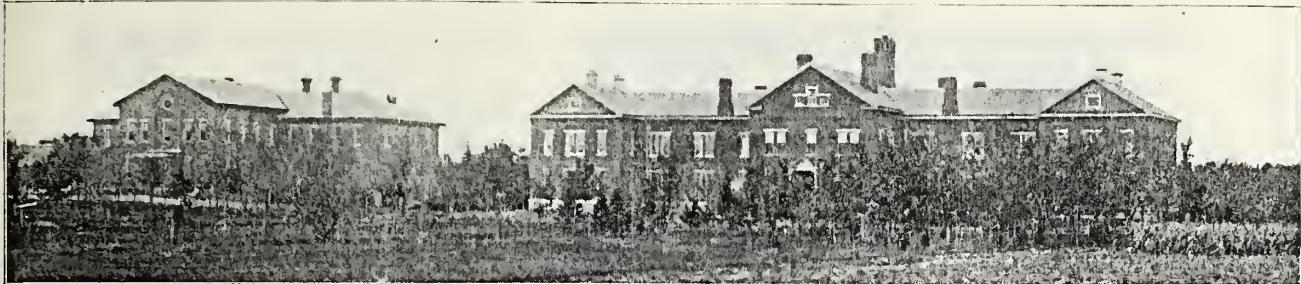
There is a pretty little opera house in the main building, that is, it is an opera house part of the time, a church auditorium another part of the time and, as exigency requires, something else the rest of the time. On a Saturday evening some employees of the institution, assisted by the two gifted young daughters of the Congregational minister of Independence, gave a very enjoyable little entertainment in the opera hall. There was vocal music and piano and violin solos by the minister's daughters and others, a little bit of negro minstrelsy and some of what in a city would be called a vaudeville or variety performance—all very entertaining, and done in a capital manner. The audience, outside of a possible dozen persons, consisted of insane people; but you would hardly have suspected it if you had dropped in unconscious of the fact. At the conclusion, various patients made themselves useful by carrying out plants and flowers that had been used for decorations. Among those who were thus helping was a man of patriarchial appearance, with hair and

similar chrysanthemum shows held in the large cities.

The means provided for the entertainment of the patients are varied and several of the employees have developed quite a versatility of talent in devising and arranging for "shows." An annual feature of absorbing interest is a masquerade party; the patients enter into its spirit earnestly and display much originality in the selection of characters and in the preparing of costumes. One of the most successful of the diversions is a "country circus," given with hearty zest, and so productive of innocent fun that a very strict Methodist clergyman, who was an inmate for a time, wrote an enthusiastic account of it for the *Hospital Press*, a little monthly publication issued from the printing office already referred to. There is a hospital musician who makes a regular tour of the wards to cheer with violin, piano or organ music. There is a brass band, composed of hospital employees. In the summer there are band concerts, lawn tennis, croquet and base ball.

Curious Freaks of the Mind.

To tell of the many ways in which the delusions of insane persons manifest themselves would be interesting. At a large hospital, kings, queens, emperors, empresses, dukes, duchesses and others of the nobility are usually so plentiful as to be commonplace. More interesting to me were the



MEN'S COTTAGES — "FARMERS' LODGE" (to left) AND "GROVE HALL" (to right.)

charaeters that had been developed along more novel lines, as, for instance, the lady manager of "The United States Detective Association and Ladies and Gents' Society of the Referendum," with headquarters at Decorah; the man who was plodding away assiduously on a dietcionary that would be up-to-date and who, to that end, was patiently reading the work of the late Mr. Webster and jotting down, as he went along, innumerable words that Mr. Webster had missed; also the man who, if not finding "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything" was yet, from the hospital farm and those adjoining it gathering wonderful specimens of geological formations—he placed at my disposal almost a wheel-barrow load of "specimens," labeled as myrrh stones, flower-stones and I don't know what else; also the man who told me, so rationally and so modestly, of his extended travels that I would almost have believed he had really been a globe-trotter but for the faet that the superintendent informed me that he had never 'been outside the State of Iowa.

The Story of George H. Curtis.

But the most wonderful story I can tell is about Curtis.

There is, elsewhere in this article, a picture of Curtis as, on a Sunday morning in June last, at 10 o'clock, he made his appearance at the hospital, just as the superintendent was entering his carriage to go to church. Curtis was not at the hospital when I was there in November, but a eopy of an eastern paper that came just then brought him freshly to mind. This paper reproduced from the Boston *Globe* an account of a visit that Mr. Curtis had made all the way from Utica, Kansas, to Boston for the prnpose of having the paper state that he had been comimandcd of the Lord to act as a sort of fore-runner of himself and announce that in 1903 he would return to the same city to preach, heal the sick, open the eyes of the blind and perform other miracles. He reached Boston on a Saturday evening, attended church the next day and was at the *Globe* office early Monday morning, waiting for the city editor so that he might tell his story. The *Globe* described him as "a farmerish-looking man, with a clear eye and pleasing voice," and possessing no symptoms of insanity or even those of a religious fanatie. It should be explained that at this time, whether or not he was clothed in his right mind, he was clad in the usual dress of a well-to-do farmer and was minus the long hair that he wore when he arrived at Independence several months previously (this having, against his will, been cut off). Mr. Curtis explained that some of his Utica neighbors considered him insane, "but," he said for himself, "I'm as sane as anybody, but have had a command to heal the sick, make the blind see, eonfound the world and preach the gospel, and that is why I am here."

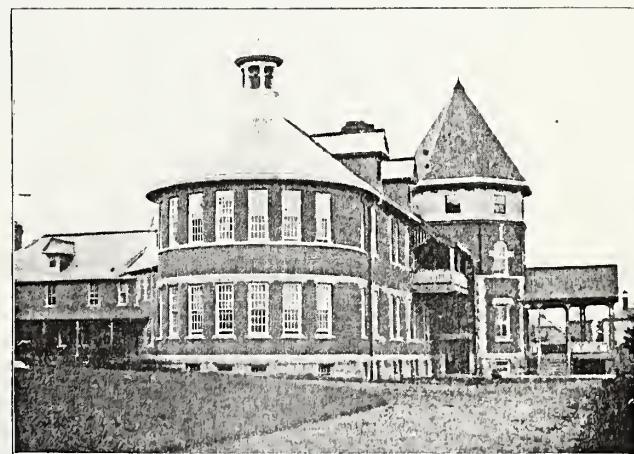
His story about himself was that he was a native of Illinois and 49 years old; that he had lived in Nebraska twenty years and in Kansas five; that he was the owner of 160 acres of good prairie land from which he had lately harvested a splendid wheat crop; that two years ago the Lord had come to him in a vision and told him that three

years after 1900 he must "start out and preach the gospel, anoint the blind and give them sight, heal the sick and lead people from their evil ways so that they would salute each other with the holy kiss and wash each other's feet." The spirit had also told him that he must let his hair grow and that he must not get married (he had been divorced from a former wife). Further detailing the visions that had come to him, he said that he did not like the idea of not being allowed to get married and he had therefore tried, as it were, to argue the Lord out of the position He had taken with respect to the matter. He finally did as did Gideon when he wanted to know if he was to have power over the army; asked for a sign; he spread a blanket on a eart at night and said to himself, "If it comes out wet in the morning I will know that the Lord does not want me to marry." In the morning the blanket was wet with dew, although the cart was perfectly dry; therefore, he knew that he was not to marry and he reconciled himself to the situation.

A stranger vision was yet to come. In the spring, the Lord commanded him to sell his stock. A short time after, or in April, the Lord came again and told him to take what money he had and *pay his debts*.

"I started," to quote his own words, "and went to Iowa where I owed a man \$42.85 for furniture I had bought eighteen years ago. I paid that bill and \$2.25 on a sewing machine. I then went to Nebraska and paid a personal tax that had been due twenty years."

A gentleman of easy financial morals to whom I was telling this story says Curtis's neighbors are right and he wrong; that he is insane beyond a doubt. Another gentle-



"SUNNYSIDE VILLA;" WOMEN'S BUILDING.

man says that what this country needs is an era of insanity of the George H. Curtis type.

The story that appeared in the *Globe* having been read, Dr. Hill took from a cabinet containing patients' records, a paper, and there, almostword for word, the same story, in



GRADUATES, 1897, OF TRAINING SCHOOL; DR. DOOLITTLE IN CENTER.

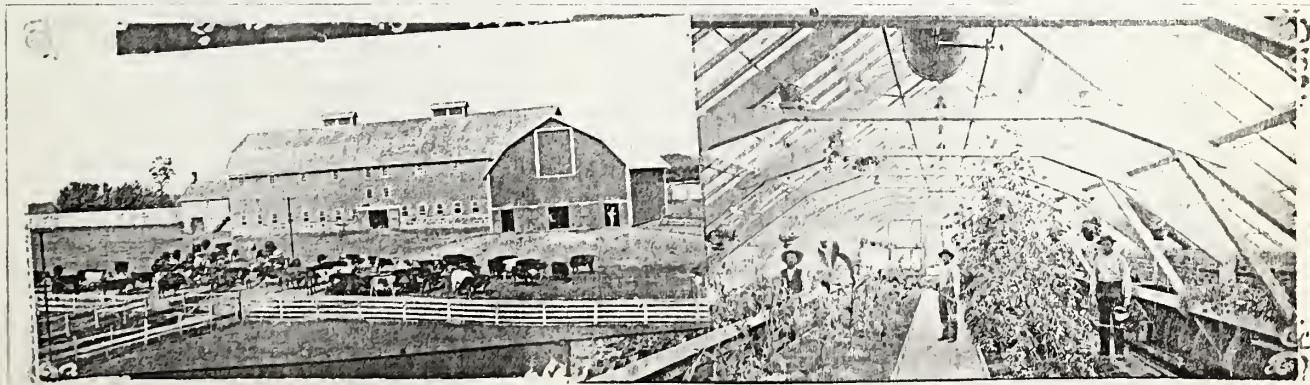
to and a little beyond the point just touched, was found. The rest may be briefly told. Besides having been commanded to let his hair grow, Curtis was enjoined that he must fast and go barefooted. He had, while trudging on his way across Iowa, sought shelter from rain in a livery stable at Fort Dodge. While reading his bible, he was taken in charge by officers, was adjudged insane and was sent to Independence. The bag in his right hand, as he appears in the picture, was an old flour sack and contained a Bagster's bible. He was kept at the hospital six weeks and was then sent, at state expense, to his Kansas home. After harvesting and threshing his wheat, the Lord commanded him to go to Boston, but said he must stop on his way and pay what he owed the hospital. A statement to the *Globe* reporter that he had so stopped and had paid \$42.35 was wholly correct. The amount paid included \$20 furnished him to pay his expenses home. To quote Dr. Hill, "he is the only state patient who ever did a trick of this kind, and he has afforded the hospital the only opportunity it has ever had of refunding back to the State treasury money secured directly from that treasury for the sending of a non-resident insane person to his home."

When talking with the *Globe* man, Curtis said the hospital bookkeeper had made a mistake and charged him \$3.45 less than he should have charged and that on his

way back he was going to stop and pay this, the Lord having commanded him concerning it. He did stop and make an effort to persuade the management that he owed the institution \$3.45, but was assured that he did not. Whether he went away convinced that the Lord rather than the hospital accountant was mistaken is not known. His story having been told to the Boston newspaper man, he announced that its publication would accomplish his mission, asked when the next train would leave for the west, said he would go back and live in his farm house for three years and then would begin preaching, anointing and healing, as commanded. The reporter saw him safely and happily off for his return trip.

Care and Treatment of Insane Persons.

The general reader will be glad to know something more of the manner in which insane persons are treated. A state official once criticised Dr. Hill because, as physician in chief, he had answered a question as to how often he had personally attended or prescribed for a patient by saying very rarely. One thing that seemed to me remarkable while I was at the hospital was Dr. Hill's personal acquaintance with, and knowledge of, seemingly every patient in the institution. He seemed to know every one of the nearly one thousand patients by name and to have full information

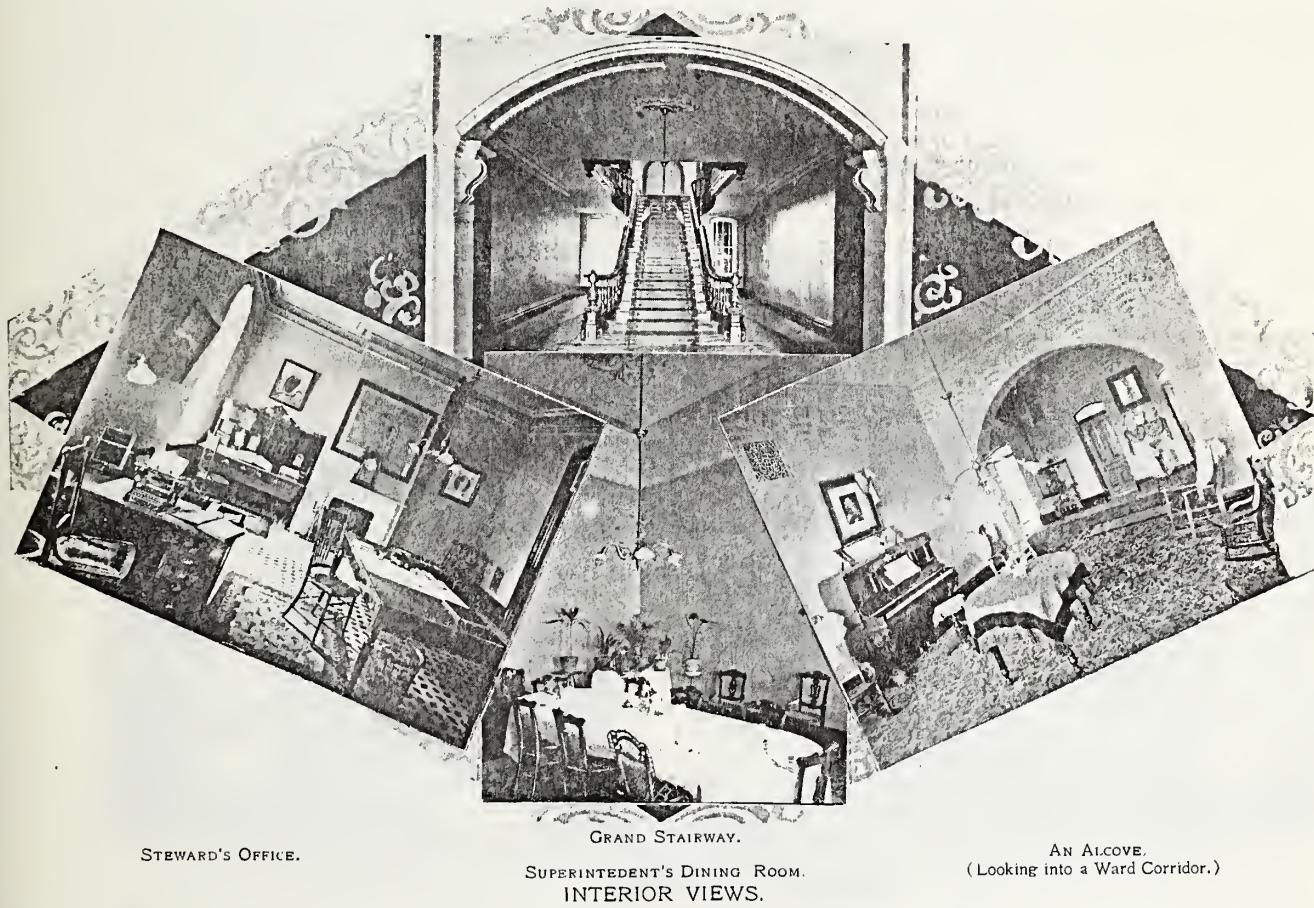


COW-BARN AND YARD.

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

as to each patient's malady, and to have stored in his mind his previous history. The doctor, so far as possible, personally receives every new-comer and makes full inquiry into his or her case and what he ascertains seems to be remembered in detail and to be supplemented by subsequent observation. One of the first things made known to an arrival is that he has been brought to the hospital for treatment of a mind malady and that he is in need of the treatment. Many persons are, so to speak, inveigled by friends or officials to the hospital under the belief that they are going for a visit to some friend or to see some very interesting place. The undecieving of them is not a pleasant duty, but where there is an impairment of the mental faculties, needing chiefly care and kindly treatment, frankness is deemed the best thing possible. An assistant physician makes the necessary medical diagnosis, a clerk enters in a record book all the data concerning the patient that can be learned and this is carefully preserved. In passing, it may be remarked

ordinary trend of the mind. Concerning these it is not necessary to elaborate. The object of the hospital is to cure where cure is possible, and to alleviate suffering and afford such benefit as may be afforded where a permanent cure cannot be effected. Every patient who possibly can must be kept occupied. Each, if able to walk, and not physically disqualified, whether able to perform any actual labor or not, must go into the open air every day—it is a very inclement or stormy day indeed if this rule is suspended. The patients are, so far as possible, dealt with exactly as though they were in their right minds. Wholesome exercise and good food for the body, wholesome occupation, entertainment and amusement for the mind—these things tend to restore the equilibrium of the brain. The privilege of seeing in special instances the insane side of the patients was accorded me because of the nature of my mission. The manifestations of insanity that are visible in certain wards at any time are abundant, but the management usually avoids unneces-

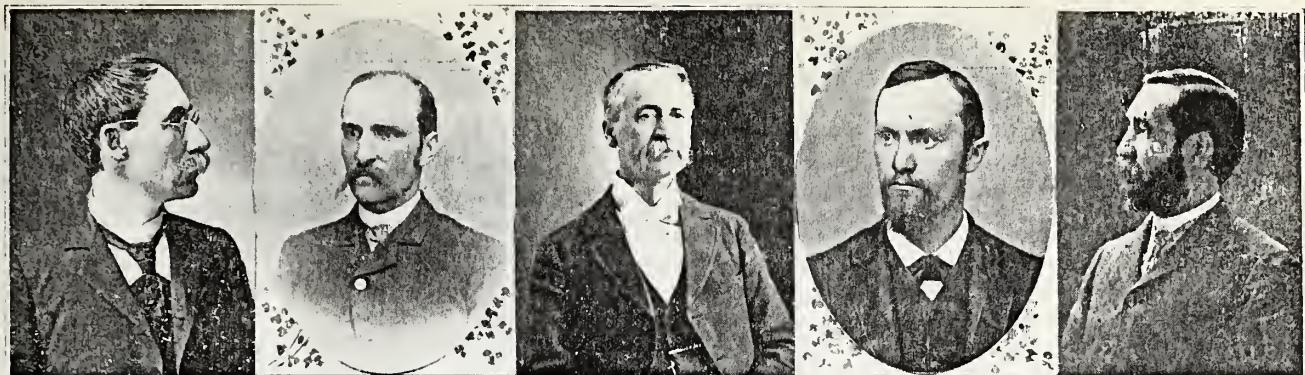


STEWARD'S OFFICE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DINING ROOM.
INTERIOR VIEWS.AN ALCOVE.
(Looking into a Ward Corridor.)

that the system of keeping the hospital records is apparently almost perfect. So complete is the system of keeping records that the story of any one who is in, or who has been in, the hospital (no matter how long ago) is available at a moment's notice. The patients are classified according to the nature of their ailments and assigned to wards in accordance with such classification. They are transferred or re-classified as circumstances may suggest will be for their good, and are discharged upon recovery. The use of the word recovery should be qualified. There are incurable patients. When the condition of such is determined beyond doubt the counties from which they came may have them transferred to their own keeping. Sometimes recovery is permanent; sometimes it will last until the causes of the first breaking of the mind is repeated. Many patients have inherited insane tendencies that are not serious and yet that manifest themselves periodically as the result of overwork, worry, illness, accident or other cause that may disturb the

sarily turning the attention towards subjects that the patients are crazy concerning. While working in the field, garden, slaughter-house, in the barn, in the industrial building, or in the rooms in the buildings devoted to industrial employments; in the laundry, kitchens, sewing rooms, cellars or wherever else, or whether occupied with amusements or diversions of other character, the effort is made to maintain normally healthful conditions and such as tend to cheerfulness. The corridors, alcoves and bed-rooms of the several wards and cottages are comfortably furnished; where it is practicable to keep them so, they are attractively equipped with pictures on the walls and musical instruments on the floors; some of them may be said to be almost luxuriously furnished. This is not due to a spirit of extravagance; it is one of the curative agencies of the institution. It must be borne in mind that the people who are sent to Independence, Mt. Pleasant and Clarinda are many of them persons of the most refined character—ministers sometimes

ISAAC R. KIRK,
MASON CITY.JOHN KILLEEN,
MONONA.A. T. MCDONALD, Sec'y.
INDEPENDENCE.C. W. FILLMORE, Pres't.
PETERSON.F. E. WHITLEY, M. D.,
WEBSTER CITY.

HOSPITAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ministers' wives often; school teachers frequently; business men and business men's wives, worthy farmers and farmers' wives; young people and old people who have met with that almost saddest of human afflictions, impairment of the mind.

The food provided is abundant, wholesome and attractively served: the beds, comfortable and clean, this being true even in those buildings or portions of buildings occupied by the most violent and discouraging classes. There is orderliness and system everywhere. While I cannot speak with scientific knowledge of the merits of the sanitary arrangements, they appear to be excellent; the ventilation is first-class, and, to one thing I can testify most heartily;

ed several years ago. There are now so many graduates annually that the hospital is enabled to select especially apt and skilled young men and women for any vacancies that may exist. The course of study is of the highest grade and the practical training is such as to qualify thoroughly those who are adapted to the profession. The hospital, therefore, never has to seek nurses outside.

State Care Contrasted With County Keeping.

I have said that if all the insane people were placed in State hospitals who, on humane grounds, ought to be placed there, the capacity of our Iowa institutions would be over-

ALBERT MOORE BARRETT, M. D.,
Third Assistant Physician.JOHN C. DOOLITTLE,
First Assistant Physician.MRS. HANNAH MUNNINGS,
Matron.GEORGE BOODY, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.M. CHARLES MACKIN, M. D.,
Fourth Assistant Physician.CHARLES L. THOMAS,
Steward.

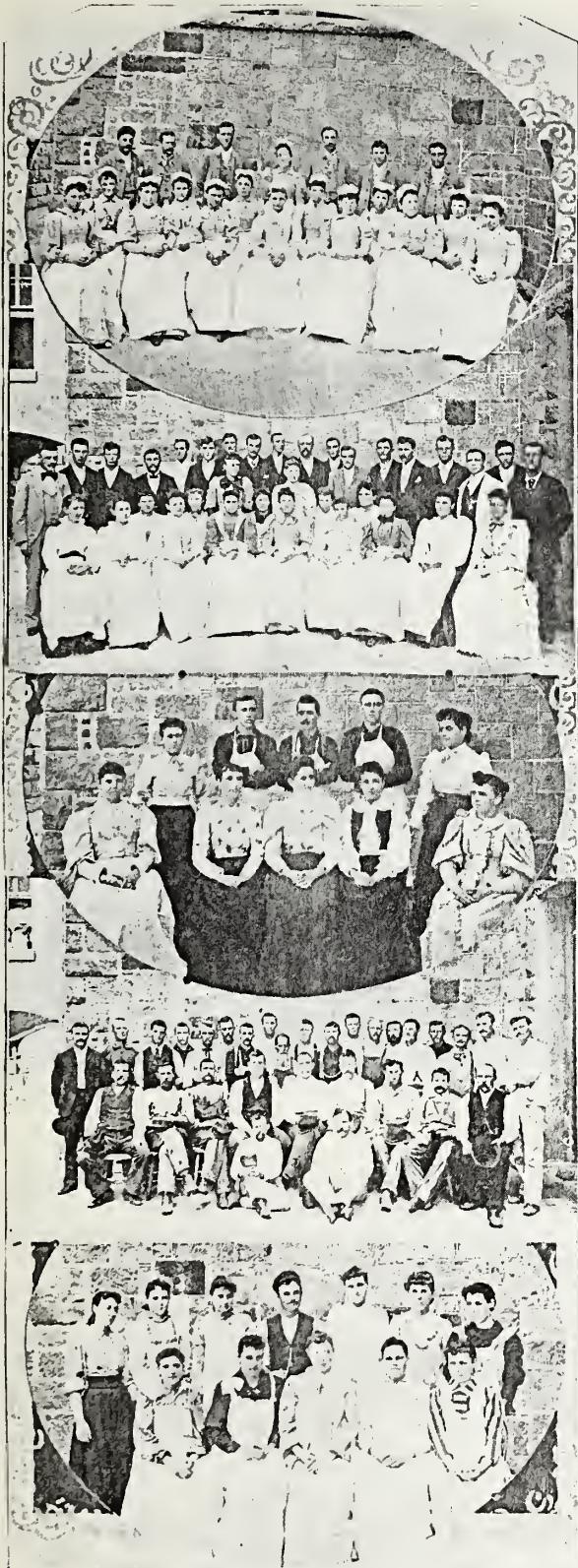
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, MATRON AND STEWARD.

there is a *cleanliness* from basement to garret and in every department that I never saw surpassed.

I have spoken of the spirit of consecration to a noble work that is manifest among the young men and young women who have to do directly with the people who are being cared for. The evidence of faithfulness to duty in other departments is, as a rule, none the less conspicuous. I was particularly impressed with the ability and faithfulness with which the Steward, Mr. Thomas looks after the interests that are under his charge; so far as there was opportunity for observing, his conduct was no exception in this respect to the general rule.

The hospital has a training school for nurses, establish-

taxed, even were the new building at Cherokee entirely completed and equipped. There has been a growing tendency in Iowa for several years towards the erection of county asylums, and for many years previously many patients have been kept in poor-houses and in improvised county hospitals. A former governor of the state urged the legislature to encourage the practice. The argument in its favor was that of less cost. The State at present charges each county \$14 per month for the care in a state hospital of each patient it may send to it. This cost covers everything—medical attendance, board, clothing and incidental expenses, extraordinary as well as ordinary. The care is the very best. The boast is made by the advocates of county institutions



HOSPITAL PEOPLE

GROUP OF TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATES (Nurses.)
 GROUP OF UNDERGRADUATES.
 GROUP OF KITCHEN EMPLOYEES.
 "CENTER GROUP" OF EMPLOYEES.
 LAUNDRY GROUP OF EMPLOYEES.

that the cost is much—very much—less. But the argument on behalf of the State as against the county hospital is a very plain one. It is simply *caring for* on the one hand: *keeping* on the other. There are exceptions, of course, but county keeping is ordinarily something that ought to cause people possessed of sympathetic instincts to shudder. A largely

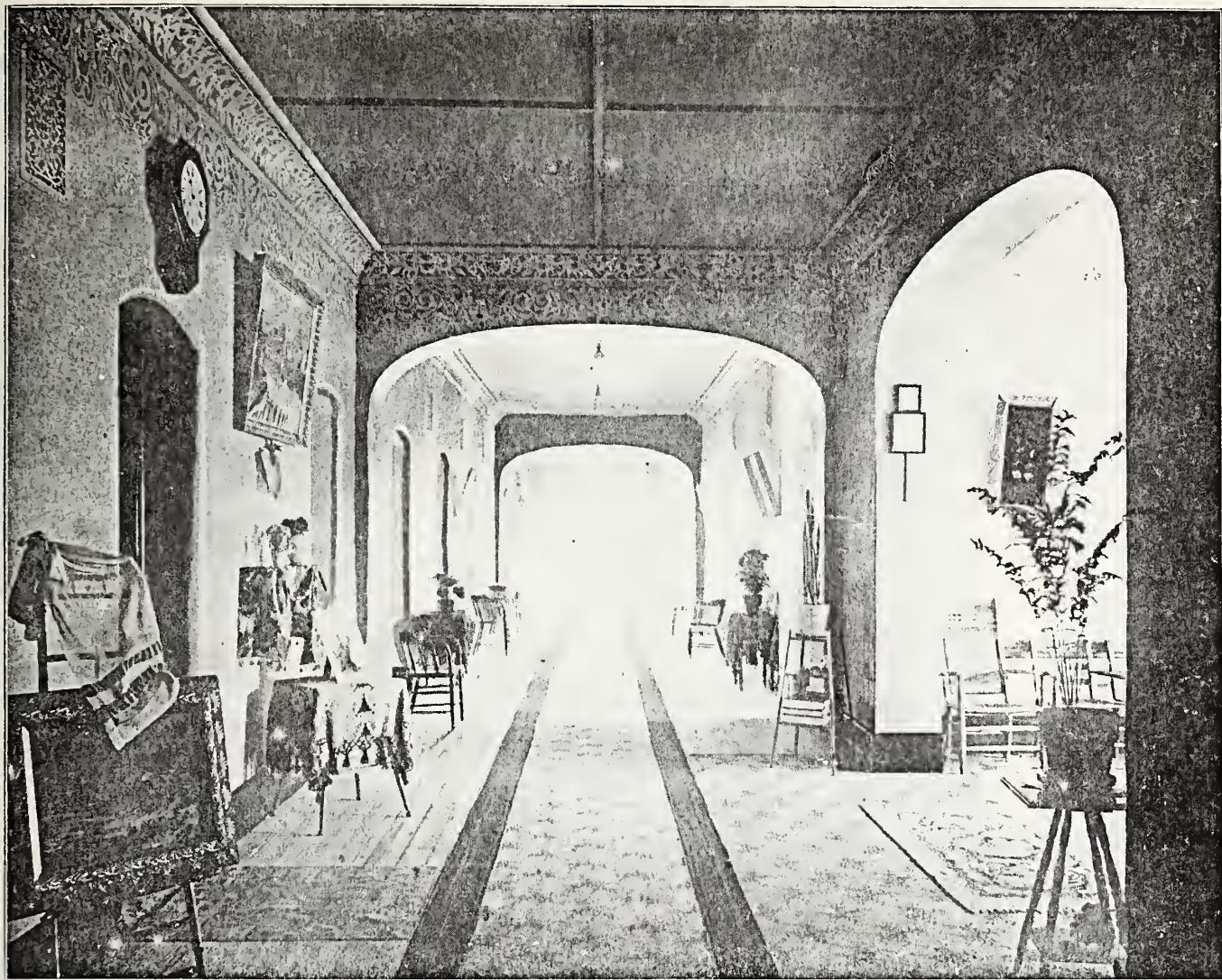
populated county, like Polk or Marshall or Dubuque, can make reasonable provision for the care of its incurable insane citizens but the average county cannot do so, even did not political influences enter as intensely into the manner of appointing officials and attendants as they usually do in local matters. The tendency in Iowa is not new or peculiar to the State. Nearly all the older States have experimented along the same line. The stories of some of the noble philanthropists who have struggled for years for the removal of the county hospital evil in such old States as New York and Massachusetts are full of thrilling and sad details of conditions they observed and fought to overcome. An address on the subject by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the eminent physician, president of the New York State commission of lunacy, and professor of mental diseases in Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York, at Boston, in 1896, deals with this theme in a manner most convincing. The State of New York had but recently succeeded in eliminating a system which had come to be recognized by every medical and every reform' element in the State as a commonwealth's disgrace and Dr. MacDonald graphically recounts the struggle undergone for the cause of humanity. "Stronger," he said. "than any other influence in bringing about the final result was the testimony of the visitors of the [State Charities] Association, eye-witnesses of the sufferings of these poor and neglected people. Hungry and cold, sitting in the dark through the long winter evenings 'because light was so expensive,' cowering in cells, stilling in attics, without proper medical attendance; overworked on county farms, or brooding without occupation in crowded wards, ordered about by rough, pauper attendants, they were of all beings most miserable. Shall we soon forget the insane man, crouching in a dark cell, so small that he could not stand up in it; or the woman, in midwinter, nearly frozen by the broken window, 'it was useless to mend it, she always broke it again.'"

The State Able to Provide Better Equipment.

Many readers of this would be shocked if told that while in Iowa it might be impossible to find such extreme cases as those just pictured, yet that they could easily find conditions but a few degrees better. But such is the fact. There are no such things as cells at the Independence hospital. Human hands, back of which are tender human hearts, take the place of solitary confinement. It is a rare thing that a patient has to be controlled by main force. On an average, there is one attendant for every ten patients. In actual practice but one attendant may be necessary for the oversight of thirty or more, while in other instances two or three may be required at times for the controlling of a single patient who is in a violent mood. There are sections where many attendants have to be constantly present and on the alert. There are apparently quiet patients who are yet possessed of suicidal or homicidal inclination who have to be constantly watched.

The State can provide amply for the emergencies that are liable to at any moment arise. It can provide staffs of skilled physicians who have especial aptitude for treating insane persons. It can provide, as it has, at Independence, not alone an ample housing of the patients but such technical equipment as a splendid pathological laboratory, and rooms for surgical operations and for the treatment of diseases of women. It can do very many other things that a humane spirit can do no less than demand shall be done. The county can neither provide nor equip; should it attempt it—should even such a county as Polk attempt it—the cost per patient would be much greater than in the State institutions.

The people of Iowa are both humane and generous. If they understood the conditions as they exist they would resent a suggestion that they ought to place insane people in poor-farm annexes, called hospitals or asylums, simply



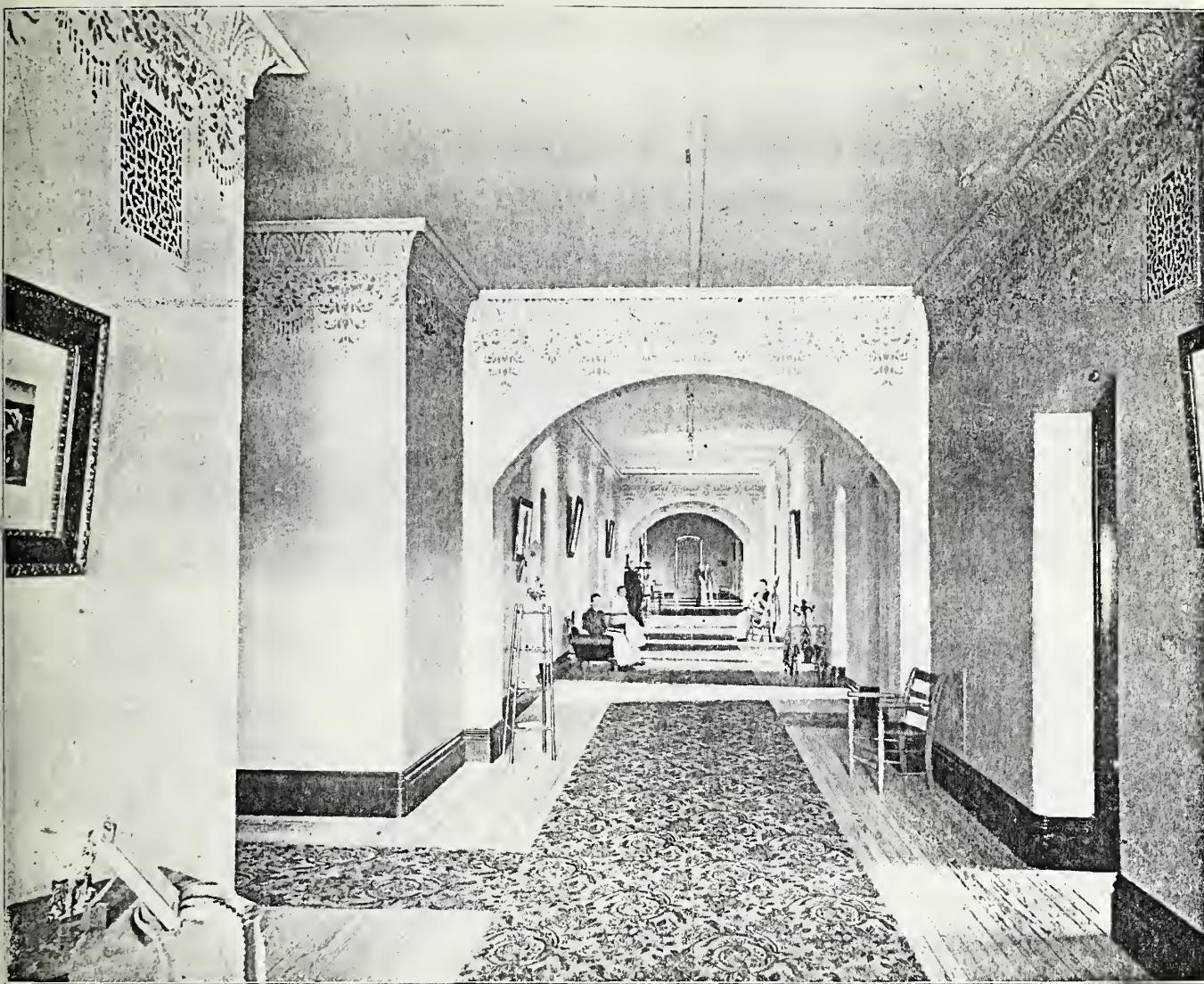
A CORRIDOR OF ONE OF THE WARDS.

that they may be there kept at reduced expense. While it would be too much to expect that a knowledge of these conditions shall become immediately widespread it is not too much to ask of the governor of Iowa that he shall urge and of the legislature that it shall provide a State system of inspection and regulation of the methods by which the counties shall care for such of their insane population as they may attempt to provide for at home. There should be visits to every county poor-house and hospital in the State by one or more persons qualified to intelligently observe and report upon the conditions that may prevail.

Hospital Farm and Buildings.

The State has at Independence nearly seven hundred acres of choice farm land, most of it in cultivation. Upon this farm is raised nearly all, perhaps all, of the vegetables, including potatoes, that are used; also an abundance of small fruits. The farm is also well stocked with swine. There is sometimes a surplus of certain products which is sold or exchanged for that of which there is a shortage. If space allowed, it would be interesting to take the reader on trips, in imagination, through the vegetable, fruit and root cellars; the conservatory; through the cow-barn, where patients may be seen milking the more than one hundred cows; through the horse-barn, where other patients are grooming the horses; into the carpenter or tin shops, or mattress-

making room; into the laundry, where patients are attending to the washing and ironing for about twelve hundred people, or into the pathological laboratory, where an insane man is helping in the cultivation of bacilli, cleaning up, or where he is in other ways helping the cause of medical science. Or it would be very interesting to run down into the large kitchen, where meals for several hundred insane persons and a few score of sane people are prepared, and especially would it be worth one's while to look in on the bakers who are mixing dough by the several cubic yards (see photographic glimpse among our illustrations) or into any one of the several dining rooms to which, by means of miniature railways in the basement and dumb waiters in the partitions, the food is brought in great quantities to be eaten by hungry men and women. When it is remarked that twenty bushels of potatoes is but a small day's allowance and an entire beef is usually required for the day's table supply, one can comprehend something of the largeness of the institution. It is hardly necessary for me to continue by describing each building in detail. The main structure, of stone, is 720 feet in length and four stories high, the center or administration portion projecting well to the front, and the remainder receding, section by section, backwards so as to allow practically four exposed sides to each portion. Other buildings are the men's cottages, the women's cottage, the industrial building, heating



A CORRIDOR OF ONE OF THE WARDS.

and lighting building, a large cow-barn and several other structures in the way of out buildings, including cold storage.

Hospital Trustees and Staff Officers.

The board of trustees is composed of five members. Hon. C. W. Fillmore, of Peterson, elected its president in 1896, has been a member for seven years. His occupation is that of a lawyer and banker. He has represented his

in which city he has resided for twenty years. The other members are Isaac R. Kirk, president of the Commercial State Bank of Mason City, where he has long resided; F. E. Whitley, M. D., one of Webster City's most skillful practicing physicians, and John Killen, general merchant and banker at Monona, and a former legislator and trustee of the College for the Blind, and also the mayor of his town. Mr. W. W. Donnan (son of Hon. W. G. Donnan), for a long time cashier of the First National bank of Independence, is treasurer of the institution.

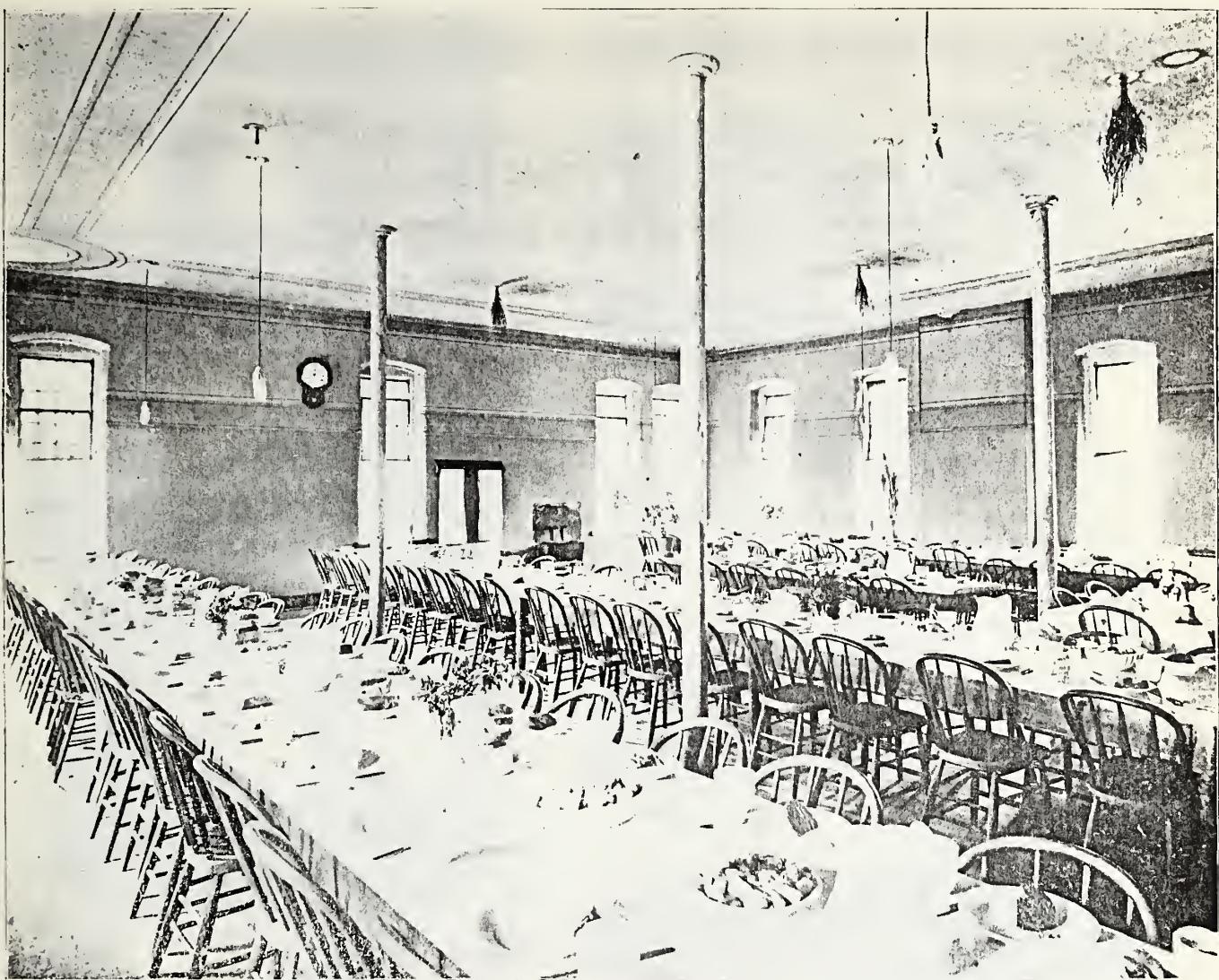
The administrative and medical staff is composed of Doctors Gershom H. Hill, superintendent; John C. Doolittle, first assistant; Dr. George Boody, second; Dr. Albert Moore Barrett, third, and Dr. M. Charles Mackin, fourth assistant physician; Charles L. Thomas, steward; and Mrs. Hannah Munnings, matron.

Dr. Hill is a native of Iowa, his father, Rev. J. J. Hill, having come to Iowa as a pioneer preacher in 1844. Dr. Hill was born in Clayton county in 1846. He graduated from Iowa College in 1871; read medicine in Fayette and also in Muscatine; took a course of lectures in the medical department of the State University and a second course in Rush Medical college, of Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1874; he began practice at Moline, Ill., but accepted the position of assistant physician at the hospital within a short time; as already noted, was elected superintendent in 1881

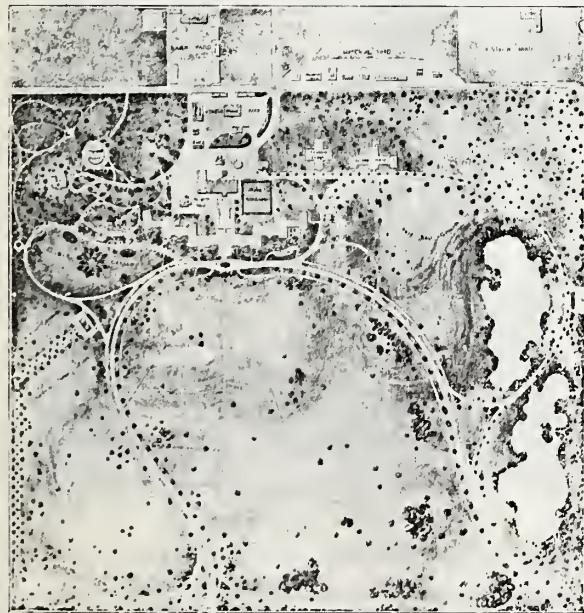


IN THE BAKERY — KNEADING THE DOUGH.

county in the General Assembly and is at present mayor of his town. Mr. A. T. McDonald, the resident trustee and secretary, is a leading merchant and citizen of Independence,



GROVE HALL DINING ROOM.



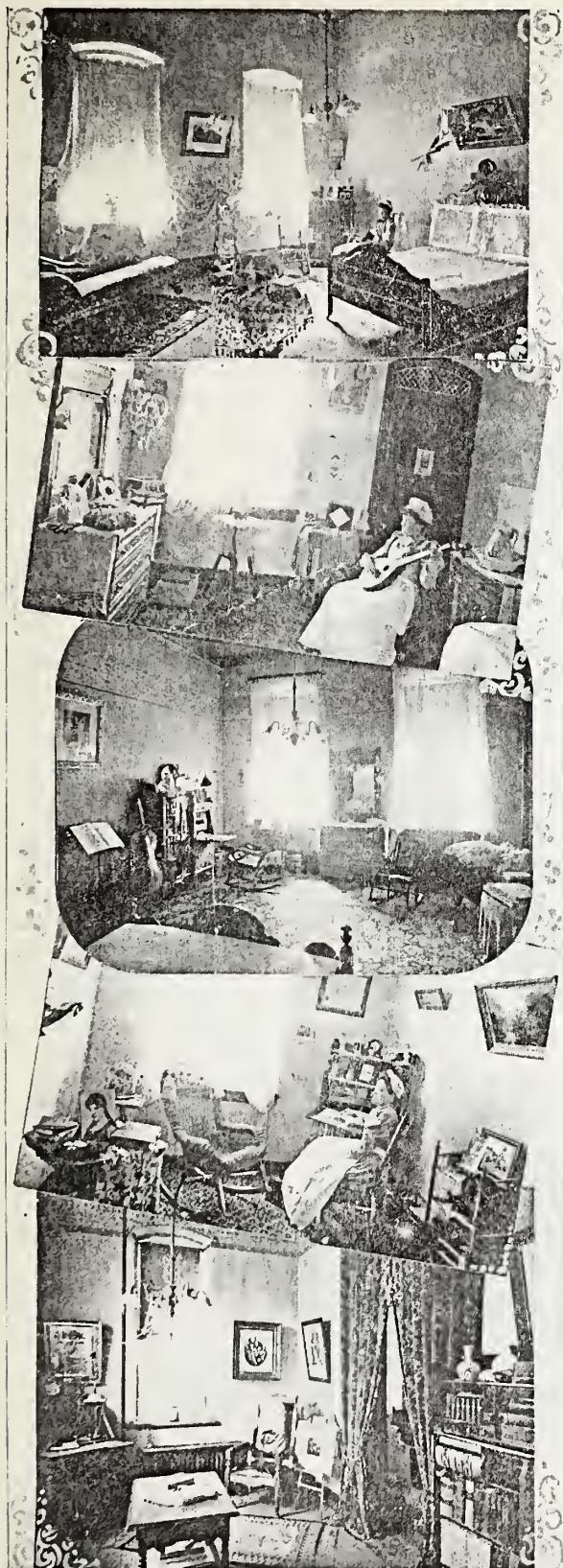
PLAN FOR HOSPITAL GROUND IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. J. J. Widenman, the same landscape artist who drew the plans for the State Capitol grounds, was employed to furnish all the plans for improvement of the grounds, drainage, roads, drives and walks, grading and lakes; also a map for guidance of the gardener in the planting of trees. The work is being done gradually and largely by the patients, without much expense to the State.



A MASQUERADE PARTY BY PATIENTS.

diseases at Iowa City and is a member of the American Medio-Psychological Association and is also a prominent member of the American Medical Association and of several other similar national organizations, as well as of the state society and of district, county and other local medical societies, and in several has held important offices and enjoyed honorable distinction. He has kept constantly in touch with the most advanced thought and discoveries concerning the best methods of caring for the insane, and is regarded as one of the leading expert authorities

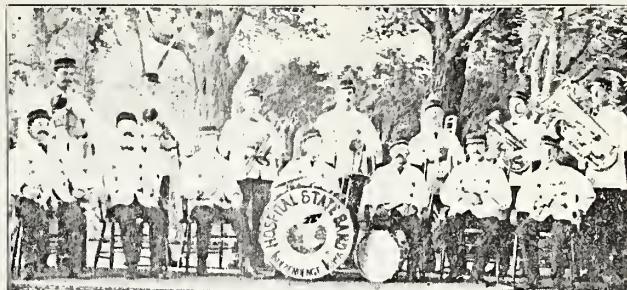


SOME INTERIOR VIEWS.

Rooms of Nurses, Supervisor's Room, and Rooms of Assistant Physicians.

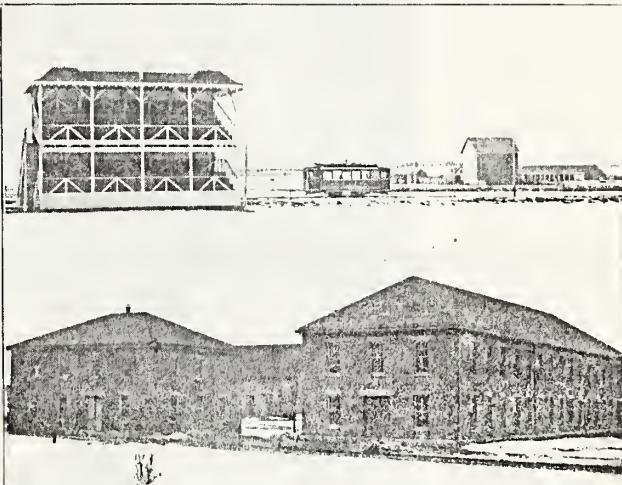
in the west. Dr. Hill had a military experience as a member of the regiment of which that valiant Iowa hero, Congressman Henderson, was colonel. His family consists of his wife and a bright young daughter. Dr. Doolittle, also a native of Iowa, is a graduate of Rush Medical College; he had been pharmacist at the Anamosa penitentiary both before and after graduation and came from this

position to the hospital. Dr. Boody, a native of Hardin county, after graduating from the Chicago Medical College was four years an assistant physician at the Kankakee, Ill., insane



THE HOSPITAL STATE BAND.
Composed of Hospital employees.

hospital, from which position he came to the Independence institution about two and a-half years ago. Dr. Barrett, a graduate from the scientific and medical departments of the State University, came direct to the hospital from that institution. He has lately been taking a special course in



BASE BALL PAVILION—COLD STORAGE HOUSE.
WORKMEN'S DORMITORY—NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

pathology under Dr. Adolph Meyer, the best pathologist in brain and nervous diseases in the country, at the Worcester, Mass., Lunatic hospital. Dr. Mackin is a New Yorker by birth and, besides being a graduate of both the Chicago and the Baltimore Medical Colleges, had the benefit of valuable practice in Chicago before joining the hospital staff.

An Explanation.

At this writing, the possibility stares the publishers in the face of a still greater delay in the issuing of the January number of *ILLUSTRATED IOWA* than they had reason to anticipate. The paper to be used is of a size that has to be made to order. Assurances were given by the makers—one of the most responsible firms in the country—of shipment by or before January 20th. Inquiries, however, on January 26th brought a telegram reading, as follows:

"High water troubling mill. Expect to ship early next week.
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO."

A letter followed explaining that there had been no alternative except to wait on Providence, as but two Western mills make this class of goods and both have been obliged to shut down on account of high water.

This is what comes of using an extra fine quality of paper.

THE BURIAL OF A LAST WAR CHIEF.

(HORACE M. REBOK, U. S. INDIAN AGENT, TOLEDO, IN ANNALS OF IOWA)

Ma-tau-e-qua, the last war chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, of Iowa, who knew what it meant to meet the enemy in open battle or to take him from ambush in the pioneer days of the State, died in camp along the Iowa river about four miles west of Tama, at sunrise on the morning of October 4th, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The old chief had been in failing health for several years, but the serious illness which led to his death was two months in duration, and in the end he was the victim of consumption, one of the diseases that is responsible for a very high death rate among these Indians.

Ma-tau-e-qua was born at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1810, and had the place and date tattooed on his right arm. In physique, habits, customs and mental endowments, he was a typical Indian of the warrior days. While he was always reticent in speaking of his personal activities in the early events which filled the pioneer days with stories of war, adventure and romance, the men of his tribe hold as sacred legacies the traditions of the part Ma-tau-e-qua played in some of the early struggles along the Mississippi river and in Iowa. He was not of royal blood. He never laid hereditary claims to leadership, yet even in his young manhood he was recognized as one of the strongest characters of his tribe and was the last one of the five sent out on the tribe's return from Kansas to find a suitable abiding place in Iowa, and on July 13, 1857, he, in company with his four associates, purchased eighty acres of land from one of the

early settlers in Tama county for \$1,000. When these scouts were sent out by the tribe the Indians were residing temporarily at various points between Iowa City and Ottumwa, but soon after the selection of a location in Tama county the members of the tribe came to this place, and to their original tract of eighty acres there has been added from time to time adjoining farms of white settlers until today they are in possession of nearly three thousand acres. During most of the period of their residence in Tama county, Ma-tau-e-qua was the strong man of the tribe, especially in more recent years. He was no king, but he was a king-maker. He was the Warwick of the Musquakies. When

the old chief who brought the Indians back into Iowa died, and his son was young and timid, it was Ma-tau-e-qua who called about him the head men of the tribe and had Push-e-to-neke-qua, the present ruling chief, proclaimed the chief of the tribe, and through all these years Ma-tau-e-qua has been the mainstay of the ruling chief. Within the knowledge of the writer, these two men never failed to stand together on any important matter, and while the king is more progressive in his methods than the king-maker, he never advanced beyond where his Warwick would acquiesce, and it must be said to the credit of this barbarian warrior that he had a happy faculty of cheerfully acquiescing in the inevitable. He was a strong opponent of education and the last time the agent discussed the question with him he ended his reply by saying, "May be, after I am dead."

Ma-tau-e-qua's burial on Tuesday afternoon, October 5th, at one o'clock, was attended with considerable interest and many of the business men from Montour, Tama and Toledo paid their respects to his memory by calling at his late wigwam, and quite a number attended his burial. Judge Burnham adjourned the district court at Toledo to accompany the agent to the funeral, in company with Inspector A. J. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. S. M. Endicott, of Traer. The burying ground where Ma-tau-e-qua's body rests is situated on the south slope of a high bluff along the north bank of the Iowa river about an eighth of a mile east of the "Narrows" where the Chicago & Northwestern Railway passes between the bluff and the dam. The body had been carefully prepared and preserved according to Indian methods and customs, and was dressed in the regalia of a war chief. It was wrapped in a blanket and laid on a frame-



MA-TAU-E-QUA.

work of poles over which was spread a new piece of matting, woven by Indian women from rushes in beautiful designs of various colors. Before his death the old chief had selected Pa-to-ka to have charge of his burial and had given minute directions as to all the appointments, and all his directions were closely followed. He was buried in a rough coffin, in a sitting posture, the painted feather in his hair coming just to the edge of the ground, his face to the west, and his face and breast aid bare. Otherwise he was clad in moccasins, leggings and blanket, and adorned with beads and paint much as he had appeared on many important occasions. In the coffin were placed a bottle of water, a small vessel contain-

ing food, an Indian hand-bag containing many little articles that would be useful on the journey to the happy hunting ground, and his two walking sticks. Then a lid was placed over the lower part of the coffin, covering the limbs of the body, leaving the chest exposed, and over the lid of the coffin were spread several blankets. All the blankets and clothing used by the deceased during his sickness were placed in the grave. After the body had been arranged in the coffin, Wa-pellu-ka, an old man who had fought in more than one historic battle side by side with Ma-tau-e-qua, delivered an address in the Indian language at the grave and, according to the Indian custom, was the first to sprinkle tobacco into the grave. In this ceremony he was followed by all the other Indians present, who passed around the grave as they sprinkled holy tobacco into the coffin, and one of their number sat by the open grave for several minutes and in a low monotone performed the last rites. The tobacco used in their burial exercises is raised by a few of the priests of the tribe on a small patch of ground set apart for that purpose, and is used only in connection with their religious ceremonies.

No ground was permitted to touch the body, and after the body had been properly arranged in the coffin a gable roof constructed of boards was placed over the open grave; over the boards a canvass was spread and the grave was inclosed with a crib-work of oak poles and the angular space between the roof and the poles was filled with earth.

After the grave had been finished Wa-pellu-ka closed the ceremonies with brief remarks in the Indian language.

A heavy pole was then erected at the west end of the grave about four feet out of the ground and on it was painted by George Morgan, the secretary of the tribe, a few emblems to characterize events in the life of Ma-tau-e-qua. At the left was painted the picture of a bear, representing the band of the Bear, to which Ma-tau-e-qua belonged, and opposite was painted the picture of an eagle. Under the eagle was the bust of a man and under this the name of Wa-pellu-ka written in Indian, and a gun. Wa-pellu-ka belongs to the band of the Eagle. Lower down are five horizontal marks which are used to represent an event in the life of Ma-tau-e-qua and Wa-pellu-ka, wherein they had an encounter with four Pawnee Indians in Kausas and fought side by side for several hours, leaving the field with the scalps of their four enemies dangling at their belts. The stake contained beside these characters, the picture of a Sioux buck and a Sioux squaw, and one mark under each, indicating that Ma-tau-e-qua had killed one of each.

At this point, Pa-to-ka, who was in charge of the burial, took all the effects left by the old warrior and divided them among the six other men who had assisted him in the burial. Before the exercises were finished all the white visitors left the grounds except Mr. O. B. Chitty, and in the distribution of gifts he was kindly remembered as the only representative of the white race. The exercises at the grave lasted about two hours.

In conclusion, it may be added that stoicism has reached its highest point among these people and that their funerals are conducted with no sign of emotion.

One of Iowa's Staple Products—Pretty Babies.



EASTMAN ATKYNNS WEAVER, DES MOINES.
Aged, 3-Years; Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Weaver, Jr.

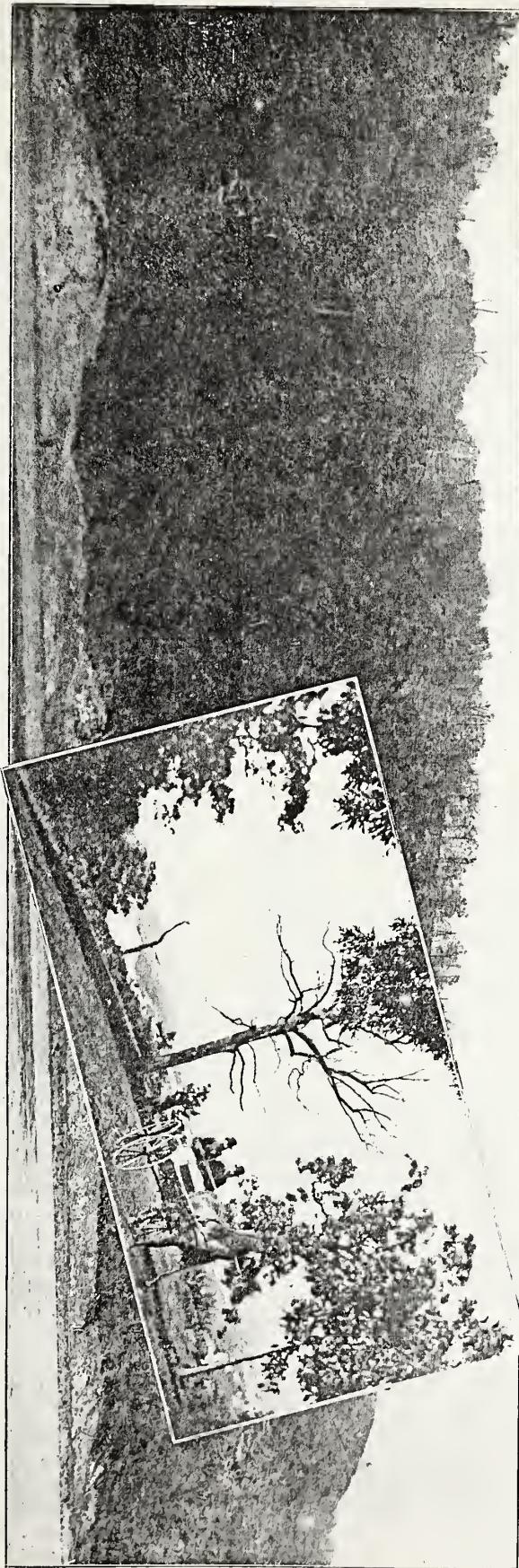
At a "Sons of Vermont" banquet, held in Des Moines several years ago, there was assigned to one of the speakers this toast: "The Three Staple Products of Vermont—Fast Horses, Maple Sugar and Handsome Women." At the proper time ILLUSTRATED IOWA may challenge, on behalf of Iowa, any claim that any state may make as to the greater number of its handsome women, but for the present it will suffice to say that, in respect to pretty babies, Iowa is ready to match her product against the world. We solicit baby photographs, from which to make selections for publication occasionally in these pages. Give full particulars as to age at the time photograph was taken, etc.

Gov. Shaw's Plea for a Historical Building.

From Inaugural Address, Jan. 13.

The last general assembly appropriated \$25,000 with which to purchase grounds and erect an historical and art museum. An adjoining state with less population, and \$400,000,-000 less taxable property, and with a state debt of five times ours, has appropriated \$450,000 for a like purpose. To pay this a special levy of one-tenth of a mill for seven years has been provided.

There are many things which the state, in view of its existing debt and insufficient revenues, cannot afford to do, and some others notwithstanding conditions *which it cannot afford to omit*. The son who has inherited a fortune is inexcusable if he neglect to erect a monument to his parents, even though he transcend for the time his current income. Will this generation be able to excuse itself to the next if it shall ignore its opportunity and permit to be turned into other channels the historic papers and reliques now in the possession of men whose years give notice that they are not to remain long with us, or in the hands of the immediate descendants of those who have recently departed?



A FIRST GLIMPSE OF IOWA; "PIKE'S PEAK" AND ITS SUMMIT; 1673.
On the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and three miles south of McGregor, in Clayton county. The first spot of Iowa land ever seen by a white man—by Pere Marquette in 1673. See "First Places; First People; First Things."

ONE BOARD, OR SEVERAL—WHICH?

(Continued from Page 8.)

will result from investment of this sort. It is possible that there could be a reduction in the cost of maintenance by investment in a cheaper line of apparatus, but we do not believe that any reader would regard this as economy of a wise sort.

As ILLUSTRATED IOWA sees it, the wise an economical management of any institution, whether it be under the control of its own board, or of one having the oversight of all its fellow-institutions, will, after all, depend chiefly upon the one man who is in direct charge, the assistants he may gather about him and the degree to which he holds them responsible. To this one man the board must practically look for all the information necessary to enable careful estimates as to needed supplies or needed increase of assistance and, in fact, for almost all information vital to wise action. Whether it would be wiser to entrust the selecting or retaining of thirteen superintendents to one board of five, seven or some other number, or whether it may be best to leave such selection or retention to separate boards, is a large question, with certainly no inconsiderable number of arguments to be marshaled on behalf of the system that it is proposed to supplant.

A central board might become a powerfully ramified political machine. The opportunities for personal aggrandizement on the part of any member disposed to use his position for personal profit would be great. The mind of a person fitted to serve on a board entrusted with so many and such varied charges would need to be comprehensive and adaptable.

One thing was noticeable in the report of the legislative visiting committee concerning what the members had learned in the course of their investigations, and that was the fact that the institution criticised most severely was one of the two that is subject to change in management every two or four years, and in connection with which efficiency cuts less of a figure than does that principal of rotation which demands that positions shall be striven for frequently and vigorously by men who think themselves entitled to them as rewards for services rendered their party. The trustee system has this to be said in its favor; that the closer responsibility resting upon the trustees has usually resulted in the employing and retention of superintendents and other employees because they were especially fitted, rather than because of their accomplishments and activity as political manipulators.

There is one other matter to be seriously thought of before committing one's self to the change. It is proposed to leave the educational institutions outside the provisions of the central board. This, we assume, is because the impression prevails that there would be incongruity in mixing, say a normal school and a penitentiary, even to the extent of its financial management. It seems to us that there might also be equal incongruity in mixing an industrial school (prevalent as is the unjust notion that it is a penal institution) and a penitentiary and certainly there would seem to be incongruity in mixing a school for the blind and a prison.

Even one not convinced as to the wisdom of concentrating authority in a central governing board might admit the necessity of vesting in a commission, or in the State executive council, certain authority with respect to equalizing the treatment that the State might accord the several institutions in the matter of appropriations. It is charged that certain institutions exercise, through lobbies, an influence

on behalf of what may be entirely legitimate appropriations, (if the State were only financially able to grant all they ask) and that in consequence other institutions fare ill. It may also be conceded that, even if the present separate board system is the best, there yet should be correction in the manner in which it is applied. There is now great discrepancy in the number of trustees, commissioners and regents. The State University, for instance, has eleven regents, and the College at Ames eleven trustees; the College for the Blind at Vinton, six trustees; the institution for the Feeble-minded at Glenwood three, the Industrial school, with departments at Eldora and Mitchellyville, five; the Normal school seven, and so on, the range being from three to twelve.

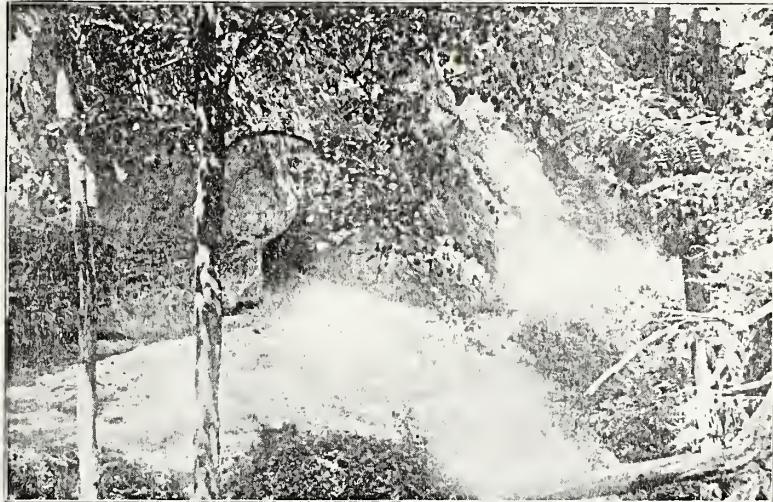
There is need of uniformity in system of account-keeping; no one will take exceptions to the claims made on this score, but this has to do with the detail and not with the plan of administration. And it is quite likely that just as the greatest need of many private financial institutions is directors *who direct*, so there may be need of superseding trustees who are mere figure-heads by others who are capable and industrious and also watchful. There may be need of men who will not take things for granted instead of finding out for themselves. And yet there is no need of overly officious trustees who think the man placed in direct charge should have little or no more authority than an errand boy, for this journal is a firm believer in the theory that any man placed at the head of any important enterprise should be large enough and trustworthy enough to be entitled to be, as Hon. L. B. Raymond lately said some of the superintendents are, "pretty much the whole thing."

Judging by the few whom we have knowledge of, we believe that as a rule the men serving the State as trustees have more than average ability and are at least of average integrity. We know some who are actuated more by interest in their fellow-beings and in the intellectual and moral development of the State than they are in the financial compensation they receive. They are persons who stand well in the communities in which they reside and who are conscientious in the rendering of any service that they attempt to render, no matter to whom. Of course, there are the other kind of trustees.

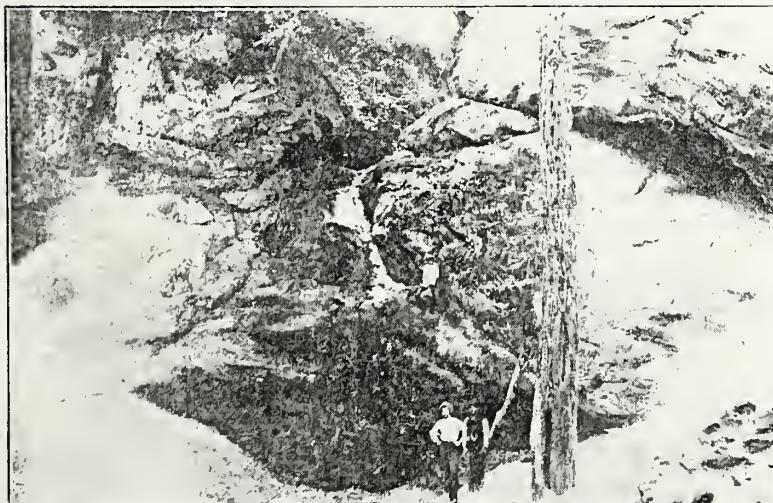
ILLUSTRATED IOWA's editor would say in conclusion that he has been hoping, in connection with the agitation on behalf of a central board that more definite information than any yet published might be given the public concerning results in states where the plan has been tried. There seems to be a dearth of even positive information as to just in what states, and to what extent, the system is in operation. Wisconsin has been mentioned as having a few years ago adopted it and it is also stated that it is in effect in New Jersey and, in a modified form, in New York. Kansas and one of the Dakotas have had some experience but reports are not favorable concerning those experiences, and it is even reported that the results in Wisconsin are proving unsatisfactory. We wish to say frankly, however, that these reports have been of too general and indefinite a character to warrant basing absolute conclusions upon them.

But, whichever it may be, a single board for all or a separate board for each, the citizen who would be fair to both himself and to his state will demand that in the conduct of all its affairs there shall be careful discrimination between what may be termed parsimony—and especially niggardliness—on the one hand and extravagance, even if it be only as the result of carelessness, on the other.

IOWA—"BEAUTIFUL LAND."



A CLOSER FIRST GLIMPSE; THE CAVE, "PICTURED ROCKS," PIKE'S PEAK.



A CLOSER FIRST GLIMPSE; "THE PICTURED ROCKS," AT BASE OF 'PIKE'S PEAK,'
three miles south of McGregor, in Clayton county.

SEE "FIRST PLACES; FIRST PEOPLE; FIRST THINGS."

. . . IOWA IN PICTURES . . .

First Places, First People; First Things.

The local newspaper, of which this more pretentious newspaper-magazine is the successor, began issuing last October, in the form of weekly art supplements, what were designed to be parts of a protracted series of views, portraits and other reproductions of inatters and portraits possessed of especial interest to the citizens of the state. The supplements were found to appeal strongly to the tastes of a class of citizens that are rapidly increasing in number and that are representative of the best sentiment that exists in Iowa—citizens who have much of that state pride that tends to state patriotism and that stimulates to active concern for everything that worthily pertains to the state's existence and history.

Eight of the supplements were issued. In order that those eight pictures may be uniform with others to follow, and be the more likely of preservation, it has been decided to reprint those eight pictures in this publication. And so several of them are given in this issue. Illustrations of this character will form a regular monthly feature. Quite numerons among them will be views of first places, first settlers, first teachers, first preachers, first legislators—territorial and state—first governors and other officials, first houses, first school houses, first churches, first colleges, first state buildings—including pictures of all the territorial and state capitol buildings—*fac similes* of pages of first newspapers, reproductions of early day documents of an important character—these and many other first things of very great interest and that are destined to become of greater and greater interestas time elapses, will be furnished month by month.

A First View of Iowa.

It seems appropriate that the first of these pictured presentations of first things should be a view of the first spot of Iowa land ever seen by a white man. This spot is located about three miles south of McGregor, in Clayton county, and is a part of the high bluffs opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin river, down which, in 1673, Father Marquette and Louis Joliet were sailing on a voyage of exploration. They discovered this portion of the Mississippi on the 16th day of June in the year named, crossed it several times and ascended the high bluff, which, a number of years later, was named "Pike's Peak," in honor of a young explorer, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, who was, possibly, the next white person to view and climb the bluffs. The river at the base of the bluffs is about a mile wide and the summit of the Peak is about 300 feet high. The view from it is a grand one, extending in several directions as far as the eye can reach.

Iowa—Beautiful Land.

Iowa, in the Indian language, is said to mean "beautiful land." The red men are not supposed to have had particularly in mind, when they named Iowa—certain picturesque portions which form some of the banks of the "Father of Waters;" and yet they might well have been thinking somewhat of that scenic region which a few enthusiasts have, in good faith, since styled "the Switzerland of Iowa." Very beautiful and very greatly admired by all who have seen them, are the "Pictured Rocks" which look out from the face of Pike's Peak. The front and base of that high bluff is very wild and rugged and that particular portion to which the name "Pictured Rocks" has been given is remarkable in the matter of geological formation, the "pictures" being formed by layers of sandstone of various colors, as perfectly blended as though the hand of an inspired artist had painted them.

Iowa's First Indian Agent.

His name was Joseph M. Street and he was a native of Lunenberg county, Virginia, where he was born December 18, 1782. His father was a colonel in the war of the Revolution and a planter; his mother was a sister of Governor Montfort Stokes, of North Carolina. While in his teens, Joseph Street served under his father as a deputy sheriff; subsequently he filled a commercial position; after that he read law with Henry Clay and then became an editor and suffered persecution to some extent for charging Aaron Burr with conspiring against the government. Abandoning journalism, he removed to Shawneetown, in the territory of Illinois, and became clerk of the courts, recorder of deeds and postmaster. In 1827 he was appointed agent for the Winnebago Indians by President Adams, with headquarters at Prairie du Chien. By putting a stop to the frauds that the traders had been perpetrating upon them and in other ways treating them with kindness the Indians came to hold their agent in high esteem. In 1838 he located a site for an agency for the Fox and Sac Indians at the spot on the Des Moines River which now bears the name of Agency City, and the following year he took up his quarters there. In October, 1837, he took a party of Foxes and Sacs to Washington, New York and Boston, among the members of the party being the noted chiefs, Black Hawk, Keokuk and Wapello. General Street died in 1840 and was buried at Agency City, the remains of his friend, Chief Wape lo, subsequently being laid beside him. The thirteen years that he served as agent were characterized by peace and good will. The Winnebagos, Foxes and Sacs had all fought on behalf of the British in the war of 1812, being known as the "British Band," but such was the kindness and tact of General Street that all of them, during his administration, became firm friends of the government. His plan for the treatment of the Indians was that of an allotment of the Indian lands in severalty and the making of them citizens of the United States. This plan was thwarted by selfish traders. It is generally believed that had it been adopted at that time, the history of terrible Indian wars since would not have had to be written. He was a Godly and just man.

Iowa Up-to-date.

This department of "Iowa in Pictures" will deal with up-to-date subjects as well as with first places, people and things. As we give in this issue portraits of Governor Shaw and his excellent wife, Lieutenant-Governor Milliman, Superintendent of Public Instruction R. C. Barrett, Speaker J. H. Funk and Mr. Johnson Brigham, new state librarian, so we shall give from month to month some other portraits of people who, in a worthy way, may be "in the public eye" at the time. Iowa is very fortunate, seemingly, in its newly inaugurated state officials and in the persons who have been appointed to responsible positions under the elective officers. Governor Shaw's promises to be one of the most progressive and business-like administrations the state has had in a long time. Messrs. Milliman and Funk as presiding officers respectively of the senate and house are displaying eminent ability and fairness and are apparently endeavoring to serve the best interests of the State. Mr. Barrett, upon whom has been bestowed the honor, and upon whom rests the responsibility, of succeeding one of the most eminent men Iowa has ever had at the head of her educational affairs, is manifesting the requisite ability for creditably doing so. Mr. Brigham, so widely and so favorably known as the founder of the *Midland Monthly* magazine, has a peculiar fitness for the duties of state librarian and his appointment has met with universal favor.



GENERAL JOSEPH M. STREET.

Iowa's First Indian Agent. (See "First Places; First People; First Things.")

Jos. M. Street

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK.

IF YOU LIKE IT LEND A HAND.

We are speaking of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

Perhaps you are pleased with this, its first number. We trust you are.

If so, well and good—*well enough* and *good enough*, as far as the liking goes.

The main question is, does it go far enough?

If not already one, does your liking prompt you to become a subscriber?

If so, that is better—*very much better* than simply liking the publication.

We've known people to like a newspaper or magazine so well that they never, if possible, failed to borrow their neighbor's copy.

But if you like ILLUSTRATED IOWA real well, you can do more than merely subscribe for it yourself, although you should by no means hesitate to do that.

To do so, in fact, is the very first thing you should do.

The next thing is to remember that "there are others"—others who would subscribe if they knew about it.

Please call their attention to it.

To illustrate :

A Des Moines man who formerly lived in the "green mountain state" once chanced to see a copy of the *Vermont*. The *Vermont* is a magazine published at St. Albans, Vermont; the idea of ILLUSTRATED IOWA was borrowed to some extent from it.

The Des Moines man liked the *Vermont* and subscribed for it.

Then he bethought himself that fellow Vermonters, wherever they might be, would, if they knew about it, also subscribe.

He thought the publication an honor to his native state.

He therefore argued that state pride and interest would cause it to at once become a need with intelligent Vermonters.

He spent an hour in showing his copy to such Vermonters as he could see without much trouble.

Then he sent the publishers the names and money of eleven more subscribers.

He had not been acting in the capacity of a regular solicitor.

He had simply given a few neighbors the opportunity of sharing in what seemed to him an exceptionally good thing.

Without much effort you can perform a similar service for ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

Such service will be appreciated.

But there may be some one whom you are confident would like to subscribe and yet whom it may not be convenient for you to personally see. Please send us his or her name and address.

And there may be a good many more people, even in your own vicinity, that you think would become interested than it would be reasonable for us to ask you to personally call on.

If so, possibly you may be able to send us the name and address of some bright young woman, or young man or boy or girl or older person who might be glad to earn a little money by getting subscribers for us.

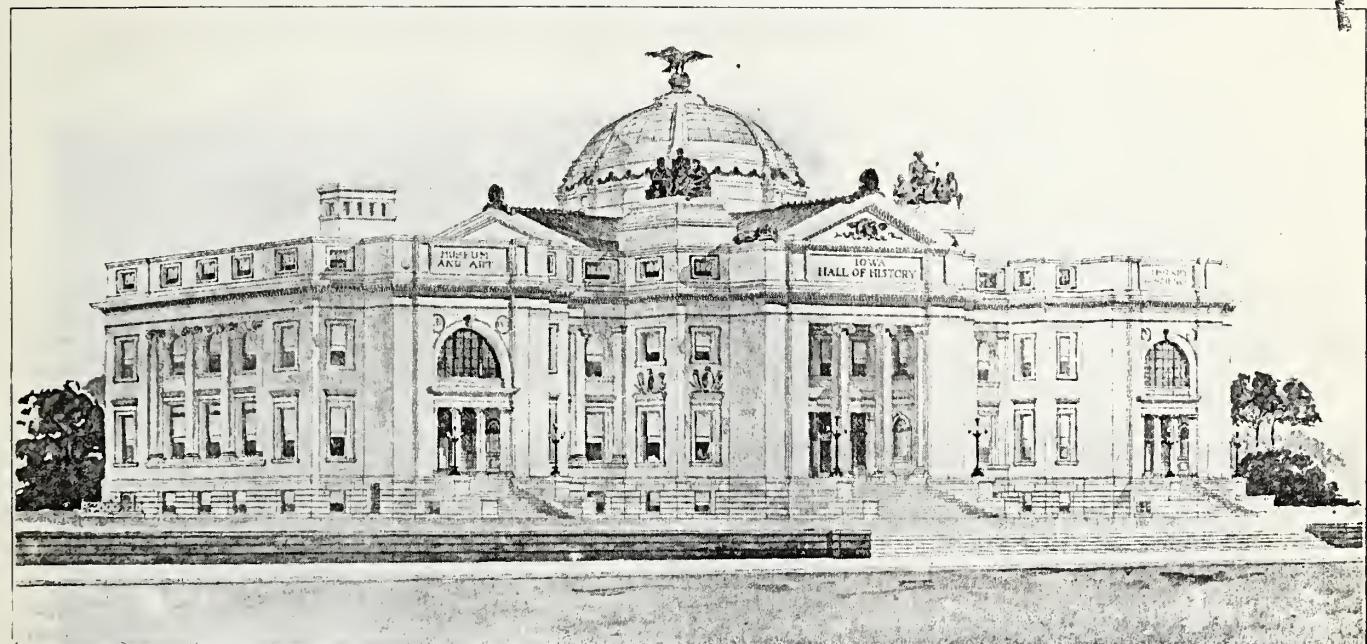
If you think of any such person, please send us his or her name and address.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,
MANHATTAN BUILDING,
DES MOINES, IA.

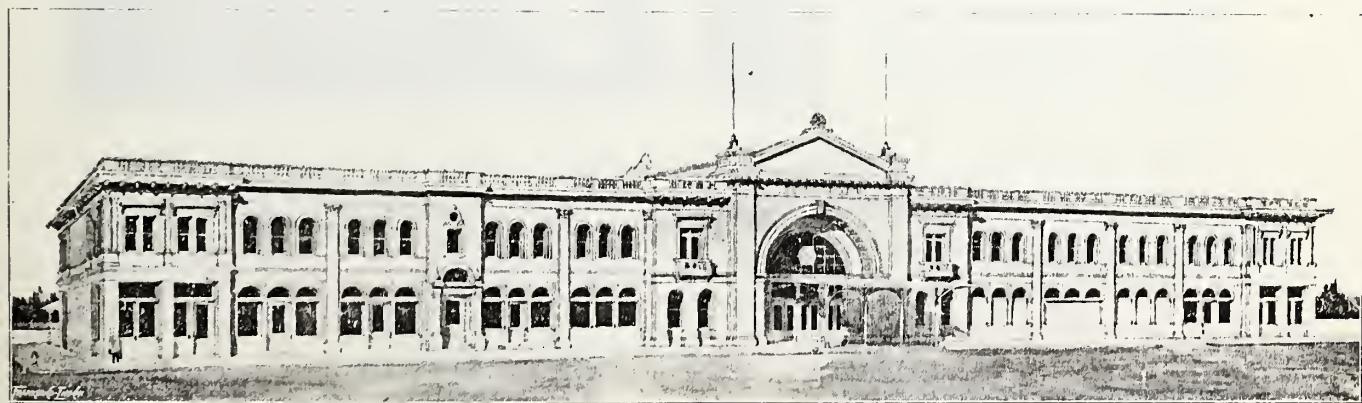
... ILLUSTRATED IOWA ...

(Successor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Established 1890.)

The Saturday Review, Vol. XVI, No. 26. DES MOINES, IOWA, FEBRUARY, 1898. TERMS { One year, \$1.50.
Illustrated Iowa, Vol. I, No. 2. Single copies, 15 cents



PROPOSED IOWA ART HALL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM—O. O. Smith, Des Moines, Architect.
(See page 37).

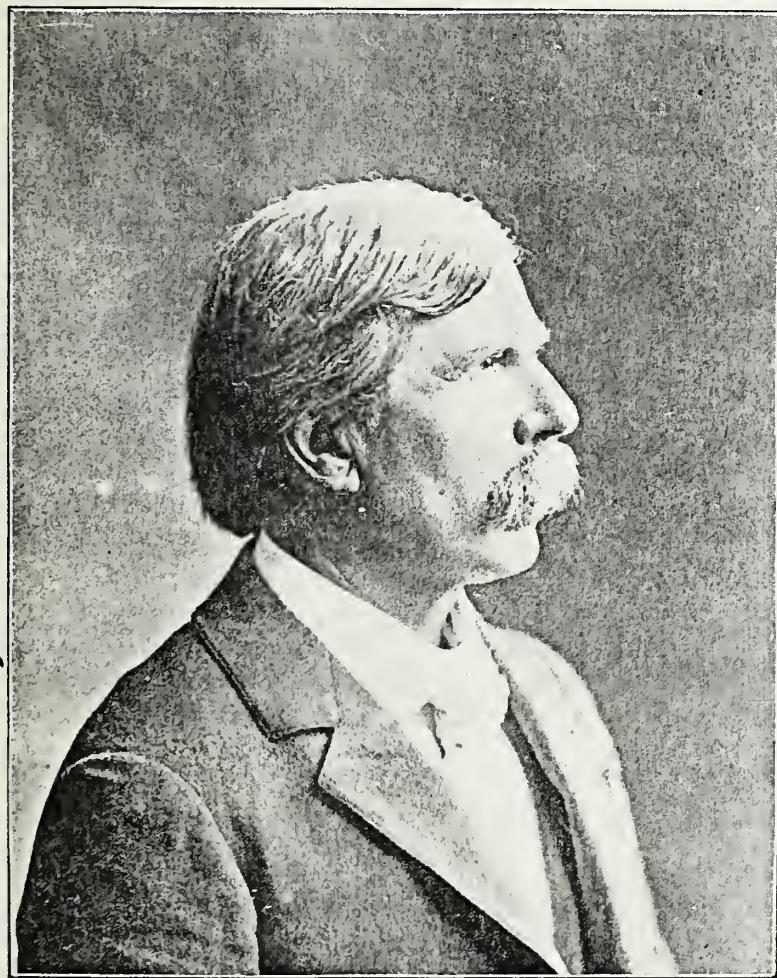


UNION RAILWAY STATION ABOUT TO ERECTED IN DES MOINES—Geo. E. Hallett, Architect.
(See page 36).

. . . . THE SONG OF IOWA. . . .

Air: "Der Tannenbaum," (*My Maryland*).

BY MAJOR S. H. M. BYERS.



I.

You ask what land I love the best,
 Iowa, our Iowa.
 The fairest State of all the West,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.
 From yonder Mississippi's stream
 To where Missouri's waters gleam,
 O fair it is as poet's dream,
 Iowa, in Iowa.

II.

See yonder fields of tasseled corn,
 Iowa, in Iowa.
 Where plenty fills her golden horn,
 Iowa, in Iowa.
 See how her wondrous prairies shine
 To yonder sunset's purpling line,
 O! happy land, O! land of mine,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.

III.

And she has maids whose laughing eyes,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.
 To him who loves were Paradise,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.
 O! happiest fate that e'er was known,
 Such eyes to shine for one alone,
 To call such beauty all his own,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.

IV.

Go read the story of thy past,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.
 What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
 Iowa, O! Iowa.
 So long as time's great cycle runs,
 Or nations weep their fallen ones,
 Thoul't not forget thy patriot sons,
 Iowa, O! Iowa.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA

Entered at the post office at Des Moines as second-class matter.

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,

MANHATTAN BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

PRINTED BY KENYON PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FEBRUARY, 1898.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA is the successor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a Des Moines weekly newspaper that was established in 1890 and that enjoyed successful and honorable existence until, with its last issue for its eighth year, and its last number of its sixteenth volume, it was discontinued for the express purpose of being succeeded by the present publication.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA aims, by means of interesting text and correct and attractive illustration, to give that "larger view" of our State that its magnificent extent of fertile acres, its wonderful and varied natural resources, its beautiful scenery, its wealth of tradition and history, its worthy record of noble men and women who have had, and who are having, much to do with its development, and its proud distinction as one of the noblest in the great sisterhood of States, entitles it to.

As a publication it is ambitious to gather together valuable fragments of the traditional and historical past and to at the same time keep in close touch with the active present. It invites suggestions and contributions from all interested in this line of journalistic work.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year in advance, \$1.50; six months in advance, 75 cents; three months in advance, 50 cents; single copies, 15 cents each.

Solicitors wanted; liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates, according to space used and time continued, furnished on application. No advertisements of an objectionable character accepted.

MR. CLARKSON'S ASSAULT.

The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the *Iowa State Register*:

"The first number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA, Mr. J. E. Clarey's publication venture, has appeared and is neatly printed and illustrated, but it contains the same kind of villainous misrepresentations and falsehoods in regard to Des Moines men that Mr. Clarey has dealt in for years, and will therefore fail to meet the encouragement and support it would otherwise receive."

The following paragraph, the original copy of which was sent promptly to Editor Clarkson, did not appear in the *Iowa State Register*:

"EDITOR REGISTER:—You err in stating that my new publication contains 'villainous misrepresentations and falsehoods about Des Moines men.' It doesn't contain representations of any kind about Des Moines men."

J. E. CLAREY."

Mr. Clarkson refused to correct his erroneous statement. Such refusal justifies the following explanation:

Mr. Clarkson does not mean what he says. He thinks he does, but he does not. Mr. Clarkson is a man of very

limited vocabulary and of more limited responsibility as a moral being. His vocabulary consists principally of the words "divisive strife" and "diaporesis," and he hasn't any moral responsibility whatever. He is under salary from several franchise-holding or favor-seeking corporations to use the first mentioned two words at least twice in every issue of his journal and he was so tickled with the novel appearance of the other word when he first saw it in print that he had it stereotyped so that he is now able, on occasions, to use it every few minutes at trifling expense.

What Mr. Clarkson really means when he says that the present writer has for several years been villainously misrepresenting and falsifying in regard to Des Moines men is that he and Mr. Clarkson have not been in accord in their views of public questions that have concerned the welfare of the city of Des Moines. Mr. Clarkson and his paper and a few corporations have usually been on one side of these questions and the business men and other citizens and Mr. Clarey and his paper on the other side.

Mr. Clarkson is a man who used to have his own way in Iowa and particularly in Des Moines. He doesn't have his own way to any extent any more in the State and he hardly has it at all in Des Moines. There was a time here when any man who dared to cross purposes with Mr. Clarkson, even to the extent of a publicly expressed opinion concerning any matter of general interest, laid himself liable to being so treated by Mr. Clarkson's newspaper that he would be left in much the same condition that in old times a man was left after serving for a few minutes as pavement on a street traveled by what was known as the car of Juggernaut. It isn't so any more. The people of Des Moines give to the present writer some little credit for its not being so.

Des Moines citizens had for several years been growing restive under a condition which made it impossible for them to utter a word on behalf of certain municipal reforms without bringing upon themselves newspaper assault. A particular incident that occurred a few years ago and that it always affords us pleasure to recall to Mr. Clarkson's mind, caused forty of the leading citizens of the city, (bankers, wholesale and retail merchants, lawyers, clergymen and others) to declare by a rising vote, after a two hour conference, that Mr. Clarkson might as well, so far as they were concerned, beat his newspaper bludgeon into a plowshare as they would not be longer scared by it. They at the same time pledged themselves by a rising vote to stand unanimously and aggressively by Mr. Clarey in a fight that was then and there inaugurated for the purpose of determining which the city of Des Moines was to be, the servant or the master of corporations that were making exorbitant profits off monopolies that they were enjoying through the generosity of the city itself.

The incident that led to the conference was the placing, by an agent of one of the corporations, in Mr. Clarey's hands a large sum of money that was intended to secure the silence of his newspaper so that it might be put alongside the *Register*'s, such proposed purchase designing to remove the last obstacle that was in the way of the passage, by a purchased city council, of an ordinance that would have fastened upon the city, for a period of fifteen years, rates for a public commodity nearly 50 per cent greater than those that were ultimately secured against the best fight on behalf of the corporation and corrupt officials that Mr. Clarkson was able to put up. Reference to this old fight is, to Des Moines people, somewhat in the nature of repetition of familiar history, but the fact that ILLUSTRATED IOWA goes so largely among people not familiar with the local conditions that have existed here demands that the real inspiration of Mr. Clarkson's attack upon this new enterprise shall

1970s (cont'd) 1970s (cont'd) 1970s (cont'd)

be made known to them. Mr. Clarey, upon his retirement from the local field, harbored no animosities and had no thought that Mr. Clarkson's chagrin over his dethronement as a power for plunder, through corporations, would prompt attack. Such attack was, doubtless, made under the impression that the general character of this publication would prohibit defense through its columns. In this impression he was mistaken. ILLUSTRATED IOWA is not designed to be in any degree an organ of controversy, yet it is not bound by any hard and fast rules against defense when there is occasion for it.

The citizens of Des Moines have never been villified by the writer of this article or by any journal that he has had connection with. Last winter when he came to Mr. Clarkson's aid in the good fight that he was making for reform in the matter of state printing (even though actuated by desire to injure a rival newspaper man rather than by concern for the state) and an antagonistic legislator, basing his aspersions on what he had perhaps read sometime previously in the *Register*, threw out an insinuation derogatory to Mr. Clarey's character, sixty or more of the busiest and most reputable citizens of Des Moines voluntarily visited the capitol for the purpose of rebuking him. If Mr. Clarkson would like an estimate of his own standing among the people of Des Moines, let him try to muster a corporal's guard in support of any measure that he may champion or in vindication of any assault that may be made upon him.

A LITTLE TIME NEEDED.

The first issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA met with a gratifying reception. The people liked it and have ever since its first issue been speaking well of it. Some of them have been doing more for it—subscribing.

We are confident this second issue will receive a similarly hearty welcome.

Concerning the publication, the editor wishes to say a few words, not in apology but in explanation. He has, for the past two months, been industriously engaged in "cleaning up" old business and clearing, so to speak, a place in which to comfortably work. It is his intention, of course, to give his readers the best that he can give, and, while flattering himself that he is doing pretty well under circumstances that handicap him, he is very confident of doing much better, once the clear working place is provided—and that will be very soon. Of late he has, several times, been driven almost to despair by the pressure of work incidental to closing up the business of ILLUSTRATED IOWA's predecessor, but that work is nearing a finish and once out of the way this publication may be depended upon to appear on time, by or before the fifth of each month. Besides this, many of its special features will be wholly arranged several weeks ahead of time so that embarrassment otherwise likely to occasionally occur will be guarded against.

The immediate occasion of the last preceding remark is the inability to give, in this number, the second of the series of articles on Iowa's state institutions. The photographs necessary for proper illustration could not be obtained in time. The reader has had the promise that twelve of the institutions will be described within the year. That promise will be kept, although its keeping will necessitate describing and illustrating two of the institutions in some one number.

OUR KIND.

A sample copy of this magazine was sent to Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge. A letter sent under separate cover called his attention to the specimen copy and expressed the hope that it might impress him as a publication that he would wish to subscribe for. In due time a

courteous reply came. It noted the failure of the specimen copy to reach Mr. Duncombe, but explained that, his family being absent in Europe and he being submerged by reading matter, he hardly thought he would wish to subscribe for another publication.

A day or so later there came from Mr. Duncombe, without comment, an order for a year's subscription. The blank that he used evidenced the fact that the specimen had reached him and that it was an effective solicitor.

The increase in ILLUSTRATED IOWA's subscription list must come largely from people whose tables are heaped, almost, with other journals. The stock argument "too much reading" will surrender wherever ILLUSTRATED IOWA gets a fair chance at being intelligently looked upon and judged.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

The intention of Representative Van Houten's so-called pure food bill, now before the legislature, may be—doubtless is—good, but it is in the nature of over-legislation.

A great many people want to dose themselves with patent medicines and legislation will not keep them from doing so. Although they may be greatly mistaken concerning the benefits anticipated from saturating their systems with the stuff they will resent interference with their privilege of doing so.

We are trying in these latter days to cure too many evils by legislation. This is quite as bad in the line of political nostrums as is the effort to cure all sorts of real and imagined physical ailments with nostrums of the kind that Mr. Van Houten's bill is aimed at.

If the people want to dose, let them dose.

A BOARD OF CONTROL PROBABLE.

The board of control idea is being vigorously championed in both the senate and the house and bids fair to win out. If it does, its success will be due more to the splendid handling of the measure by its friends than to any arguments thus far deduced in its favor.

DES MOINES UNION DEPOT.

A long felt want is about to be filled in the Capital city. A union railway station is to be erected. The unsightly rookery on Cherry street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which has long served as a depot is to be removed as soon as a temporary shed for the accommodation of passengers can be constructed and the work upon the new structure will then commence and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The new depot will front north on Cherry street and will extend from Fifth to Sixth street, a distance of 280 feet. Its depth will be 47 feet. Train sheds covering six or seven tracks will be built south of the depot and will extend the entire length of the two blocks between Fifth and Seventh streets. The depot will be two stories high and will be of grey pressed brick, with terra cotta or stone trimmings of similar shade, the intention being to give the building as a whole a very light—in fact, an almost white—appearance. The main entrance will be marked by a high arch and a carriage porch extending over the sidewalk. The waiting room will be 45x75 feet, a beamed and ornamental paneled ceiling 36 feet high. Off from this room, at one end, will be a restaurant, the ticket office, news-stand and parcel room. At the other end will be the ladies' parlor or retiring room, the baggage room and the gentlemen's toilet. The floor will be of marble and the interior finish in other respects substantial and rich but not gaudy. The remainder of the first floor will be devoted to railroad and express offices. The second floor will be fitted up for occupancy by the train dispatchers and other depot officials of the roads using the station. The projector of the enterprise, Mr. F.

M. Hubbell, hopes to make the depot so essential that practically all the roads entering Des Moines will, within a short time, arrive and depart from it. It is already certain that it will be used by the Wabash, the C. M. & St. P., the Chicago Great Western and the Des Moines Northern.

HISTORICAL BUILDING AND ART HALL.

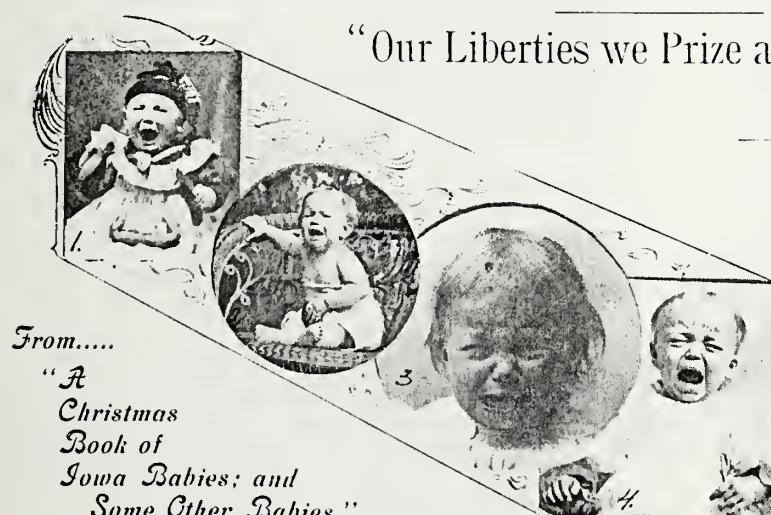
An appropriation by the present General Assembly of \$30,000 is essential to the carrying out of the present plan of erecting at once the north wing of the beautiful building, a picture of which is shown on our first page. It is to be regretted that provision can not be made for erecting the entire structure; but since it would be impracticable to urge this it is to be hoped that the legislators will recognize the need of granting the modest sum asked for. The one wing will satisfactorily serve transient purposes by providing a suitable repository for the thousands of dollars worth of treasures already in possession of the State, but stored, to a large extent, in closets or boxes because of lack of space for exhibiting them, and also for the other thousands of dollars worth of valuable documents, archaeological and other specimens, rarebooks, paintings, historical relics and all that goes to the making up of a modern art museum, that will become the property of the State the moment their present owners are assured that a suitable and safe place has been provided for their care.

The proposed building is to be Italian Renaissance, of the Roman period, in style. It will be of stone with trimmings of either the same material or terra cotta of a shade to match the body of the building. The interior will be of

oak finish with marble trimmings, the windows of plate glass. The main entrance (of the wing that it is proposed to erect now) will be twenty-one feet wide, with a large arch supported by columns of Tennessee marble. The broad stone stairway, leading to this entrance, will be flanked at the base with heavy stone buttresses surmounted with bronze candelabra. To the basement there will be an entrance for bicycles and under the stairway storage for the wheels of employees and visitors. The interior stairways, wide and commodious, will be of bronze material. The heights of the several stories will be as follows:

Basement, 12 feet; main floor, 17; second floor, 14 and 25, (the latter for the portion occupied as an art gallery), third, 12 feet. The intention is to use the basement for newspaper files and for a museum of articles of the heavier and more cumbersome sort, and, in time, to place therein an aquarium; the second floor for a reading room, ladies' parlor, stock-room, main hall, curator's office and lavatories; the second for a museum, art gallery and auditorium (20x66 feet) and the third for additional museum space and for the upper portion of the art gallery. This gallery, by the way, is to have the benefit of a skylight 14x50 feet in dimension. Utility, convenience, good light and good ventilation (the latter by means of a shaft 5x20 feet) are features that have been carefully worked out in the design. In a contest participated in by several of the best architects in the west, the honor of having his design accepted was awarded to Mr. O. O. Smith, of Des Moines. The design itself is a sufficient compliment to the skill and taste of the author.

“Our Liberties we Prize and Our Rights we will Maintain.”



The 1897 Christmas Supplement to THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

WORTH REPEATING.

(From Governor Shaw's Inaugural Address.)

The last general assembly appropriated \$25,000 with which to purchase grounds and erect an historical and art museum. An adjoining state with less population, and \$400,000,000 less taxable property, and with a state debt of five times ours, has appropriated \$450,000 for a like purpose. To pay this a special levy of one-tenth of a mill for seven years has been provided.

There are many things which the state, in view of its existing debt and insufficient revenues, cannot afford to do, and some others notwithstanding conditions

1. Kurtz A. Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Decker, Keokuk.

2. Harold White Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Mott, Des Moines.

3. Anna Louise Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Webster, Des Moines.

4. Helen E. Hazen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hazen, Des Moines.

which it cannot afford to omit. The son who has inherited a fortune is inexcusable if he neglect to erect a monument to his parents, even though he transcend for the time his current income. Will this generation be able to excuse itself to the next if it shall ignore its opportunity and permit to be turned into other channels the historic papers and relics now in the possession of men whose years give notice that they are not to remain long with us, or in the hands of the immediate descendants of those who have recently departed?





MAJ. HOYT SHERMAN,

Elected president Pioneer Law-Makers Association; member house, 1866.



COL. JOHN SCOTT,

Retiring president Pioneer Law-Makers Association; senate, 1862.

PIONEER LAW MAKERS OF IOWA.

Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA by Ex-Lieutenant-Governor B. F. Gue.

The First Re-union.

Hon. Norman Boardman, of Lyons, was, in October, 1861, elected to a seat in the state senate for four years to represent Clinton county. I was, at the same time, elected to the senate from the adjoining county of Scott. We boarded together at the residence of Daniel Ellyson, who was then deputy auditor of state, and during our four years term of service we became warm friends. Twenty-four years passed away, and I had been settled in Des Moines for a long time, when, on September 26, 1885, I received a letter from my old time friend and associate in which he wrote:

"I see by eastern papers that all of the living members of the Vermont legislature are to have a re-union in October, with very interesting exercises. Why can not we have one in Iowa? In conversation with Governor John Scott, of Nevada, a few days ago, I found that he was heartily in favor of such a re-union, and I would like to have your opinion on the subject. Will you please to confer with such of the old members as you may be able to see, and let me know the result. Your friend.

N. BOARDMAN."

I conferred with Judge George G. Wright, General Ed. Wright, Hon. R. S. Finkbine, Major Hoyt Sherman and Hon. Chas. Aldrich, and all of them expressed a very earnest desire for such a re-union. I thereupon prepared the following call:

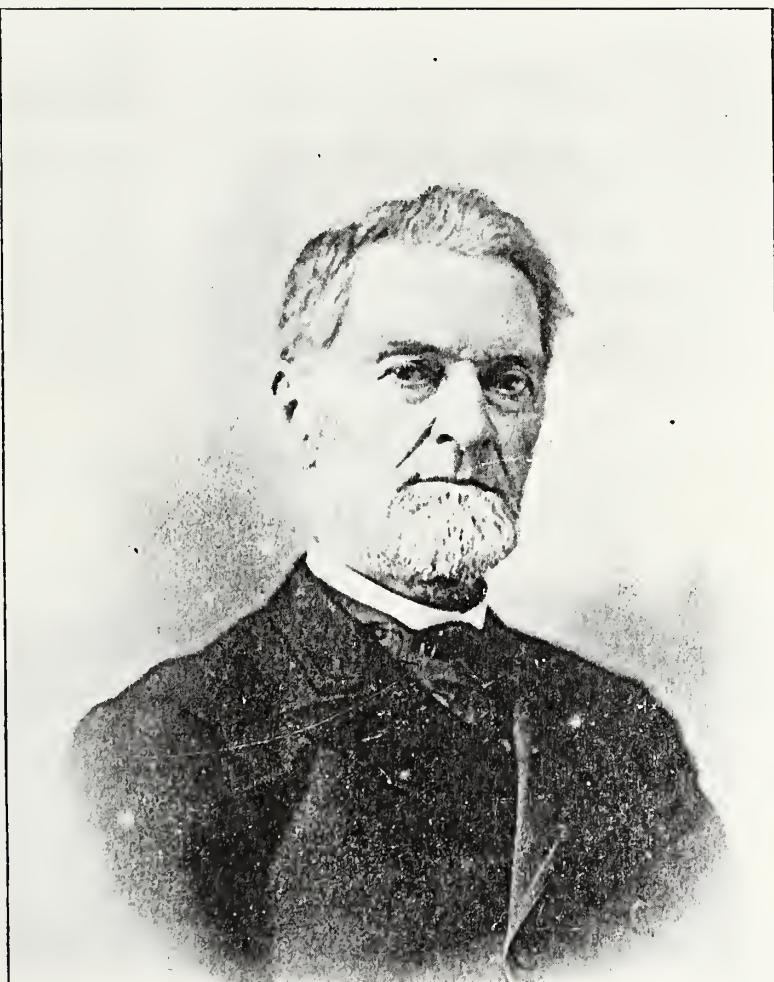
RE-UNION OF OLD-TIME LAW-MAKERS.

At the suggestion of many members of the early state legislatures, a call is hereby issued for a re-union of the old-time law makers of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines on the 24th and 25th of February, 1886. All surviving members and officers of the territorial and state legislatures up to and including the Eleventh General Assembly, are invited to attend and participate in the re-union.

(Signed),

George G. Wright, member of the second and third general assemblies from Van Buren County; Isaac W. Griffith,

member of the second from Lee county; P. M. Casady, member of the second and third from Polk county; C. G. Dibble, member of the third from Van Buren county. P. Gad Bryan, member of fourth and fifth from Warren county; J. B. Grinnell, member of sixth and seventh from Poweshiek county; J. W. Cattell, member of sixth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth from Cedar and Polk counties; W. G. Thompson, member of sixth and seventh from Linn county; B. F. Gue, member of seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh from Scott and Webster counties; L. L. Ainsworth, member of eighth and ninth from Fayette county; Ed Wright, member of the sixth, seventh, eighth and eleventh from Cedar county; John Scott, member eighth and twelfth from Story county; H. B. Mitchell, member of fourth from Jefferson county; N. Boardman, member of the ninth and tenth from Clinton county; Joseph Dysart, member of the ninth and fifteenth from Benton county; C. W. Lowery, member of the ninth from Lee county; John G. Foote, member of the ninth and tenth from Des Moines county; John Russell, member of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth from Jones county; C. F. Clarkson, member of the tenth and eleventh from Grundy county; Wm. Sanderson, member of the tenth from Scott county; L. R. Bolter, member of the eleventh, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twentieth,



JUDGE REUBEN NOBLE, (Deceased).

First President Pioneer Law-Makers Association; speaker of the house, 1854-56.

and twenty-first from Harrison county; R. S. Finkbine, member of the tenth and eleventh from Johnson county; Hoyt Sherman, member of the eleventh from Polk county; Chas. Aldrich, chief clerk house of the eighth, ninth, eleventh and thirteenth from Hamilton county.

The call was published by the papers of the state, and at the appointed time the following named legislators and officers assembled at Foster's opera house in Des Moines:

Isaac Milburn, member of the house in '62 from Linn county; R. P. Wilson, member house from Lee county in '50; L. L. Ainsworth, senate, Fayette, '60-62; W. H. M. Pusey, senate, Pottawattamie, '58-60; Thos. Mitchell, house, Polk



HON. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, (Deceased).

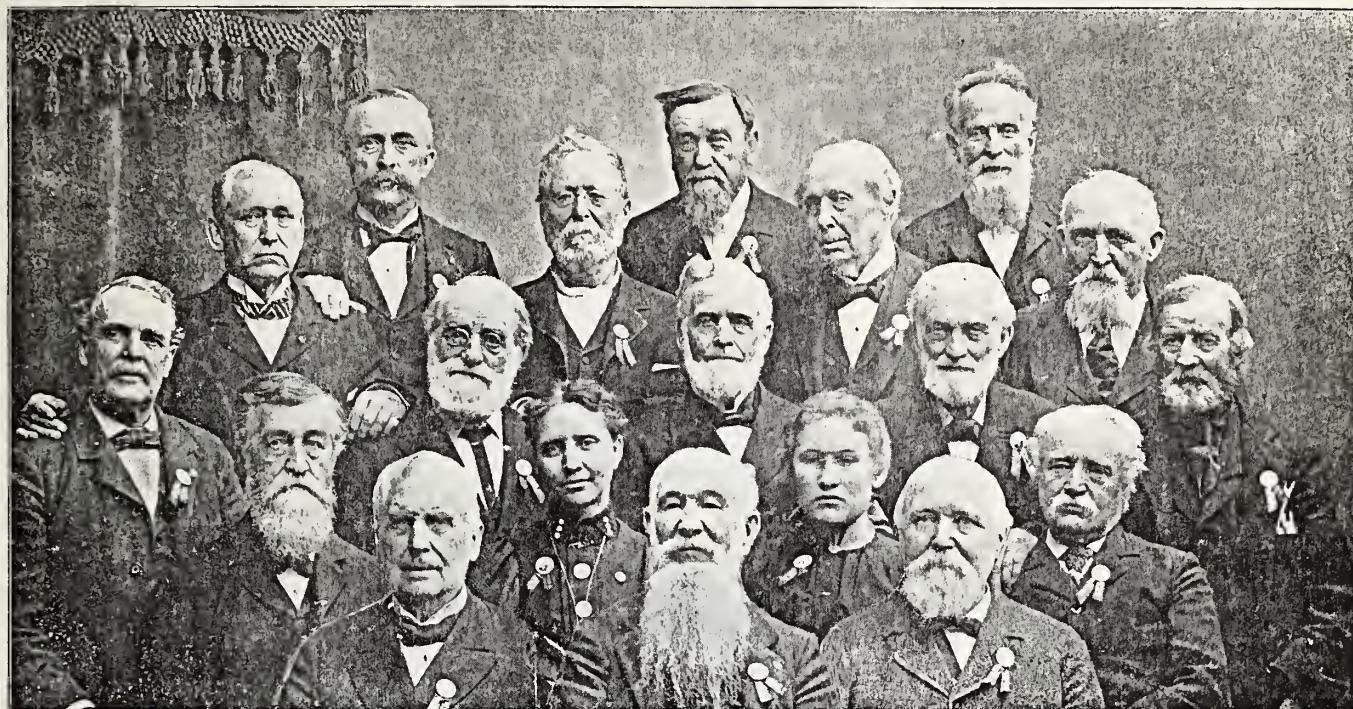
Member Iowa serate, 1848-50; judge supreme court, 1855 to 1870; United S ates
senator, 1870-76.

E. J. Hartshorn,
G. L. Godfrey,

C. C. Nourse,
John Scott,

Jno. M. Davis,
A. B. F. Hildreth,

R. H. Smith,



F. T. Campbell,
B. F. Gue,

Geo. Schramm,
Mrs. Sarah French, stenographer,
(Honorary member.)

C. C. Cole,

L. Hollingsworth,
Miss Jennie Ruecker, stenographer,
(Honorary member.)

J. D. Wright,

Chas Aldrich,
(Honorary member.)

Owen Bromley,
C. S. Wilson,

E. M. Stedman.

PIONEER LAW-MAKERS PRESENT AT RECENT REUNION.
(Photographed by Edinger expressly for ILLUSTRATED IOWA).

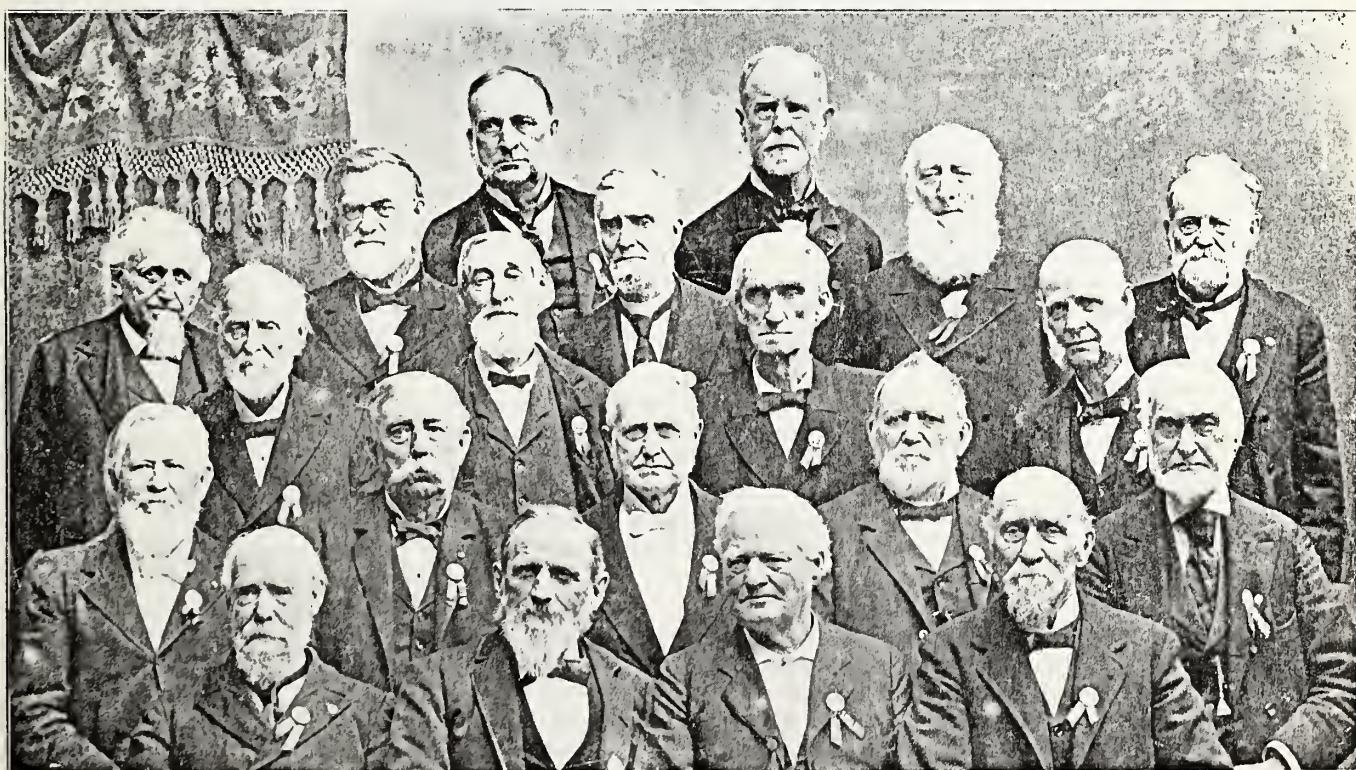
F. M. Knoll,
P. M. Casady,

E. H. Stiles,
J. G. Day,
E. Lindley,

Hoyt Sherman,
Samuel McNutt,
Lewis Todhunter,

Peter Melendy,
L. W. Ross.

J. H. Powers,



W. Dungan,
S. A. Moore,

R. D. Kellogg,
John Meyers.

Isaac Brandt,
J. F. Hopkins,

R. S. Finkbine,
R. C. Webb.

S. P. Yeomans,



58; Ed Wright, house, Cedar, '56-58 60-66, J. L. Mitchell, house, Fremont, '67; A. V. Larimer, Pottawattamie, house, '56; J. D. Edmunson, Mahaska, house, '60; H. Bracewell, Wayne, house, eighth and ninth; P. Gad Bryan, house, fourth and fifth; P. M. Casady, Polk, senate, '48-51; G. W. Riddick, Bremer, house, '60; W. W. Wilson, Pottawattamie, house, ninth; Alfred Hebard, Des Moines, house, '40; D. G. Frisbie, Mitchell, house, '60; J. C. Jordan, Polk, senate, '54-56; John Scott, Story, senate, '60; John F. Morton, Henry, senate, '54, house, '56; C. G. Dibble, Van Buren, house, '50; A. C. Fulton, Scott, senate, '55; S. A. Moore, Davis, senate, '64-66; J. B. Young, Linn, senate, '64 66; J. F. Duncombe, Webster, senate, eighth and ninth, house, fourteenth and eighteenth; Addison Oliver, Northwest Iowa, senate, eleventh and twelfth; J. B. Grinnell, Powesheik, senate, sixth and seventh; W. J. Moir, Hardin, house, '62-64; Nicholas Baylies, Polk, house, '64, N. L. Van Sandt, Page, house, '54; A. R. Fulton, clerk in house, '54-56; F. A. Sherman, Dallas, chaplain, '54; Hoyt Sherman, Polk, house, '66; Hawkins Taylor, Lee, house, '38; Geo. F. Green, Jackson, council, '46-52, Miles, Jackson county, Iowa; Sylvester G. Mattson, Jackson and Jones, house, '46-7-8, Phil B. Bradley, Jackson, council, '44 5, house, '46-48-50, Andrew, Jackson county, Iowa; William Thompson, Henry, house, '43-60, Bismarck, Dakota; Anderson McPherrin, Van Buren, house, '52; Isaac N. Lewis, house, Van Buren, '40, Kohoka, Mo. Reuben Noble, house, Clayton, '44-56, McGregor, Iowa; Samuel Boyles, house, Lee, '54-55, Chicago; A. K. Eaton, house, Delaware, '50-1-2-3, Osage, Mitchell county; W. S. Hall, Dubuque, house, '54-5-6, Onslow, Jones county; Isaac W. Griffith, Lee, house, '48-49, Des Moines; Justus Clark, Des Moines, house, '52-58-60 61, Red Oak; Ben Van Steenburg, Jackson, clerk of the house '66, Preston, Iowa; T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, council, 1840, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; H. T. Cleaver, Louisa and Washington, senate, '54-6-7, Keokuk; Wm. J. Rogers, Jefferson, house, '52, Beloit, Kas; H. B. Hendershot, Wapello, senate, '50-54, Ottumwa; S. P. Yeomans, Lucas, house, '54-5, Charles City,

Floyd county; D. N. Sprague, Des Moines and Louisa, house, '58, Keokuk; Lyman Cook, Des Moines, senate, '56 8, Burlington; J. H. Bonney, Van Buren, house, '43; Samuel Murdoch, Clayton, house, '45; J. L. Dana, Story, etc., house, '58, Nevada; John E. Kurtz, Linn, house, '56, Lisbon; H. H. Trimble, Davis, senate, '56-58, Keokuk; John G. Foote, Des Moines, senate, '62-64, Burlington; A. H. McCrary, Van Buren, senate, '48-50-54-56, Keosauqua; G. Eichhorn, Lee, house, '62, Fairfield; W. H. Seavers, Mahaska, house, '58, Oskaloosa; B. F. Gue, Scott, senate, '62-64, house, '58-60; Chas. Aldrich, Hamilton, house, '60-62-66-70, Webster City; John Russell, Jones, senate, '80-82, house, '62-64-66-68-70, Onslow, Jones county; Norman Boardman, Clinton, senate, '62-64, Lyons; C. W. Lowrie, Lee, house, '62, Des Moines; R. D. Kellogg, Decatur, house, '60-62; Chas. Weare, Linn, house, '64, Cedar Rapids; G. C. Shipman, Muscatine, house, '60-62, West Liberty; R. S. Finkbine, Johnson, house, '64-66, Des Moines; F. Wilcox, Des Moines, house, '62, Burlington; Thos. C. McCall, Story, house, '62, Nevada; J. W. Logan, Webster, clerk of senate, '56, house, '62, Waterloo; Warren S. Dungan, Lucas and Monroe, senate, '62, Chariton; Lewis W. Ross, Pottawattamie, senate, '64 66, Iowa City; A. M. Browne, Madison, house, '55-56, St. Charles; Jos. R. Reed, Dallas, senate, '60, Council Bluffs; S. J. Comfort, Crawford, house, '66, Dow City; W. C. Wilson, Hamilton, house, '56, Webster City; S. B. Rosenkrans, Hamilton, '60-61, Webster City; L. D. Tracy, Grundy and Butler, house, '62, Iowa Falls; J. J. McMakin, Des Moines, house, '64, Middletown; B. S. Merriam, Lee, house, '64,

11. Seavers, Mahaska, house, '58, Oskaloosa; B. F. Gue, Scott, senate, '62-64, house, '58-60; Chas. Aldrich, Hamilton, house, '60-62-66-70, Webster City; John Russell, Jones, senate, '80-82, house, '62-64-66-68-70, Onslow, Jones county; Norman Boardman, Clinton, senate, '62-64, Lyons; C. W. Lowrie, Lee, house, '62, Des Moines; R. D. Kellogg, Decatur, house, '60-62; Chas. Weare, Linn, house, '64, Cedar Rapids; G. C. Shipman, Muscatine, house, '60-62, West Liberty; R. S. Finkbine, Johnson, house, '64-66, Des Moines; F. Wilcox, Des Moines, house, '62, Burlington; Thos. C. McCall, Story, house, '62, Nevada; J. W. Logan, Webster, clerk of senate, '56, house, '62, Waterloo; Warren S. Dungan, Lucas and Monroe, senate, '62, Chariton; Lewis W. Ross, Pottawattamie, senate, '64 66, Iowa City; A. M. Browne, Madison, house, '55-56, St. Charles; Jos. R. Reed, Dallas, senate, '60, Council Bluffs; S. J. Comfort, Crawford, house, '66, Dow City; W. C. Wilson, Hamilton, house, '56, Webster City; S. B. Rosenkrans, Hamilton, '60-61, Webster City; L. D. Tracy, Grundy and Butler, house, '62, Iowa Falls; J. J. McMakin, Des Moines, house, '64, Middletown; B. S. Merriam, Lee, house, '64,

Norman Boardman

(Deceased).

The gentleman who first suggested a re-union of the pioneer law-makers; member Iowa senate, 1862-64.

Keokuk; J. L. McCormack, Marion, house, '64, Knoxville; C. F. Clarkson, Grundy, senate, '64-66, Des Moines; R. M. Burnett, Muscatine, house, '66, Muscatine; M. J. Rohlff, Scott, house, '66-68-70-72, Davenport.

We assembled at 10:30 a. m. on the 24th of February, 1886, and organized by choosing for president, Judge Reuben Noble, of Clayton county, who was the senior living presiding officer of either branch of the general assembly, having served as speaker of the house in 1854-56.



The vice-presidents were:

Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county; Isaac N. Lewis, of Van Buren county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; J. H. Bonney, of Van Buren county; Wm. Thompson, of Henry county; P. B. Bradley, of Jackson county; Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county.

All of these vice-presidents had served in the territorial legislatures from 1838 to 1845, and not one of them is now living.

The secretaries chosen were Hon. Chas Aldrich, Ben Van Steenberg, C. S. Wilson, Judge J. Scott Richman and J. W. Dixon.

Judge Noble, upon taking the chair, said:

"I do not know whose intellect evolved this meeting but whoever it was I heartily thank them. It has been our custom to celebrate or commemorate all great events. It is not possible for a man or a state to lose the effects of a good beginning, nor is it easy to rid themselves of a bad beginning. We might retrospect, whether we made a good beginning. It was during this period that our proud common school system was established. During this period that railroad grant was made which has contributed so largely to the material prosperity of Iowa. It was at this period that the capitol was moved to Des Moines. It was during this period that the University was established, which now occupies so proud a place at the head of the grandest school system in the world. It was during this period that the foundations of our present prosperity were laid broad and deep, and during all that time no one member was ever tainted with jobbery and fraud. We have seen our State develop from a child to a powerful giant, and we hope to see that good beginning ripen into a better ending."

After a pleasant meeting, in which many of the members recalled the memory of pioneer sessions of territorial and early state legislatures; the discussions and enactments of former general assemblies; the political conflicts of the years long passed; the ambitions and disappointments of the public men of that period, the assembly adjourned to meet the legislature then in session, in the afternoon.

The veteran law-makers were warmly welcomed by the two branches of the Twenty-first General Assembly, and given seats of honor. Two hours were spent in listening to short speeches from the old law-makers, among whom was

the venerable Hawkins Taylor, who was one of the surviving members of the first territorial legislature of 1838. Upon being called out he said:

"It was a long time ago when I was in the legislature. Not many of you were born then; it was forty-eight years ago. We then had nothing—no house, no library; we passed about six hundred pages of laws at that session, which have been built upon, and many of the early laws are now gone. We did not believe then that this part of the state would be occupied while we lived except by wolves and gophers. That was a brainy legislature, and I think was equal to the average, yet we had a quarrel with the governor because we elected officers and employees of the legislature and paid them \$2 per day, the same as we received,

and he thought it was entirely too much. We learned to eat with knives and forks and were honest, because there was no object to be dishonest. I have never seen a house presided over with greater dignity, either here or in Washington, than was that legislature, and I think we are entitled to credit for laying a good foundation."

Hon. T. S. Parvin, who was private secretary to the first governor, Lucas, in 1838, and secretary of the third territorial legislature, said in response to a call:

"It has been forty-eight years since I have addressed the general assembly. But my memory carries me back to that date when the general assembly met in a church. Nearly all of that assembly have crossed the great river. General Warner Lewis and Hon. Hawkins Taylor are here. Besides these two there are three others living. I once knew all the members of

of all the territorial legislatures of Iowa, and thank God tonight that I am permitted to stand before this assembly."

As the old law-makers were about to retire the house passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the house of representatives of the state of Iowa, that, in appreciation of the honor conferred on us by a visit from the venerable senators and representatives of this state, and fully recognizing the eminent services they have in time long past rendered our beloved State in the wise and efficient laws they enacted, through which the rights of all citizens are guarded, both in person and in

Timothy Day
S. C. Winchell
David Brinker
D. T. Palmer
Geo. W. Ells
J. C. Hale
John S. Tracy
W. A. Warren
W. M. Gray
Robt. Gover
H. D. Gibson
Thomas Leib
A. Hallinan
J. H. Emerson
Robt. B. Clarke
James Gandy
D. H. Solomon
A. A. S.
H. H. Lander Secretary
Francis Springer President
E. W. Bates Ass't Secretary

Reduced ac-simile of signatures of Iowa's present State Constitution, adopted in 1857.

property, and the resources of our State developed, we hereby tender them our sincere thanks for the honor."

On the second day of the session Hon. John F. Duncombe was elected president and delivered an eloquent address, reviewing the early legislation of the state and recalling pleasant memories of the past.

Hon. Chas. Aldrich had prepared and read a graphic review of the personnel of the house of 1860, and of Governor Kirkwood.

Ex-Governor Gear gave a very interesting historical address, relating to the pioneer period and the wonderful progress and development of our state. I quote a few sentences of his address:

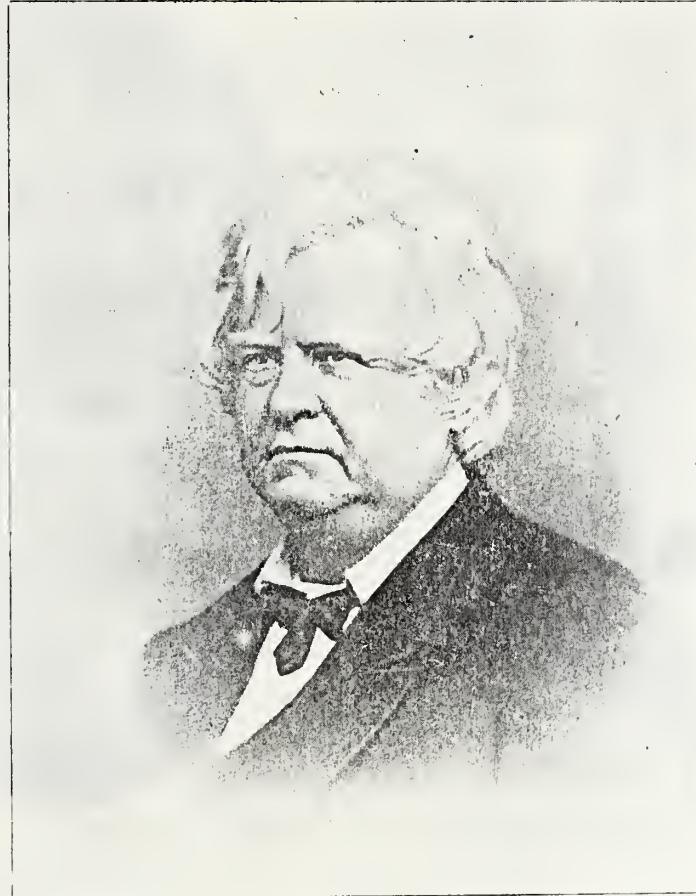
"When the first legislature met at Burlington, its members got there, some by steamboat, many by stage coach, some on horse-back and perhaps some on foot. The legislatures embraced in this reunion cover the stage coach period of Iowa, the eleventh being the last general assembly to meet before a railroad reached the present capital of the State. The proceedings of earliest legislatures were not sent to the world with the speed of lightning for the telegraph had not then given a hint of its wonderful possibilities. Even the little friction match, to day so absolutely necessary to our convenience, was unknown at that time. In all departments of enterprise and in almost everything pertaining to human effort and even individual comfort, the world has witnessed a progress never before realized in a like period. It is sad to contemplate how many of those embraced in the terms of the call which brought you here have passed from earth. It was not to be expected, indeed, that it would be otherwise. In the order of Providence of those who took part in the government of Iowa, in its nonage much the larger part have passed away. None at all of the executive officers are now living, and only one of the judges,

Hon. Thos. S. Wilson of Dubuque, whom we rejoice to meet with at this time. One even yet survives, it is true, who sat in the Wisconsin legislature fifty years ago, as a representative from Dubuque, the venerable Loring Wheeler of DeWitt.

And there also remains a yet earlier law-maker in whom we are interested, Morgan Lewis Martin, of Green Bay, Wis., who sat in the territorial legislature of Michigan, that created the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque, and

whose district included all of what is now Iowa and Minnesota. One member of the first territorial council still lives in an honorable old age, yet I regret to say is not able to be with us, who in that body represented an extent of country greater than that embraced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It comprised the present counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Clayton and the then vast unoccupied county of Fayette. His district extended from where now stands Sabula on the southeast to where the White-Earth river enters our National domain on the northwest, and from where Sioux City now flourishes to the Red river of the north. How one wishes he could have stood

with the pioneers of our Iowa and told them of the glories to come. Look at this magnificent district the now venerable Warner Lewis is represented. See in it not only the northern third of what is now Iowa, but the greater part of the state of Minnesota and the great grain regions of the over-grown territory of Dakota, which is now vainly striving to divest itself of the garments of political childhood and assume the habiliments of statehood. Could a citizen aspire to represent a region of more magnificent promise. Of our other territorial legislators, few survive and of the state legislatures, whose members were invited to meet here even the latest has been decimated. Thus the great Reaper does his work. But though the mortal frame fall before his relentless sweep, he blots out not the life work done; and of those, who for this reason, come not to your gathering, this is especially true. It has been my fortune to have a personal acquaintance with all executive and judicial officers of Iowa—territorial and state—including Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, and with many of the members of every legislature from



(Deceased).

Member Territorial Legislature, 1839-40.

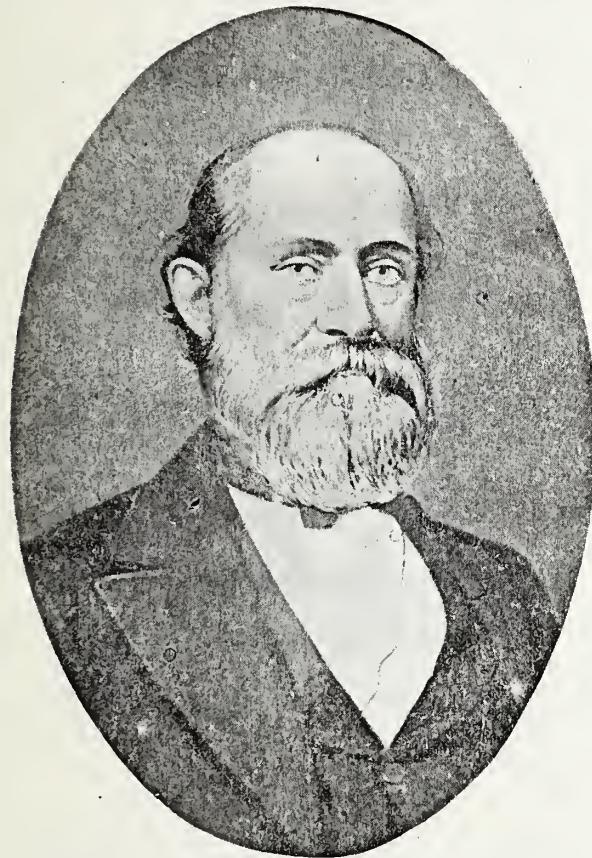
that which met at Belmont, Wis., in '36, to the one in session in this city in this year of grace '86, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the worth of the pioneer law-makers of Iowa.

It is eminently proper that you, the early law-makers of the territory and state, should meet to renew old friendships, many of which commenced half a century ago. I am glad that so many of you are spared to be present here to-day to take part in this, the first re-union of Iowa law-makers.

ers. When you laid the political foundation of the state, we had but 22,859 population, and but little was known of her physical characteristics; in fact, in 1845 when the people voted on the first proposed constitution, which made our western boundary line about where Creston is, they were urged to accept this boundary because it was claimed all west of that line was part of the 'Great American Desert.' But the pioneer legislators were enterprising, intelligent and wise. You foresaw that on this vast plateau of land, at no distant day, was to be built up one of the greatest commonwealths of the Nation. Much of the rapid growth and

to those influences which elevate and conduce to human prosperity and welfare in the highest sense.

Pioneer councilors, senators, and representatives, your present re-union will soon be a thing of the past, and you will have returned to your homes in different portions of the State and beyond its borders to distant parts of the country. As you go, I doubt not you will take with you pleasant recollections of this gathering. You laid the foundations of the commonwealth broad and deep, and the structure grows commensurate with those foundations. Around you everywhere are evidences bewildering beyond the vagaries of the dreamer of the magnificence of that structure. May you, in the providence of God, be spared for many years to come to witness the development the future has in store for us, grander, let us hope, than even that of the brilliant past. And in all this continued development the



*Malvina
W. B. Baker*

(Deceased).

Member Eighth General Assembly, 1860; adjutant general of the State during the war.

development of Iowa is to be attributed to the wise system of legislation devised and inaugurated by you and your associates. As a citizen of Iowa, whose residence antedates her territorial organization, I take great pride in the fact that I have lived to see her wonderous growth, and that I have known for nearly half a century so many of the men who have been active in carrying the State forward to the high place she now occupies to-day among the states of the Union. You have been spared to see Iowa out-grow many of the states which are fifty years older. This growth does not relate to population and material advancement alone, but also



Charles A. Helmick

Clerk of the house of representatives, 1860-64; member house in 1882.

people of Iowa will cherish with increasing pleasure and pride the memory of your efforts in her foundation and growth."

Addresses followed from C. E. Clarkson, Hon. John Russell, Hon. Norman Boardman and Hon. Alfred Hebard.

Committees from the Twenty-first General Assembly were announced who presented, to the president, a copy of the following resolutions:

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly, of the state of Iowa:—

"That as representatives of the people of Iowa, here assembled, we extend to the survivors of the pioneer territorial and state legislatures, now re-assembled here, our sincere and hearty congratulations."

"That we note with great pleasure the complete success of this their first re-union, and hope it may be the precursor of many such for each and every one of them."

"That we recognize in the members of this re-union the reliable and successful founders and builders of the



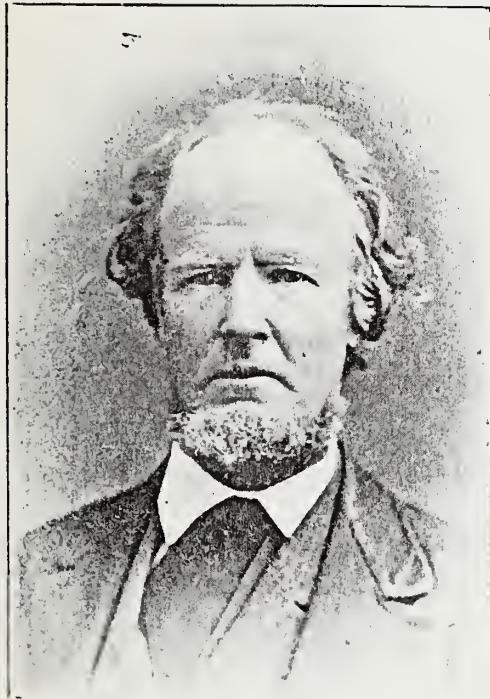
grand system of wise and humane laws which have contributed so much to the prosperity, character and greatness of our grand commonwealth.

"That we refer with pride to their example as legislators, and express the conviction that if we and our successors continue to build as wisely and as well as they began the future contains a long vista of honor, wealth and happiness for our people, that we will cherish this occasion of commingling with our old time leaders and legislators as a most happy incident in our lives.

"That we devoutly invoke for them, each and all, continued enjoyment in their visit and a safe return to their

tender to you, pioneer legislators, grateful thanks for the noble part you have performed in the developement of this great State.

As a slight testimonial of our appreciation and a token of respect to one of the oldest legislators here to-day, the house of representatives have requested me to present to the Hon. Hawkins Taylor, one of the territorial members of the council, this cane, and with it their kind regards and



Samuel Murecock

(Deceased).

Member Last Territorial Legislature, 1846, and Member Twelfth General Assembly, 1870-71.

homes, a sunlit pathway for the remainder of their earthly existence, and finally the ineffable blessings of the life beyond.

N. B. HOLBROOK.
L. A. RILEY,
R. H. SPENCER,
On part of the house.
W. G. DONNAN,
JOHN S. WOOLSON,
W. J. KNIGHT,
On part of the senate.

Speaker Head, on behalf of the house, then said:

"The wonderful developement and prosperity of our State is due, in a great measure, to the wise, just and equitable legislation of the pioneer legislators, who are here assembled, and as distinguished services merit the approval and commendation of any people, I, in behalf of and for the house of representatives, Twenty-first General Assembly,



Young friend

Elijah Sells

(Lately Deceased).

A member of Iowa's First State General Assembly, 1846.

highest esteem, trusting it may, in some measure, express their regard and be by you esteemed as a souvenir of this memorable occasion, and a sustaining comfort in your declining years. Accept, venerable sir, this token of our esteem, and many years of happiness be in store for you; and may you, sir, live to see Iowa, now one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of states, wear a still brighter crown of prosperity."

As he closed his elegant tribute, Speaker Head presented Mr. Taylor with an elegant gold headed cane: the entire audience greeted this graceful act with round after round of applause.

Mr. Taylor responded in a most feeling manner, calling forth an appreciative response from his hearers. It was an exceedingly appropriate testimonial and feelingly presented.

Judge Wright then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that these re-unions should be continued, and that the president and secretary, in office at adjournment, be directed to call another for four years from this time, so as to include the members of the Twelfth General Assembly and all prior territorial and state assemblies, and that all subsequent

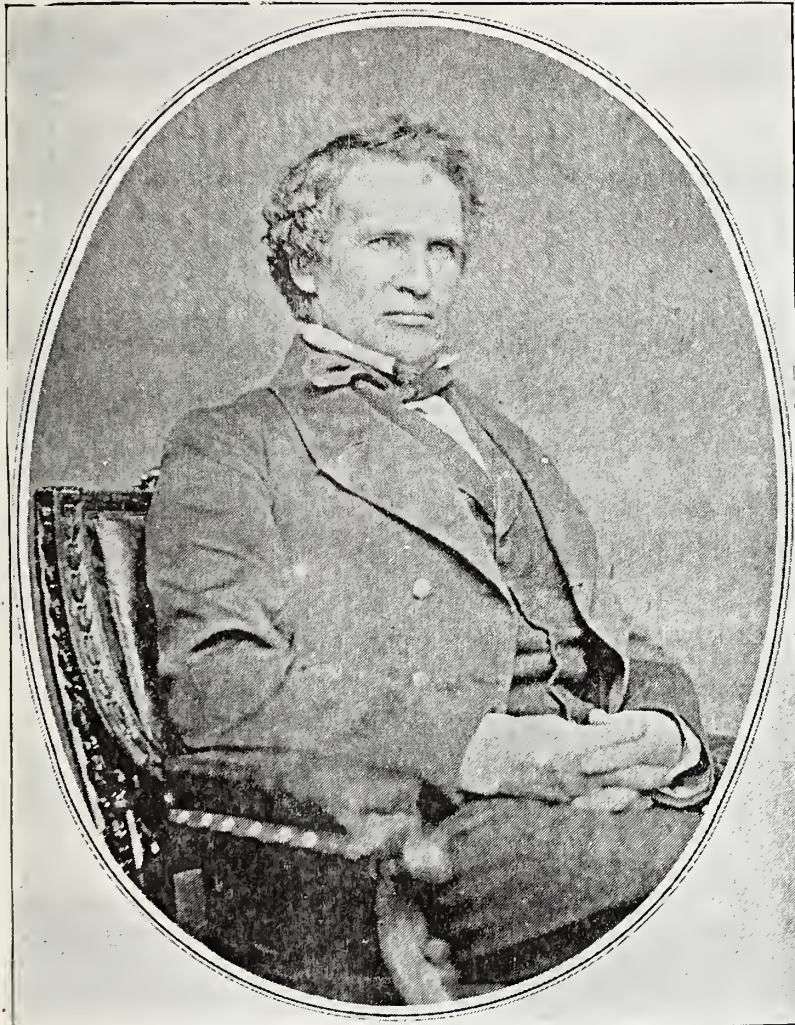
this beautiful building and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Judge Thos. S. Wilson, the only surviving federal officer of territorial days, was asked for an address, to which he responded briefly. He re-called the experience of that olden time and paid an elegant tribute to his associates long since passed away.

THE SAD ENDING.

Up to this time the re-union had afforded unalloyed pleasure to all in attendance. The meeting of old associates of pioneer days, many of whom had not seen each other for thirty or forty years, was a source of enjoyment such as words can not express. Judge James L. Mitchell, who had been a member of the Ninth General Assembly, from Fremont county in 1862, had come from his home in Nebraska to meet his old colleagues of war times. As the choir sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds" he was deeply moved by the memories it revived, and at its close he arose and made an eloquent address, paying a glowing tribute to Iowa soldiers. He proceeded as follows:

"We have heard much about the wonderful growth of Iowa, but God had put there the fruit-



GOVERNOR JAMES W. GRIMES

(Deceased).

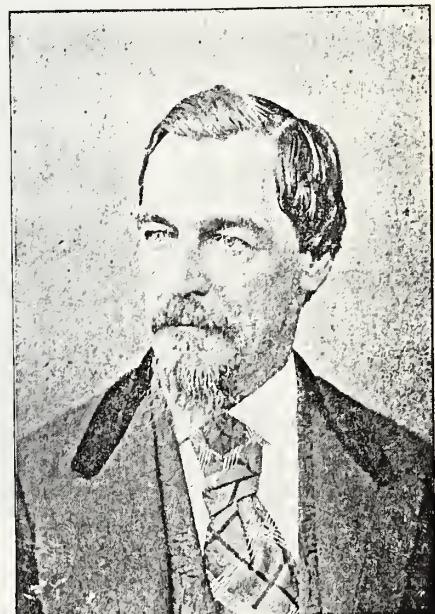
Governor, 1851-58; U. S. senate, 1859-70.

meetings be held every four years, including members of the assembly four years in advance of the present meeting."

This resolution was carried with an enthusiasm which testified to the enjoyment all present had experienced in their present re-union.

THE RECEPTION.

In the evening the new capitol was thrown open and brilliantly illuminated for the reception of the visiting veterans of Iowa's legislatures. Governor Larrabee, assisted by ex-Governors Gear and Sherman, Lieutenant-Governor Hull and Speaker Head, received the attending throng informally in the governor's parlors, which were filled from the opening of the doors until a late hour. The other state offices were thrown open and the officers received their friends there during the evening. The attendance was large but unusually select, admission being by ticket alone. It was the most enjoyable of the many receptions given in



*Yours truly,
Mr. Penn Clarke.*

(Deceased).

A member of Iowa's Constitutional Convention, 1857.

ful seed of promise and all that was needed was the American character to bring about this phenomenal development. In the great American desert everywhere are springing up sister states, born from the wilderness, but destined to future greatness. In one of them, just across your border, I now have the honor to reside; but that residence and the loves it brings have not detracted from the old affection which still endears Iowa and her people to me. I revere the men and labors of the Ninth General Assembly, and I

must ever love the patriotism and heroic devotion of the Iowa soldier." He paused a moment, as a deadly pallor came over his face, then sank into his seat and a moment after fell to the floor. Dr. Caldwell, who was near him, hastened to his side, made a hasty examination of the motionless form, and pronounced him dead.

It was some minutes before the assembly could realize the full weight of the calamity that had so suddenly come upon the closing hours of the happy reunion. The president, in a few sad words, closed the session. In the evening the members gathered at the opera house and held memorial services in honor of Judge Mitchell, who had been so suddenly stricken down in their midst. Feeling addresses were made and appropriate resolutions adopted. Then came the final adjournment.

THE SECOND RE UNION.

It was held at Des Moines beginning its sessions February 27, 1890. Seventy-three pioneer law-makers were in attendance. Interesting addresses were made the first day by the president, Hon. John F. Duncombe, Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, and Hon. Alfred Hebard, of Red Oak. A beautiful poem by Mrs. J. S. Briggs, a daughter-in-law of the first governor of the State, Ansel Briggs inscribed to the pioneer law-makers, was read.

Judge Edward Johnstone, of Keokuk, was elected president for the next term, and Hon. A. R. Fulton, Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Hon. C. S. Wilson and Ben Van Steenhuyse were chosen secretaries. The sessions continued two days and during that time valuable and exceedingly interesting addresses and papers were listened to from President Johnstone, Col. H. H. Trimble, of Keokuk, Judge Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, on the "Early Member Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, 1870-72; representative in Congress, 1863-65 and 1873-75-77; minister to Austria, etc.

Grove, on the "Eighth General Assembly;" Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, on the "Pioneer Courts in Iowa;" Hon. Lewis Todhunter, on the "Constitutional Convention of 1857;" Hon. G. W. McCrary, on the "Old Times and New;" Rev. I. P. Teeter, who was a member of the senate in 1862, on "Early Law-Makers;" and Hon. T. S. Parvin, on "Survivors of Early Territorial Government;"

Hon. Hawkins Taylor, on "Early Settlements in Southern Iowa."

Hon. Chas. Aldrich read an interesting paper in relation to the historical collections he was gathering at the capitol.

Col. John Scott, from the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee on publication is hereby instructed to ask the general assembly to instruct the state printer to print in pamphlet form, for the use of the general assembly and this association, 2,000 copies of the papers and records of this quadrennial meeting, including also in said pamphlet the proceedings of the first meeting of this association, held in 1886.

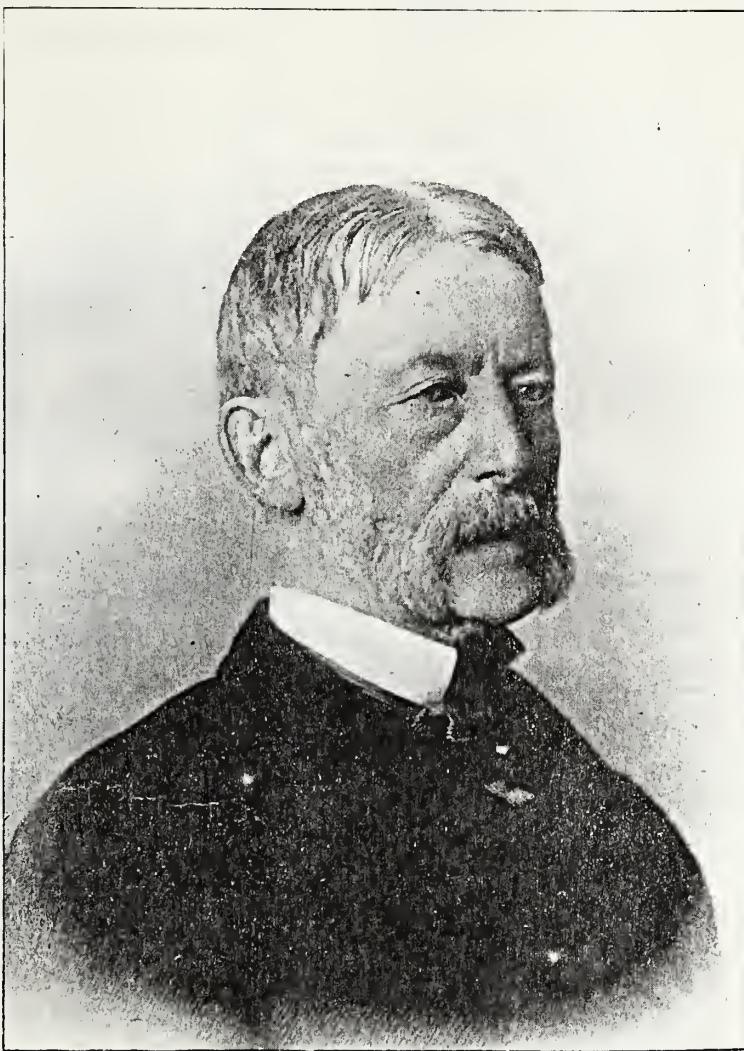
"Resolved, that as the early history of every state is a matter of great importance, and the historical collections in the state library, known as the 'Aldrich collection,' are now, and in coming years will be of great value, and the time and labor necessary to be spent in attending to the same, are more than any private citizen can afford to give without compensation; therefore we respectfully ask the general assembly to make a sufficient appropriation therefor.

"Resolved, that J. F. Duncombe, G. G. Wright and C. C. Nourse are respectfully asked to present this matter to the general assembly by bill and memorial, and to secure favorable action, if possible.

"Resolved, that we extend to all infirm and absent comrades of this association our sincere sympathy in their disappointment in not being able to meet with us in this re-union, and in an especial manner to

ward C. F. Clarkson, whose long continued prostration and suffering has excited this sentiment throughout the State; that we pray for their speedy recovery, and that they and we may yet long enjoy these pleasant meetings.

"Resolved that if the representatives of the family of Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, will assent to the removal of his remains to a suitable burial place within this



Very kindly yours,
John K. Kellogg

Member Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, 1870-72; representative in Congress, 1863-65 and 1873-75-77; minister to Austria, etc.

State, that it is the sense of this association that the people, through the governor and general assembly, should provide for the same, and for a monument to his memory.

"Resolved, that the regular meetings of this association shall be held biennially, at Des Moines, unless otherwise ordered, in February of each even numbered year; and the executive committee is hereby instructed to fix a date for the next regular meeting in February, 1892, to issue invitations therefor, and to make all necessary preliminary arrangements."

The last resolution was reported in accordance with a

move this in order that the matter may come to the committee on resolutions."

Judge Noble said:

"The four-year term did not accord with my idea, but I made no opposition to it. I believed then and believe now that if this re-union is to be maintained it should meet once in two years instead of once in four years. The great majority of those who constitute this re-union will ordinarily prefer to visit the capital during the sessions of the legislature once in two years. Sometimes they have business at the capital during that period, and generally they want to meet their friends once in two years during

the session of the legislature; and I believe it will keep up more interest in this organization. Four years is a long time with old men, and the most of us are getting along in years, and we would like to meet, I think, as often as reasonable and convenient. Therefore, I would say to the younger members of the re-union, that it can be no inconvenience to them to meet once in two years, and that they should accord to the older ones the privilege of meeting thus often as it is not in the nature of human affairs that they can meet many more times if we are to wait four years between times; therefore, I second most heartily, the motion of my friend, Judge Wright, for a change of programme in this respect, and I hope that the re-union will adopt it."

The proposition met with general favor and the committee was instructed to so report.

Judge Fulton read a poem of his own addressed to "Iowa's Early Law-Makers."

Short historical addresses were made by Hons. A. H. McCrary, A. McPherrin and Dr. S. G. Matson.

During the interval between the second and third re-unions, the president, Judge Edward Johnstone, and the secretary, Hon. A. R. Fulton, died.

At the opening of the third session on February 10, 1892, on motion of Judge Casady, chairman of the executive committee, Hon. G. G. Wright was chosen president of the association to fill the vacancy. Judge Nourse delivered an address of welcome, and Judge Wright read a very interesting historical paper on "Pioneer Days and Men." It was filled with valuable information pertaining to the early settlement of the territory and state. One of the best historical addresses of the session was a careful review of "Early Iowa in Territorial Times," by T. S. Parvin. It began with the events of 1832, and gave a comprehensive history of the progress and settlement of the new "Black Hawk Purchase" up to the organization of the state

government of Iowa, in 1846. Gov. C. C. Carpenter, in a paper of great interest, gave his "Recollection of Des Moines and the Legislature in '58."

Dr. S. P. Yeomans gave a graphic "Review of the Fifth General Assembly of '54, and the Extra Session of '56."

Gen. A. K. Eaton read an exceedingly valuable "History of the Third General Assembly," which established and named a large number of new counties.

One of the most interesting addresses of the occasion was from the venerable Geo. W. Jones, the first United States senator from Iowa, and the delegate in congress



*Yours very truly
Lyman C. Carpenter*

Member house, 1858 and 1884; governor, 1874-76.

proposition made by Judge Wright, who, on the first day, spoke as follows on the subject.

"It was provided, on organization, that we should meet every four years, and the organization was made permanent. It has been suggested to me by some persons who have given the question no little thought, that it were better we should meet every two rather than four years, and I therefore move you that the committee on resolutions be instructed to take into consideration the question of changing the rule and providing for meetings every two years at the time that the general assembly should be in session. I

from Wisconsin who secured the passage of a bill in '38, establishing the new territory of Iowa. His recollections of the events of more than half a century ago were listened to with absorbing interest by all present.

Hon. W. H. M. Pusey gave his "Recollections of the Seventh General Assembly."

Col. S. A. Moore gave his "Recollections of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies."

The president appointed a committee consisting of B. F. Gue, Hoyt Sherman and P. M. Casady to prepare and report at the next re-union, articles of association for a permanent organization.

The following officers were elected for the next biennial period: President, Hon. G. G. Wright; secretary, C. S. Wilson; assistant secretaries, Lafe Young and L. H. Smith.

After interesting addresses from Hon. Thos. Ballinger, D. P. Stubbins and W. J. Moir, the re-union closed its session by singing "Old Lang Syne." There were seven members in attendance.

The fourth re-union was held on February 14-15, 1894, and was opened with an interesting address by the president. Hon. L. W. Ross, late chancellor in the law department of the State University, responded on behalf of the members. B. F. Gue, from the committee on permanent organization, reported.

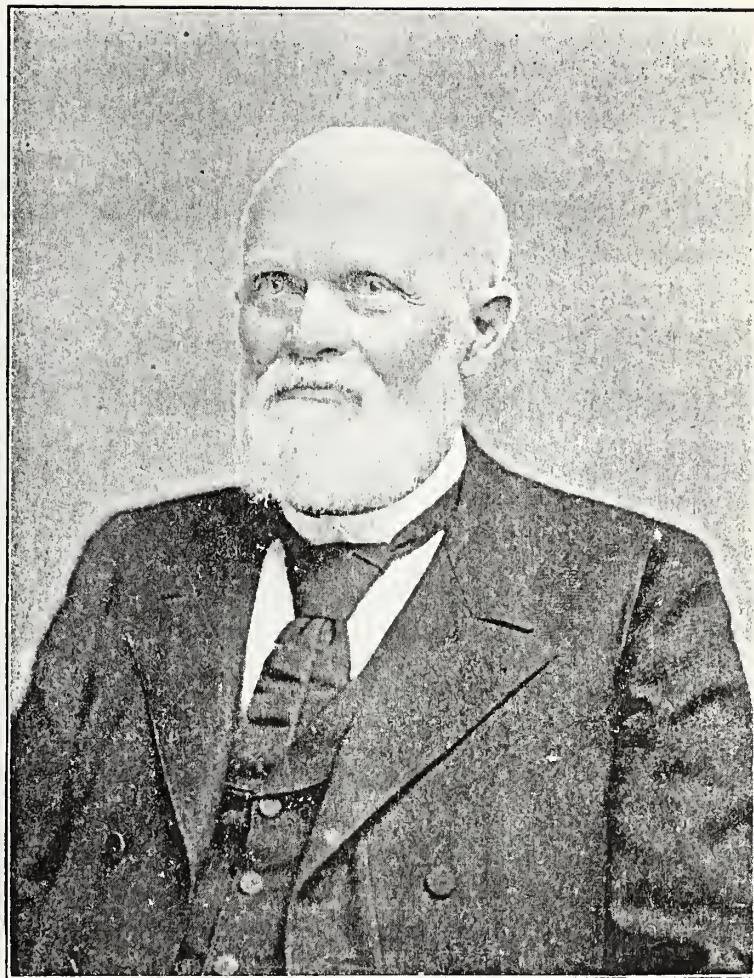
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

These provided that the name should be "Pioneer Law-Makers Association of Iowa;" that former state officers, including officers of territorial and state legislatures, United States senators and representatives, members of the cabinet from Iowa, supreme, circuit and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions, state board of education and judges and district attorneys who served twenty-five years each prior to each biennial re-union—should be eligible to membership; that re-unions should be held biennially (in legislative years) in Des Moines, in February; that the officers shall consist of a president and a vice-president from each congressional district, a secretary and two assistant secretaries and an executive committee of three members—these to be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting; that at each re-union the president shall deliver an inaugural address; that provision shall be made for publishing the records, etc. of each meeting and for the enrollment of members; that a standing committee for the preparation of statistics and biographical sketches of deceased members shall be appointed by the president, and that several other committees shall be appointed at each re-union.

The report was unanimously adopted. It will be observed that by these articles the membership of the permanent association was enlarged to take in all who have been instrumental in executing and construing, as well as in enacting laws for Iowa. They also made eligible to membership federal officials from Iowa as well as state officers.

The first re-union was simply a gathering of members of the pioneer legislatures up to 1866 inclusive, for the renewal of old friendships. But the meeting was so pleasant, that all present expressed a desire for another re-union in four years, that old-time associates might come together

once more and enjoy a social gathering. Step by step these re-unions progressed into a permanent association, and the scope was gradually widened into a society for the gathering and preservation of early state history and biography of pioneer officials of Iowa. The state legislature recognized the valuable work that the association was engaged in, and in 1890 provided for the printing of its proceedings in order that the valuable transactions should be preserved for coming generations. The association now becomes a most valuable auxiliary to the historical department of Iowa, and al-



George W. Morris

Member Ninth, (1862) Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies, 1874-76.

so to the State Historical Society, in the collection of historical material for preservation, while the men who made the early history of the territory and State are living to relate it in carefully prepared addresses and papers.

Among the valuable contributions read at the fourth re-union were "A Trip to Des Moines in 1860" by ex-Senator J. H. Powers, of Chickasaw county; "Recollections of the Tenth General Assembly," 1864, by ex-Senator Samuel McNutt, of Muscatine; "The Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies," '60-'62, by ex-Senator L. L. Ainsworth, of Fayette county; "The Territorial Legislature of '40," by Hon. Daniel F. Miller, of Lee county; "Recollections of the Eleventh



General Assembly," 1866, by Col. Alonzo Abernethy, of Fayette county. One of the most valuable contributions of the session was a paper by Judge P. M. Casady on the "Organization and Naming of Iowa Counties."

Hon. Chas. Beardsley, of Burlington, read a very able and comprehensive review of the "Work and Personnel of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and State Officers of '70-72."

Hon. Chas. Aldrich read an excellent "Biographical Sketch of Capt. Thos. Drummond."

Hon. Walter C. Wilson gave a very interesting address on the "Sixth General Assembly," '56.

Hon. T. S. Parvin submitted a very valuable statistical

the position and delivered a brief address. He spoke feelingly of our departed president. In closing his remarks, he said:

"His was an influence ever potent for good. And while, though he shone in all judicial and legislative, and his merit was recognized in the nation as well as in the state he supremely loved, his crowning excellencies were only seen in his social life; in the friendships he formed and in the hearts he bound to himself in his going out and in his coming in as he trod the paths of every-day life; and in the privacy of his own family. This rare man—companion, friend—when shall we look upon his equal? When shall we again bask in the brightness of itself, and the cause of brightness in the faces on which it shone? Peerless man! Pure, rare, steadfast and true: ever kind, genial, forgiving and loving: Hail! and on earth farewell!"

The members were welcomed to the capital in an eloquent address by Judge Cole. Hon. John A. Kasson then delivered an address in which he gave a most interesting and graphic history of the great contest, lasting more than five years, over the erection of our fine capitol. He related much information concerning that famous conflict, which had never before been made public.

Hon. Elijah Sells, well known to all of the pioneer law-makers of early days, who was one of the framers of the constitution of '44, gave a very interesting review of the work of that convention, with sketches of the prominent actors engaged in its deliberations. His tribute to James W. Grimes was graphic and of absorbing interest.

T. S. Parvin continued his admirable statistical report on the "Survivors of the Territorial Government of Iowa."

Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, gave an excellent address on the "Framing of the Constitution of '46," under which Iowa was admitted as a state in the union. The governor was one of the early law-makers and a delegate in that constitutional convention.

Hon. Washington Galland delivered a fine address on "Early Times in Iowa."

Hon. S. P. Yeomans delivered an excellent historical address.

Col. John Scott was re-elected president; B. F. Gue was chosen secretary and John M. Davis and Frank Sherman, assistant secretaries.

Following the adoption of resolutions endorsing the project of a state historical building, memorial services were held in memory of deceased members.

Major Hoyt Sherman, from the committee, presented memorial resolutions in honor of deceased members. Judge Wright, General Ed. Wright and Senator James F. Wilson.

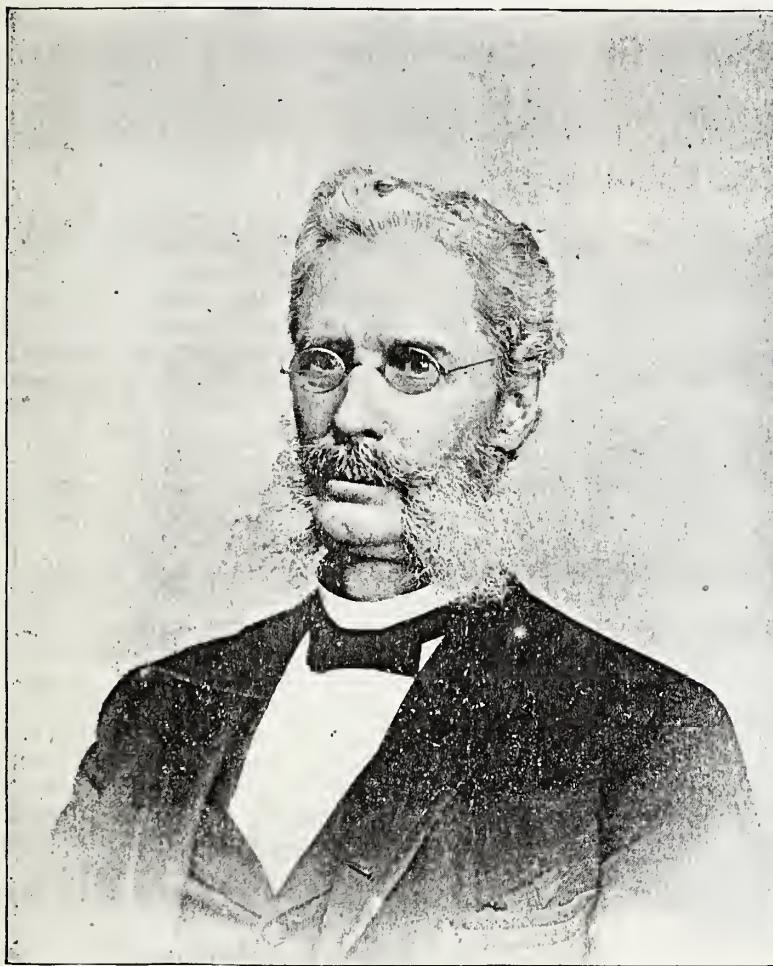
An hour was devoted to addresses upon the lives, character and public services of the three deceased members, in which the following per-

sons participated: Judge Casady, J. A. Meyers, A. S. Moore, Owen Bromley, Dr. S. P. Yeomans, Isaac Brandt, R. D. Kellogg, Isaac W. Griffith, Edward Campbell, George Schramm, Lewis Todhunter, T. S. Parvin, G. L. Godfrey and L. Hollingsworth. The resolutions were adopted and the association adjourned.

THE SIXTH RE-UNION.

The sixth biennial session of the association convened at Des Moines on February 9, 1898, lasting three days.

The opening address of the president, John Scott, and



Ed. Wright.

(Deceased).

Member Sixth, Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies, 1856-58-60.

paper on the "Territorial Government of Iowa From '38 to '46.

Judge Wright was unanimously re-elected president; Hon. C. S. Wilson and John M. Davis were chosen secretaries.

THE FIFTH RE-UNION.

Opened its session on February 12, 1896. Major Hoyt Sherman made an announcement of the death of our president, Judge Wright, and moved the election of John Scott to fill the vacancy. Col. Scott was unanimously chosen to



the address of welcome by Judge James G. Day were of unusual interest.

Hon. E. H. Stiles, of Kansas City, who was a prominent member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and for many years reporter of our State Supreme court, delivered a very scholarly address on the "Characteristics of the Leading Members of the House of '64 and the Senate of '66, and Some of the State Officers of that Period, and Their Influence in Legislation."

Hon. Lewis Todhunter, who was a member of the constitutional convention of '57, gave a statistical paper on the delegates who framed the present constitution.

"The Spirit Lake Relief Expedition of '57," by Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Ft. Dodge, was the subject of a most thrilling recital of the unparalleled heroism, suffering and endurance of Major Williams' command, who marched to the relief of the survivors of the Spirit Lake massacre by the Sioux Indians. Mr. Duncombe was a captain of one of the companies of that winter campaign which saved the lives of seventeen perishing refugees driven from their homes, many of whom were women and children and wounded men.

Hon. R. A. Smith, of Okoboji, prepared and read a full and reliable history of the "Northern Frontier Perils and Defensive Measures During the War of the Rebellion." This was one of the most valuable contributions to Iowa war history ever written. Mr. Smith is the only man now living who has personal knowledge of all the defensive measures and perils narrated in that valuable paper, many of which have never before been given to the public. It was a most interesting sequel to Mr. Duncombe's thrilling recital of the beginning of the Indian outrages in Northwestern Iowa, and the terrible tragedies of '57 and '62.

Hon. T. B. Perry, of Albia, who was a member of the old Board of Education of '58-9, which devised our public school system, gave a valuable address on the work and personnel of that legislative body. Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth who was also a member of that board, gave additional facts of interest relating to its work.

Biographical sketches of Judge Reuben Noble, Judge Samuel Murdock, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Bulis, Geo. W. Bassett, Judge Geo. G. Wright, Elijah Ells, Judge Pendleton, Judge Whiting, N. A. Merrill, L. W. Griffith, D. F. Miller, Wm. Thompson, Anderson McPherrin and James D. Bourne were presented to be incorporated in our publication.

One of the most enjoyable features of this re-union was a reception given at the home of Major Hoyt Sherman, where the old-time law-makers spent some pleasant hours in social intercourse, talking over incidents of pioneer days, and renewing friendships of early years.

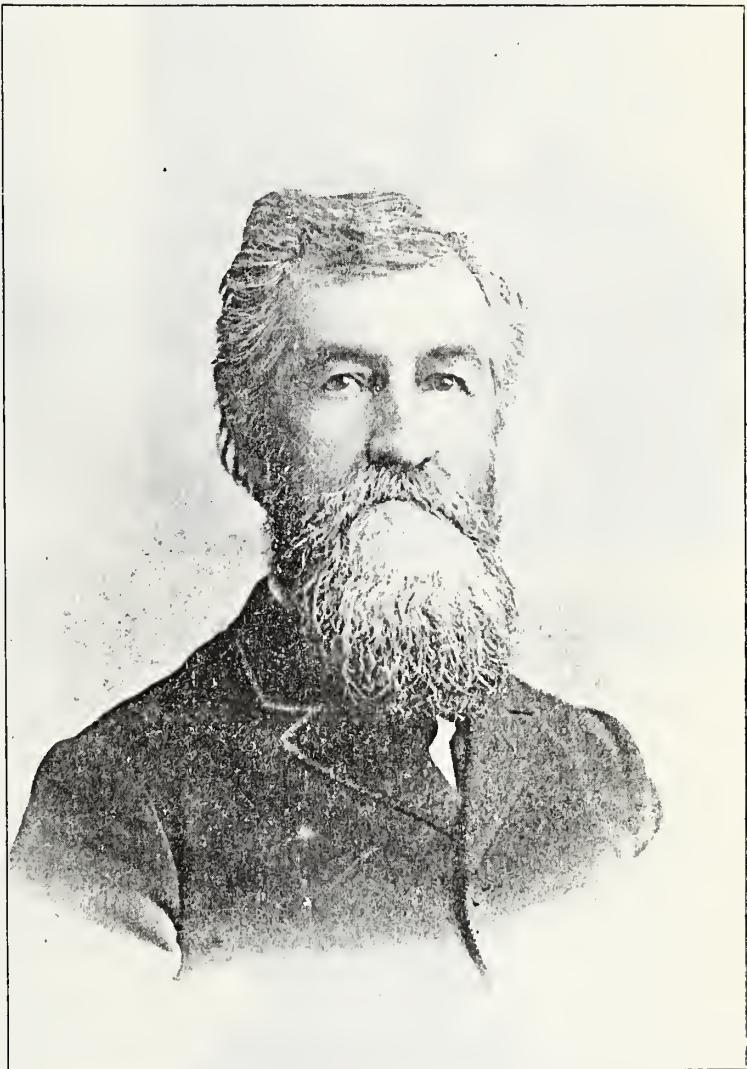
The officers chosen for the coming two years were Maj. Hoyt Sherman, president; B. F. Gue, secretary; J. M. Davis and E. M. Stedman recording secretaries.

IN CONCLUSION.

This is a brief review of the origin, development and transactions of the Pioneer Law-Makers Association for 12 years. During that period it has procured original contributions to Iowa history from the actors therein, which will now make a volume of over 700 pages. Much of this would

have perished with the death of the various contributors, had it not been written out for our biennial meetings and published by the State. There is probably nowhere in existence an equal amount of reliable history of our early courts, legislatures, constitutional conventions, educational institutions and character sketches of the public men who aid the foundations of our State structure. It is priceless and of enduring interest to all who care for reliable knowledge of men and events of the pioneer period.

The carefully prepared historical papers contributed to each session, possess the peculiar value of coming from men



B. F. GUE,
Member of the house, 1858-60; senate, 1862-64; president of senate, 1866-68.

who were actors in the events of which they wrote. They know from actual participation in the affairs narrated much that the most studious historian could never search out, for the reason that no record of many of the events and causes which led to them had ever been recorded and are not to be found in the newspapers of that period. Here in our sessions, they are for the first time given to the public from the pen or lips of the actors themselves. The various papers draw out discussions from other participants who thus add to the sum of knowledge, all of which is carefully reported by our stenographers and published in our proceedings. Another feature of no less value is the system

we have adopted of procuring reliable biographical sketches from competent writers, of the deceased members of our association, all of whom have been public officials of the territory or state. As biography is history, we are thus able to place on record the important public services of the men who have contributed to the founding and development of



Hawkins Taylor
January 3, 1838

HON. HAWKINS TAYLOR, (Deceased).

Present at the first law-makers re-union, as the only surviving member of Iowa's first territorial legislature, 1838.

our State. As our organization is permanent, all past, present and future public officials of the higher grades become members as time passes, and thus the current history continues to be preserved and becomes accessible to the public through our publications.

This association is unique in its character. So far as I know there is no similar organization in America or Europe. It has numbered in its membership all ex-governors of Iowa; members of the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and McKinley; seven United States senators, twenty-two representatives in congress, eight supreme judges, surviving members of eight territorial legislatures and three constitutional conventions and fourteen of the early general assemblies of the State, besides numerous state officers. Among these are men who saw Iowa before its domain was purchased from its Indian occupants; who organized the territory and gave it the name it bears; who were among its first territorial officers, and those who enacted its first laws; who first represented it in congress; who presided over its first courts; who framed its constitutions; who secured and disposed of all of its land grants; who enacted the codes of 1843, 1851, 1860 and 1873; who established the State University, the Agricultural College and its common school system; who organized and named all of the counties of Iowa; who established a sound banking system, enacted its revenue laws and organized its railroad system; who devised its military laws under which 75,000 volunteer soldiers were added to the Union army during the Rebellion, and they were found in the ranks at the head of companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and in command of armies, in the battles and campaigns of the war. The pioneer law-makers are rapidly passing away. Each succeeding session finds many vacant chairs.



HON. THEO. S. PARVIN,

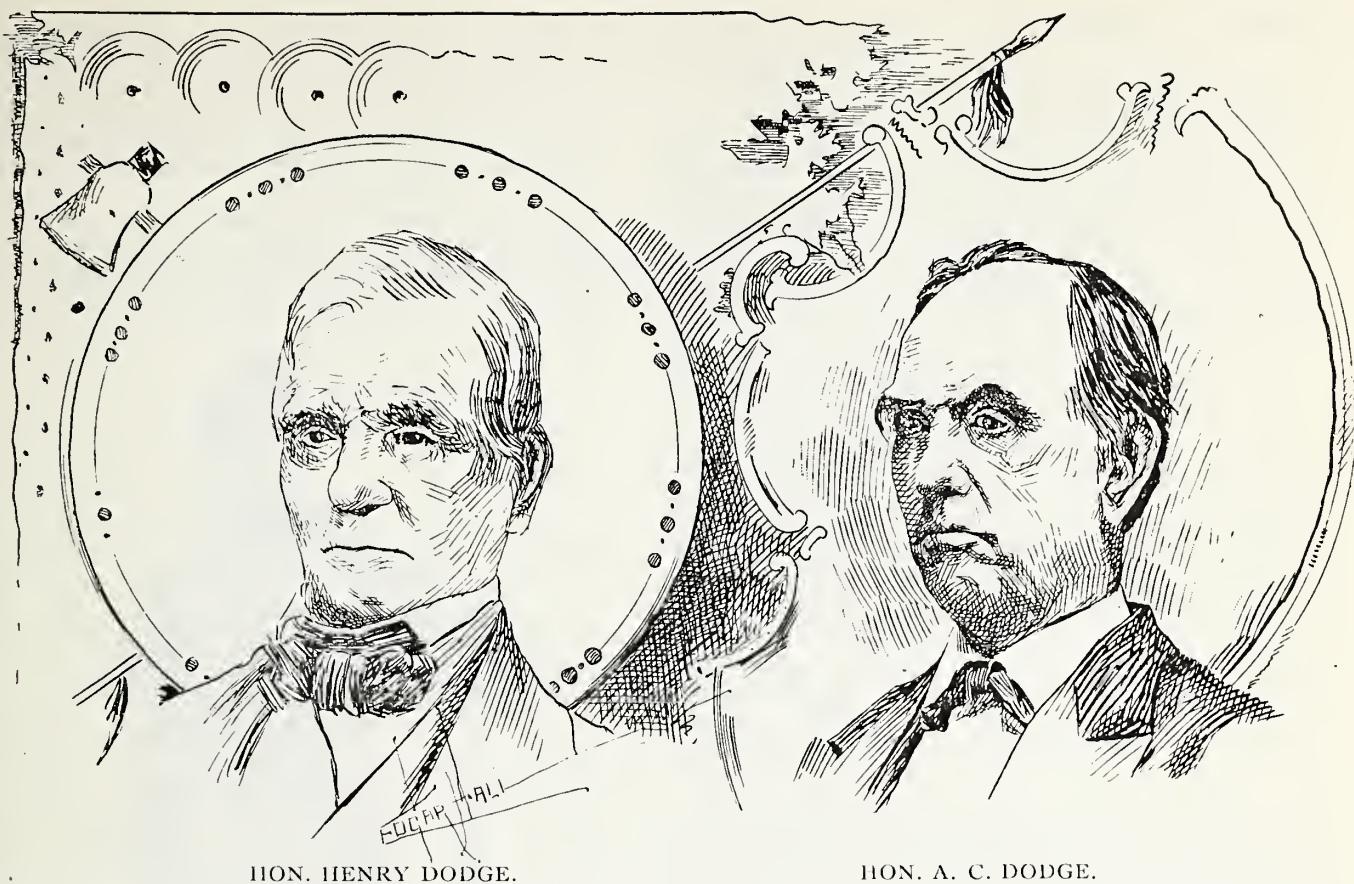
Who enjoys the distinction of an official record dating farther back than that of any other living Iowan, as private secretary of Iowa's first territorial governor, Lucas, 1838.



SAMUEL MILLER, (Deceased).

Appointed to the United States Supreme Court Bench by President Lincoln; long time its chief justice.





HON. HENRY DODGE.

HON. A. C. DODGE.

THE DODGES, FATHER AND SON.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF TWO NOTABLE MEN WHO AFFORD THE ONLY INSTANCE ON RECORD OF A FATHER AND SON SITTING SIDE BY SIDE; FIRST AS REPRESENTATIVES AND THEN AS SENATORS. IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

[Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA.]

HON. HENRY DODGE, THE FATHER

Henry Dodge, soldier and statesman, was born in Vincennes, Ind., October 12, 1782; died in Burlington, Iowa, June 19, 1867. His father, Israel Dodge, was a revolutionary officer of Connecticut. Henry commanded a mounted company of volunteer riflemen in August and September, 1812, becoming major of the Louisiana militia, under General Howard, on September 28; major in McNair's regiment of Missouri militia in April, 1813. He commanded a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry, as lieutenant-colonel, from August till October, 1814. He was colonel of Michigan Volunteers from April till July, 1832, during the Black Hawk war, and in the affair with the Indians at Pickatolika, on the Wisconsin river, June 15, totally defeating them. He was commissioned major of United States Rangers, June 21, 1832, and became the first colonel of the first dragoons March 4, 1833. He was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians in 1834, and in 1835 commanded an important expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

General Dodge was unsurpassed as an Indian fighter, and a sword, with the thanks of the nation, was voted him by congress! He resigned from the army July 4, 1836, having been appointed by President Jackson Governor of Wisconsin territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. He held this office till 1841, when he was elected delegate to congress as a democrat, and served two terms. In 1846 he was again made governor of Wisconsin, and after the admission of Iowa into the Union he was elected a

United States senator. He was re-elected and served altogether from June 23, 1848, till March 3, 1857.

His son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was register of the land office in 1838-'39, and was then elected delegate to congress as a democrat, from the territory of Iowa, serving from 1840 till 1847. Upon the admission of Iowa to the Union, he became one of its first United States senators and served from 1848 till his resignation, February 8, 1855. This is the only instance in American history where father and son have sat side by side in the United States senate at the same time as senators from different states, Henry Dodge as senator from Wisconsin and Augustus C. Dodge as senator from Iowa. He, the father, was presidential elector in 1848 and United States minister to Spain from 1855-'59.

HON. A. C. DODGE THE SON.

Augustus C. Dodge, deceased, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Iowa, and during his life was among its most noted men. He sprang, as the foregoing sketch of his father indicates, from good old revolutionary stock, and the patriotism of his ancestors found an abiding place in his heart. His parents, Henry Dodge and Christina, daughter of James McDonald, were married in 1800, a few miles west of St. Louis. Of their children nine grew to maturity, Augustus C. being the fourth in order of birth.

He was born January 2, 1812, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., then in the territory of Louisiana, the oldest settlement on the west side of the Mississippi river, about sixty miles below St. Louis. In that new and sparsely settled country his boyhood days were passed. His father was a man of



note, even at that time, and during the struggle with Great Britain, from 1812-'15, was in command of a battalion of militia whose duty it was to keep the Indians at bay. For his services he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Missouri territory. On the return of peace he engaged in mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of salt.

The educational facilities of that region were very scant and the only school Augustus attended for a few months was kept in a log house, in which the light came through greased paper; pencils were made from bullets beaten into



Henry Dodge

In the costume of an Indian fighter.

shape and hammered to a point: pens were made with a Barlow knife, and ink from the boiling of butternut bark, or gun powder. Meanwhile the boy gained strength and self-reliance for the struggle of life in which he was to engage.

In 1827 the family removed to the Fevre river lead mines. Upon arriving at Galena, July 4, they found the town in a state of alarm from fear of an attack from the Winnebago Indians. Henry Dodge was at once waited upon by citizens and asked to take command of forces for the defense of the mining district. Young Augustus wished to join them, and, when told that he was too young, appealed

to his father, who, giving him a small shot gun, advised, "Shoot well, my boy."

Upon the restoration of peace, Henry Dodge located at a point about forty-five miles northeast of Galena, to which was given the name of Dodge's Grove. When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, he was colonel of the militia of Wisconsin territory, and on the 25th of April was directed by General Atkinson to raise as many mounted men in the mining regions as could be obtained for service against the hostile Indians. In one company then formed Augustus was elected lieutenant of volunteers for home protection, and in the battle of the Wisconsin he conducted himself bravely. On the march or camping out he was always cheerful and obliging to the men.

During these years the family divided their time between their residence near Dodgeville and Ste. Genevieve, and Augustus made frequent trips between the two places. In February, 1837, he visited the national capitol where, as a son of a friend of the president, and one who had made a national reputation in the Black Hawk war, and through the attentions of his uncle, Senator Linn, he enjoyed unusual facilities for seeing public men and observing public affairs. Returning home, on March 19, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Hertich, daughter of Prof. Joseph Hertich. Their union was an exceedingly happy one, and to them were born eight children: Wm. J., Marceline M., Augustus V., Christiana, Clara A., Henry J., Chas. J. and Wm. W.

In 1838 Mr. Dodge was appointed by President Van Buren as register of the United States Land Office at Burlington, and he removed to that city, which was his home the rest of his life. He made an exceedingly popular officer, often going out of his way to help some unfortunate settler in securing the title to his land. The services then rendered were remembered in after years.

January 14, 1839, Mr. Dodge was appointed by Governor Lucas as brigadier general of the second brigade of the first division of the militia of Iowa Territory. In the fall of that year Missouri laid claim to a part of Iowa Territory, on its southern border, which was the occasion of great excitement. December 11, General Dodge's brigade was called out. On reaching Van Buren county, General Dodge was sent with two others to the encampment of the Missouri militia, and, a friendly conference following, an amicable settlement was arranged and the troops disbanded.

In the summer of 1840, without thought or effort on his part, General Dodge was nominated delegate to congress. He made a canvass of the territory in company with his Whig competitor, Alfred Rich, and was elected by a majority of 585, receiving many Whig votes. On September 2 he took his seat in congress and, on December 7, he welcomed his father to a seat by his side, as a delegate from the territory of Wisconsin—the first and only instance of a father and son sitting together as congressmen in the house of representatives since the foundation of the government. He served as delegate until the admission of Iowa into the union, December 28, 1846, a period of six years of laborious service. In the limits of this sketch a record of his service can not be given, and the reader's attention is called to the "Life of General Dodge," by Dr. Wm. Salter, published in 1887.

The first General Assembly of the state of Iowa was not able to agree upon the election of United States senators, but the second assembly, December 2, 1848, elected General Dodge and George W. Jones. Mr. Dodge drew for the short term, ending March 4, 1849, and was at once re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1855. As seven years before the son had welcomed his father to a seat by his side in the house of representatives, so now the father, who had en-

tered the senate on June 23, previous, as one of the senators from the state of Wisconsin, greeted the arrival of his son in the senate chamber. This was an unprecedented occurrence. It was also noteworthy that Augustus C. Dodge was the first person born west of the Mississippi river to become a United States senator. He was congratulated by Mrs. Fremont, wife of General Fremont, who said: "General, I am sure that you will be the best behaved man in the senate, on the ground that a dutiful son will be exceedingly decorous in the immediate presence of his father."

The time in which General Dodge served in the United States senate was an exciting one in the history of the country. He favored the compromise bill of 1850, but voted against Jefferson Davis' proposition to make void the prohibition of slavery that had existed under the Mexican law, and extended the Missouri compromise line of 1820 so as to authorize slavery north of it, and he voted for the admission of California under her constitution prohibiting slavery. Mr. Dodge served as chairman of the committee on public lands, and favored the passage of the homestead bill. In the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1854, he followed the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. One of the best speeches made in the senate in favor of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and sneeringly spoken of as "squatter sovereignty," was by him. In answer to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who said, "There are certain menial employments which belong to the 'nigger,'" he replied, "Sir, I tell the senator from Mississippi, I speak upon the floor of the American senate, in the presence of my father, who will attest to its truth, that I perform and do perform when at home, all those menial services to which the senator referred in terms so grating to my feelings. As a general thing I saw my own wood, do all my own marketing; I have driven teams, horses, mules, oxen and considered myself as respectable then as I do now, or as any senator on the floor."

On February 8, 1855, Mr. Dodge resigned his seat in the senate and on the following day President Pierce nominated him to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. He was confirmed and served with great credit to himself and the general government until the summer of 1859,

when he returned home and made the race for governor of Iowa on the democratic ticket, but could not overcome the strong republican majority. The following extract is from Salter's life of the general:

"Withdrawn the rest of his life for the most part from official station, Mr. Dodge retained to the end of his life his interest in public affairs, and his unswerving devotion to the democratic party, of which he remained a recognized leader. On several occasions his name was presented as a suitable candidate for the highest offices in the nation, but he himself never aided or abetted any movement to that end. In 1872 he advocated union with the liberal republicans and the election of Horace Greeley for president. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Burlington by a spontaneous movement of citizens, irrespective of party. In 1875 he served by appointment of Governor Carpenter on a commission to investigate alleged abuses in a reform school at Eldora, and aided in introducing a more humane discipline into that institution. An ardent friend of youth, he was a frequent visitor at schools, and gave help and cheer to many in their struggle for an education. He sustained the cause of temperance in vigorous address, discountenanced the drinking habit by consistent example and looked to the invigoration of man's moral sense for the suppression of intemperance—not to prohibitory legislation. At meetings of pioneers and old settlers he was an honored guest, and never wearied in commemorating their exploits and labors."

"He presided over the semi centennial celebration of the settlement of Iowa, June 3, 1883, at Burlington, and gave surpassing dignity and zest to that occasion. It was a sight that can never be looked upon again, to see that illustrious pioneer of Iowa, at the age of three-score and ten, pour forth from his capacious, accurate and ready memory treasures of information concerning the beginning of the commonwealth. It seemed as if he were inspired with a religious zeal to snatch from oblivion the memory of our founders for the instruction of after times. A few months later came the fatal sickness and the final hour. He died at Burlington, Iowa, November 20, 1883, in the bosom of his family, sharing the consolation of religion, his last words being, 'Bless the Lord.'"



Mr. and Mrs. C. J. F. Newell.

A PIONEER'S STORY.

The forthcoming celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, who have lived nearly all of their fifty years of married life in Northeastern Iowa, suggested to a friend of ILLUSTRATED IOWA the opportunity for a story

of an interesting character. An interview growing out of the suggestion resulted as follows:

"I was born," said Mr. Newell, "in Huron, Wayne county, New York, March 3, 1817. My father was Wm. Pomroy Newell. My grandfather Newell's name was Simeon, and he served as a captain under Washington all through the revolutionary war.



My father, who died when I was about eight years old, left my mother with seven children.

Among my earliest recollections are those of going trout fishing with my father and carrying the fish (I was then about seven years old) and going with him to visit his traps the next spring, a few months before he died.

From 1825 to 1834 I lived at home, attending school in winter and helping on the farm and among the neighbors in summer. In that section of the country, before the completion of the Erie canal, there was really no market for farm produce, except in exchanging with or selling to neighbors. The prices of labor, including board, were:

By the season, \$10 per month.

By the day, 50 cents.

Reaping with sickle, \$1 a day.

Mowing with scythe, 75 cents per day.

Boys' labor, 25 cents a day.

Reaping and binding, per acre, one pint of whiskey and \$1, or a bushel of wheat.

The common price of grain:

Wheat \$1 per bushel and corn 50 cents.

There was no market for fruits or vegetables.

For houses the people lived in log cabins, with large open fire-places having stone hearths and back and stick chimney, plastered with mud. The baking was done in a bake kettle by setting the kettle on coals and placing more coals on the cover. Meat was roasted by hanging on a string in front of the fire and turning occasionally. We had no matches and if the fire went out some one went to the neighbor's and borrowed some coals. There were no stoves, no lamps, no sewing machines, no steamboats, no railroads and no labor-saving implements of any kind worth mentioning. For lights they used tallow dips (candles) if they had them, if not they took a saucer of lard, with a button wound with cloth, for a wick. Sometimes there was no light, except from the fire-place and if a stitch was dropped in knitting they lighted a splinter to see to take it up; they did the same to light a candle.

People wore homespun wool in winter and cotton and tow in summer. Tailors went around the neighborhood and cut and helped make men's clothes and shoemakers went around making boots and shoes for the families. Most persons then went barefooted in the summer. The women knit stockings and mittens to exchange for tea, snuff and tobacco. Men could exchange corn for whiskey at the stills, two and one-half gallons for a bushel of corn.

There were mills on small streams where there was sufficient fall for a breast or overshot wheel. If you took a grist to mill in a dry time you had to walk the wheel to help grind it.

Our school system was very different then from what it is now. Teachers received from \$2 to \$8 per month and 'boarded round.' The amount paid each term was apportioned in proportion to the days attendance of each family and collected as other taxes by collector. The school houses were seated by benches on three sides with writing falls or inclines next to the walls and we had to sit with our backs to the center of the room to write. There were three tiers of benches, high, medium and low. The last term that I attended school from home I was called upon to assist the teacher in the arithmetic class and when any of the girls raised their hand I could sit beside them and whisper to them about their lessons (of course.) I was then nearly seventeen years old.

In January 1834, I went from home to Waterloo to learn blacksmithing and carriage-ironing; lived there till 1838. From there went to Clyde, Wayne county, and engaged in

building wagons and carriages. Times were very hard, there was a financial crisis and stores and banks were failing and we had to have a bank-note detector to refer to to find the value of the currency, (state bank bills) and then they might be worthless the next day. I remained in Clyde three years and was glad to get back on the home farm.

While living in Clyde I helped build log cabins for the Harrison-Tyler campaign and cast my first vote for Harrison. I have voted at every county, state and national election since.

I was married March 7, 1848 to Mary Boynton in Huron, Wayne county, and went to keeping house on the home farm. In 1851 I sold my shop and started west to look up a new home, taking passage on a packet at Clyde, and following the canal to Lockport from there to Niagara Falls on the railroad and thence by train to Buffalo and from there to Detroit on a lake boat. The lake was very rough and nearly all the passengers were sick, and they managed to keep me busy getting brandy, etc. for them. The crew said it was the roughest trip they had had.

While visiting near Albion, after leaving Detroit, I shot a wild turkey, which was so big that when hung over my shoulder, holding to his legs, his bill struck my heels. After a several week's visit I took the boat at Niles and crossed to Chicago, then a small, muddy, western town, though there were some quite nice buildings, considering the location. After a short stay I boarded the train for St. Charles, on the Fox river, and then the terminus of the railroad. I rode from there to Freeport in a hack. The streams were swollen, making the fords almost impassable, one stream being out of its banks. We struck the bank diagonally and nearly tipped over. My satchel was thrown out and I had to swim to get it. I walked the rest of the way to our stopping place, Rockford, where we spent the night, going on to Freeport the next day. On Monday I started to walk to Galena, but got a ride part way. I visited the lead mines, smelting furnaces, etc.

In those days wood instead of coal was used on both boats and trains, making it necessary to stop quite often.

I staid in Sabula until the next boat came up and took passage on it to Dubuque. After staying there several days I came up the river to Lansing by steamer and from there drove to Waukon, where I found and entered 'an eighty' and returned to Lansing. While waiting for the boat I helped to raise the first three frame buildings built in that town. When the boat came down I boarded it on my way home, reaching there in September, 1851.

In the fall of 1853 I again started west, accompanied by my family and coming over about the same route as before; reaching Lansing in October and moving to Waukon two weeks after. At this time there was no finished frame house in Waukon and only a very few log cabins. After living in Waukon twenty years, I lived nearly eleven years on one farm and nine and one-half on another; then returned to town again in 1893. On March 7 next, my wife and I expect to celebrate our golden wedding.

Mrs. Newell added to her husband's story this item of interest concerning their early life in Waukon:

"The fall of 1854 we had seven boarders in our one room log cabin, with loft, besides our own family of five. Among the boarders were Judge Noble of McGregor, Judge Murdoch of Garnavillo, Judge Wilson, lawyers Wiltz and Vandevere of Dubuque."

This was, we understand, during court time, and affords to the imaginative mind, a vivid picture of the pioneer conditions that existed in Iowa less than fifty years ago.



. . . IOWA IN PICTURES . . .

First Places, First People; First Things—II.

Iowa's First School Teacher.

There was for a time a dispute as to where and by whom the first school in Iowa was taught. Dubuque claimed the honor, but whereas no school was taught in that city until 1833, Hon. T. S. Parvin, who is perhaps the best posted man in Iowa in almost all that pertains to the state's early history, has proven conclusively that the first school was taught where now is the little town of Galland, in Lee county, and that the first teacher was Mr. Berryman Jennings who, an octogenarian, died in Oregon City, Ore., but a few years ago. Of Mr. Jennings Mr. Parvin wrote, in

fortunate for the state that it had in him one so well qualified to commence the work even before Iowa had a civil government."

Mr. Jennings was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, June 16, 1807. Early in the twenties his parents removed to Illinois. Before any Americans settled in Iowa there was a Fort Edward and a small settlement at Warsaw, Illinois, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids. At the head of the rapids, on the east bank of the Mississippi, there was another settlement called Commerce which was later bought by the Mormons and named Nauvoo. Before the era of the Mormons the Americans had crowded across the river and located upon what was known as the "half-breed tract," embracing the entire section which now constitutes the county of Lee. Many of the families had children of school age and were anxious for them to have some educational advantages. Jennings' parents lived at Commerce, across the river, and he was persuaded to go over into the new settlement and teach school. In the month of October, 1830, in a settlement in Lee county, then called Ah-wipetuc, Berryman Jennings opened the first school ever taught in Iowa, closing the term with the end of that year. The school house was nothing more than a section of the residence of Dr. Isaac Galland, who was one of Jennings' chief patrons, and with whom the young teacher studied medicine. Among the pupils in this first school were James W. Campbell, Tolliver DeCin, Janes DeCin, David Washington, Eliza Goldland, Thomas Brierly and George W. Kinney. Mr. Jennings was married at Commerce in 1833 and soon after removed to Burlington where he engaged in business. In 1847 he went to Oregon and was one of the most prominent pioneers of that state. He built the first steamboat on the Columbia river, running between Astoria and Portland, and also the first steamer that plied upon the coast from San Francisco to Portland.

Some Other First Teachers.

In Mr. Parvin's article above referred to, he gave the following partial list of other schools, and the persons who taught them in Iowa between the years of 1830 and 1840:

Montgomery, 1830-31, J. K. Robinson.

Keokuk, 1832, Jessie Creighton.

Ft. Madison, 1834, Mrs. Rebecca Parmer.

Dubuque, 1833, George Cubbage; 1834, Barrett Whittemore; 1834, John Pierson; 1835-36, Rev. N. S. Bastian; 1835-36, Mr. Creede; 1836, Mrs. Caroline Dexter; 1837, Mrs. Louisa King; 1838, A. J. Phelps; 1839, Thos. H. Benton, Jr.

There are some peculiarities in connection with some of these schools and teachers worthy of mention:

Lee county has the first school and first school teacher and the first lady teacher, preceding that of Dubuque in

Subscription for a Chapel for the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Town of Dubuque.						
A Plan of the house.—To be built of hewn logs; to be 36 feet in the clear; one story, 10 feet high; hewed & upper floors; shingled roof; pointed with limey sand, one batten door; 4, 20. lights & one 10. lights windows—each estimated for completing in good plain style \$955.00. The above house is built for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church—but when not occupied by said church, shall be open for divine service by other Christian denominations; and may be used for a common school, at the discretion of the trustees. Woodbury Maltby, John Johnson, Mr. Miller Marcus Atchison, and Mr. Smith are the board of trustees, who are authorized to receive subscriptions and control the interests of said house, for the uses above mentioned.						
Subscribers Name.	\$	cts.	Subscribers Name.			
George Maltby	10	00	George Scott	—	2	00
John Johnson	10	00	John Cobb	—	5	00
William Hallerup	10	00	Abel H. Pentecost	—	5	00
Mr. Lott Johnson	15	00	Wm. G. Dean	—	5	00
Wm. Lovell	5	00	Wm. Johnson	—	5	00
W. Techney	10	00	Lincoln Clark	—	5	00
W. J. Johnson	5	00	W. Waller	Paid	5	00

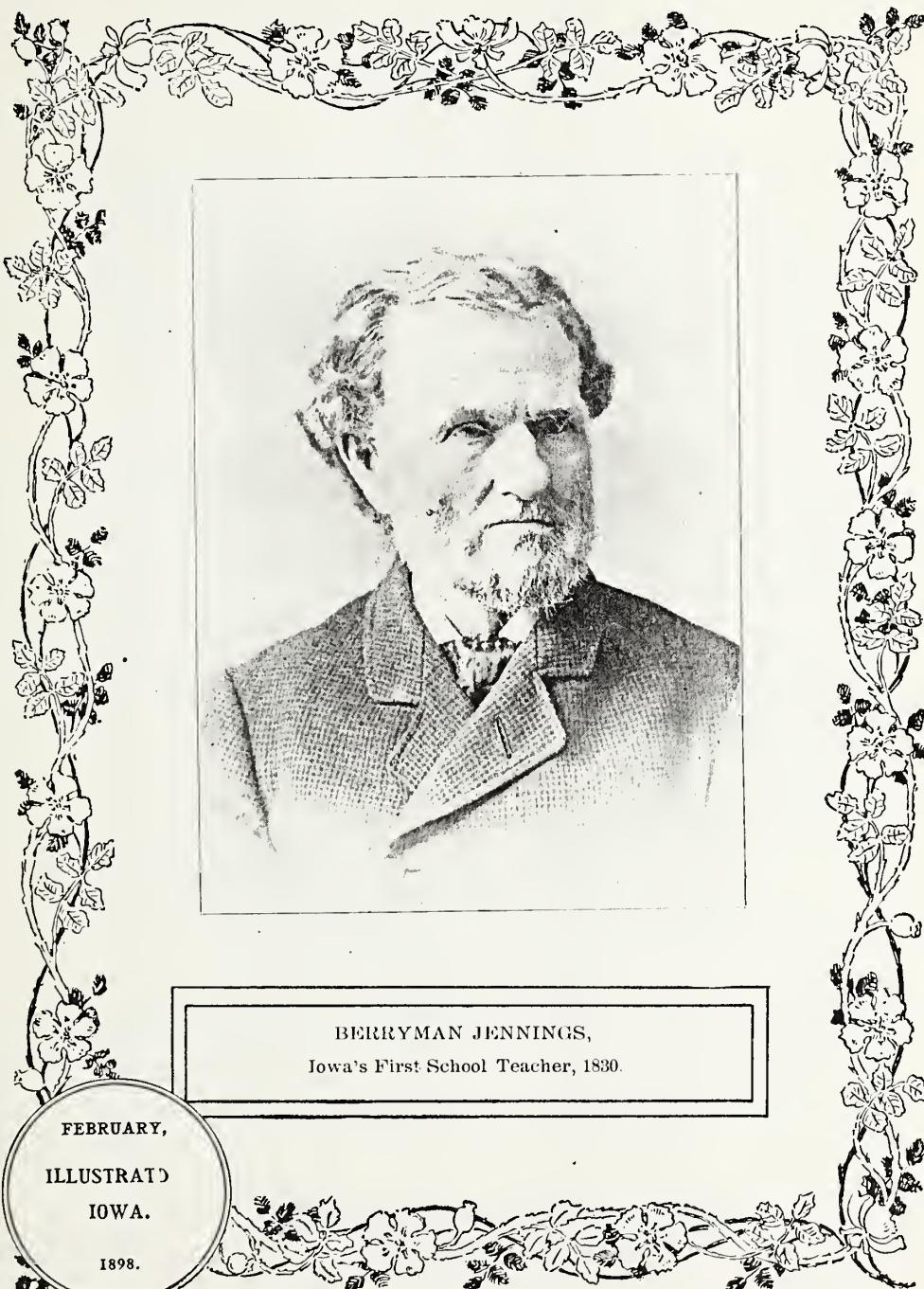
SUBSCRIPTION FOR IOWA'S FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILDING.

Reduced fac-simile of part of the original paper. (Remainder on a Succeeding Page).
See paragraph on another page.

an article for a special public school number of the predecessor of this journal, which appeared during the holidays of 1896, as follows:

"I might say a great deal, having known him personally before his removal from Iowa to Oregon in 1843 and having corresponded with him up to the period of his death. I have written a very full and complete biographical sketch of him, which, as he was the first grand master of Masons in Oregon, I published in the *Annals of Iowa Masonry*. I need here only add that he was a very worthy and competent pioneer in the educational history of Iowa and it was





BERRYMAN JENNINGS,
Iowa's First School Teacher, 1830.

FEBRUARY,
ILLUSTRATED
IOWA.
1898.



*THE PUBLISHER'S DESK.***IF YOU LIKE IT LEND A HAND.**

Here are a few sample expressions from people who have already lent a hand:

"I received the first number and am pleased with it, and herewith send my check. . . . Wishing Mr. Clancy the success that I know he deserves," etc.

So writes Mr. R. F. Jordan, a leading attorney of Boone.

"I enclose a check for \$1.50 in payment of subscription to January 1, 1899. I am now an editor in Forest City and would kick for a 'D. H.' copy in return for notices, but I will not do it for a time and let you get under headway, which you seem to be doing with fine effect. I congratulate you on your first number."

The above is from Mr. Ford Howell.

"I have seen a copy and like it very much. . . . I think the magazine will be a success. If you can send me a few copies I will place them where they will do the most good."

We quote only in part from a letter of Mr. Frank Orms of Independence.

"I enclose \$1.50 in payment for the new monthly, and think it very good and something which will be useful to us for reference in years to come, if we are only careful to preserve it. Wishing you success in the venture, I add a few names of

people it might be well to send sample copies to."

Two suggestions are prompted by the above letter from Mr. J. A. Beck, of Fairfield. One is, carefully preserve your earlier numbers; the other is, do as Mr. Beck and several others have already kindly done—send the names of friends likely to be interested. Please be careful to select them in a discriminating way. This publication will meet favor from the more intelligent readers. Specimen copies cost too much to justify promiscuous distribution, but they will be cheerfully sent to such picked lists of people as friends may send us.

"I am pleased with your new publication. I should think that you have struck a field that will prove profitable. There is certainly a demand for something of the kind and you are apparently meeting every demand. Send a copy," etc.

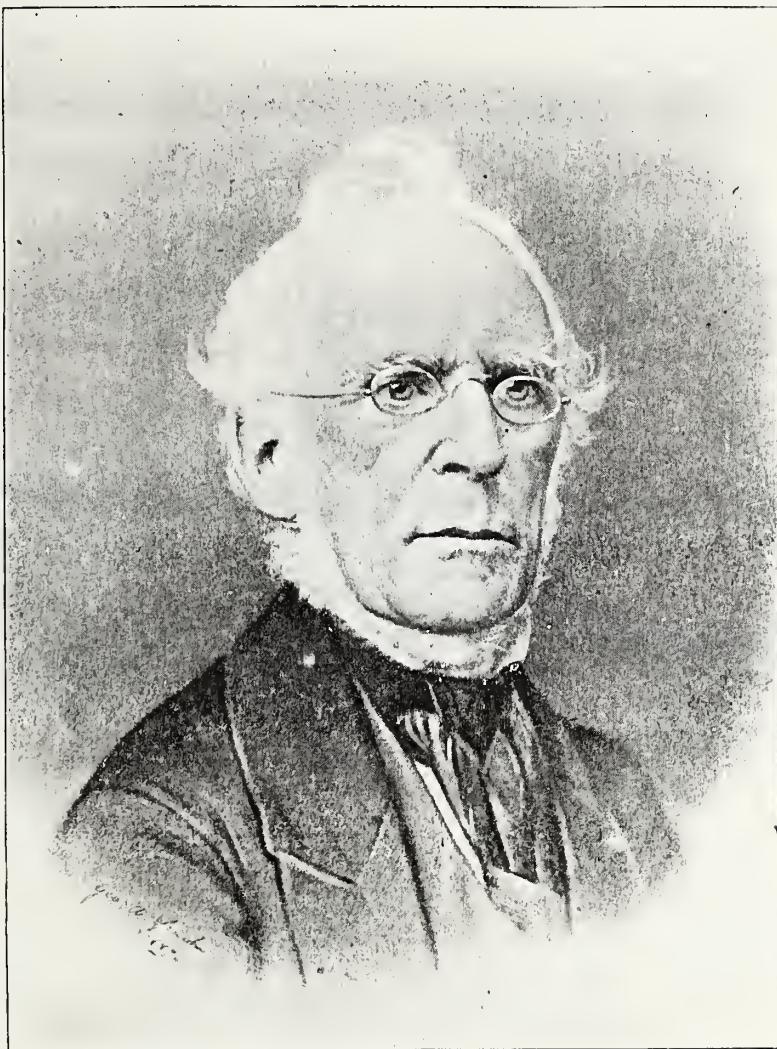
This came from Hon. J. B. Hungerford of Carroll.

Col. John Scott of Nevada, who subscribed while in attendance upon the recent session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, wrote as follows after reaching home: "Will try and send you some names after I have a copy to show."

We quote these gratifying expressions in the hope that you, too, if you like it, will lend a hand.

*Illustrated Iowa Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.*





DR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS,

Iowa's First Superintendent of Public Instruction; See Paragraph in "First Places;
First People; First Things."



the former instance three years and two years in the latter. The school taught by Mrs. King was for young ladies and called "female seminary," in which she was assisted by her daughter, Miss Louisa C. F., who became assistant and teacher of modern languages in the "classical academy" taught by Col. Benton. Later she married Mr. Thos Hughes, one of the first publishers of the *Bloomington Herald*, and then of the *Iowa City Capital Reporter*. Their daughter, Miss Louisa Hughes, after teaching successfully in high schools of some of our leading cities, including Des Moines, is now engaged in the department of ancient languages in the State University. Miss O'Reiley's school was a "boarding school for young ladies."

Burlington, 1834, Zadock C. Inghram. We have been unable to learn the names of any of his successors prior to

Ross in Burlington in 1833. At a meeting of the North-eastern (Iowa) Educational Association at Dubuque a few years ago, Mayor Duffy claimed that the first school house had been erected in that city. In his article, Mr. Parvin corrects the statement by showing that the very first structure designed for school purposes was erected three years earlier than the date that Dubuque made claim to, and that furthermore the building at Dubuque, although used for school purposes, was really intended for and used as a house of worship. The evidence on this score is conclusive, consisting as it does of a document referred to in a latter paragraph and reproduced in fac-simile.

Iowa's First School Superintendent.

In 1831 the position of territorial superintendent of pub-



IOWA'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE, BURLINGTON, 1833.

See First Place; First People; First Things.

1840, although in their day as well as generation we were personally acquainted with some of them.

Pleasant Valley, Scott county, 1835, Simon Crogin.

Davenport, 1838, a school was taught: name of teacher unknown.

Mt. Pleasant, 1837, J. P. Grantham, Mr. Daniels, J. M. Wallace, W. M. Snyder, Mr. Ahey.

Muscatine, 1837, George Bumgardner; 1839, John A. Parvin.

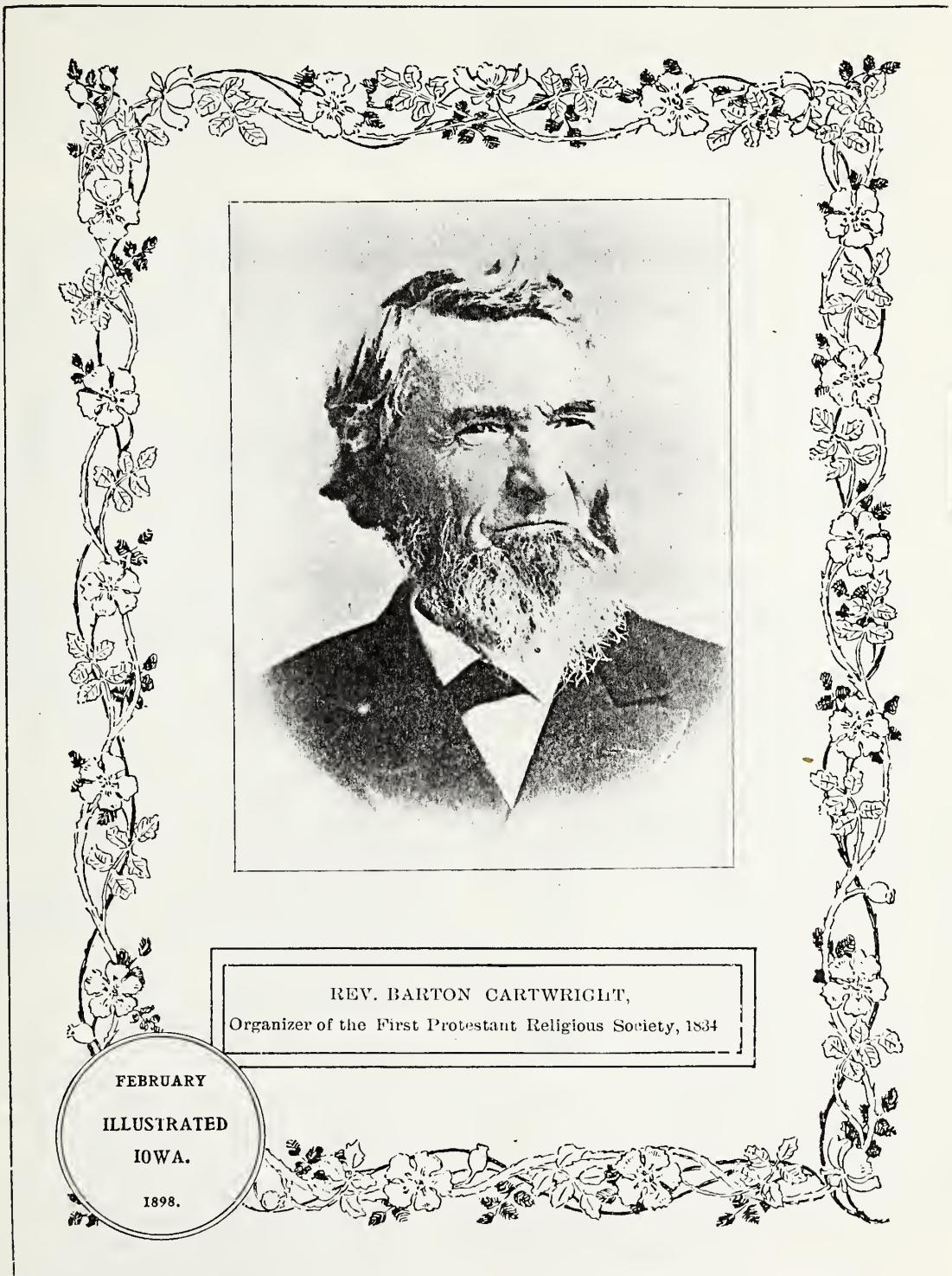
Fairfield, 1839, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, Joseph F. Chambers, Mr. Reed.

Iowa's First School House.

The picture of it which ILLUSTRATED IOWA publishes is from a photograph made from a comparatively recent pencil drawing made from memory by one of the pupils. It is as reasonably accurate as under such circumstances it could be expected to be. It was built by Postmaster W. R.

lic instruction in Iowa was tendered to Mr. T. S. Parvin. That was fifty-seven years ago. Mr. Parvin, at this writing, is on a pleasure jaunt through old Mexico and is enjoying himself thoroughly. He declined the position and thus did it come about that the honor of having been the first to fill the office of superintendent of public instruction fell to Dr. Wm Reynolds, who was appointed by Governor Robt. Lucas and confirmed by the "Council of the Territory." This was in January, 1841. The office did not last long, it being abolished February 17, the following year. There seems to be no adequate record of the duties that fell to Mr. Reynolds, as incumbent of the office to perform, nor of the manner in which he performed them. But he was a man of considerable ability and of excellent character. A native of Bristol, England, he came with his parents, when but seven years old, to this country. After living several years in Vermont the family moved to Pennsylvania. William received classical instruction in Girard College, Phila-







delphia, although it is not certain that he graduated therefrom. He did, however, graduate from the Philadelphia Medical College. Shortly after such graduation, or in 1840, he came to Burlington, Iowa, and announced himself as an educator and delivered one or two lectures, using a magic lantern to illustrate them. A member of the territorial council used this fact as an argument against his candidacy by characterizing him as "a traveling pedagogue with a magic lantern." Dr. Reynolds abode at the then promising town—on paper—which he was part owner of, Columbus City, but finding employment neither as a physician or educator he moved in the fall of 1841 to Iowa City, in which a temporary building for state capitol purposes had just been erected. Later he lived in Marion, Linn county, and at Mt.

left his mother without a home and nine children to care for. His father had traded their home in New York for land in Illinois, expecting to move his family west. At 12 years of age Barton was sent out into the world to make his own living. He worked after he was 14 years old for wages ranging from \$4 to \$10 per month.

In 1828 he joined the M. E. church and soon after evinced a strong desire to become a minister. He made his first efforts in that line in his native state. He left for the west in 1833. With a few others, on the last Sunday in April, he worshipped in an old log court house in Quincy, Ill. From Quincy he worked his way up the Mississippi river to Flint Hills—now Burlington—and landed there by campfire at 11 o'clock at night. There were no houses there then, but two, four miles back from the river.

His first sermon in Illinois was preached in a cabin in Warren county in May, 1833. For a time he worked week days in breaking prairie and preached Sundays. He was commissioned as a missionary to Iowa in 1834 and in April of that year went to Flint Hills. He had to support himself by working while he organized church societies. He preached the first sermon ever preached in Rock Island in the lone log cabin of Judge Spencer. He was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Illinois conference, which at that time included Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

His compensation for the first year was only \$50, and for several years did not exceed \$75. In the fall of 1836 he located, intending to return to farming. He remained in that connection for two years, but was employed most of the first year, and the second he traveled Buffalo Grove circuit. He joined the conference again in the fall of 1838. He took regular work in the Rock River conference until 1883, when he superannuated on account of declining health. He then went to Oregon, Ogle county, Ill., and made his home.

During the war he was chaplain of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The soldiers thought much of their chaplain, who never deserted them, and who during engagements would care for the wounded, pray with them, saw wood or do anything that was required, and on parting with him at the close of the war they gave him an elegant bible, of which he was very proud. He was married to Miss Chloe J. Benedict, April 10, 1839. He had eight children, six of whom are now

living, James H., the eldest son, being one of the supreme judges of Illinois. Mr. Cartwright died April 3, 1895. His wife still resides at Oregon, Ill.

Iowa's First Protestant Church.

It was erected in Dubuque in 1834 and although there is not in existence a picture of it the original subscription list showing who contributed to its erection and in what sums, is among the treasures that are being preserved at Iowa City by the Iowa Historical Society. We publish, through the kindness of the society, a fac-simile of it.

Subscriber Name	\$	etc.	Subscriber Name	\$	etc.
Dr. O. Smith	5.00		Samuel Kean	2.00	
W. Becker & Koch	5.00		John Sanderson	1.00	
Abraham Morgan	2.00	pt	David Shultz	0.00	
W. S. Field	5.00		J. T. Lang	1.00	
W. S. Camp	10.00	pt	J. E. Jackson	1.00	
Jacob Slover	3.00	pt	W. H. Webber	.50	
William Eddy	2.00		W. H. Martin	1.00	
Geo. J. Booth	3.00	pt	Joseph G. May	1.00	
Abraham Wilson	5.00	pt	Joseph Richardson	1.00	pt
Randolph Sandlin	5.00	pt	Sam'l. C. Steen	.50	
Harriet Howlett	.50		Higley a butchman	.50	
J. J. Fanning	.50		Dufling	2.00	
John Regan	.50	as	W. M. C. Caudron	.50	pt
Philip Faubourg	5.00	pt	J. C. C. Caudron	1.00	pt
W. G. Clark	.50	pt	J. D. Greene	1.00	pt
W. H. Bradke	.50	pt	Henry Baker	.50	pt
Wm. Young	2.00	pt	Frank Young	.50	
Charles Miller	1.00		W. S. Lockwood	3.00	pt
E. Price	1.00		J. Whaling	.50	pt
Uncle Tom	0.00		Patrick O'mara	2.00	pt
Caroline Brady	0.00		W. H. Haden Gilbert	1.00	pt
L. Everett	.50		P. W. Durden	.50	pt
John Wharton	1.00		P. C. W. Durden	.50	pt
W. H. Baker	.25		W. H. Stoeckel	2.25	pt
Sam. Webb Jr.	.25				
George Peacock	.50	pt	C. A. Smith	.50	
J. D. Dusell	.50	pt	W. H. Shadron	1.00	pt
Wm. Doggett	5.00		G. D. Barnes	2.00	

SUBSCRIPTION FOR IOWA'S FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILDING.

Reduced fac-simile of part of original paper. (First Part on a Preceding Page). See "Iowa's First Protestant Church."

Vernon, the same county, resuming practice as a physician in the latter place. He took charge of the schools at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1854, but sometime afterwards returned to this state. In 1863 he entered the army as a surgeon but died at his home at Iowa City the next year from disease contracted in the service of his country.

The Organizer of Iowa's First Protestant Religious Society.

Rev. Barton H. Cartwright organized the first Protestant religious society in Iowa. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 9, 1810. His father died in Illinois, 1,200 miles from home, when Barton was 12 years old, and



ILLUSTRATED IOWA

(Successor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Established 1890.)

The Saturday Review, Vol. XVI, No. 27.
Illustrated Iowa, Vol. I, No. 3.

DES MOINES, IOWA, MARCH, 1898.

TERMS { One year, \$1.50.
Single copies, 15 cents.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA

Entered at the post office at Des Moines as second-class matter.

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,

122-4 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, MARCH, 1898.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA is the successor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a Des Moines weekly newspaper that was established in 1890 and that enjoyed successful and honorable existence until, with its last issue for its eighth year, and its last number of its sixteenth volume, it was discontinued for the express purpose of being succeeded by the present publication.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA aims, by means of interesting text and correct and attractive illustration, to give that "larger view" of our State that its magnificent extent of fertile acres, its wonderful and varied natural resources, its beautiful scenery, its wealth of tradition and history, its worthy record of noble men and women who have had, and who are having, much to do with its development, and its proud distinction as one of the noblest in the great sisterhood of States, entitles it to.

As a publication it is ambitious to gather together valuable fragments of the traditional and historical past and to at the same time keep in close touch with the active present. It invites suggestions and contributions from all interested in this line of journalistic work.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year in advance, \$1.50; six months in advance, 75 cents; three months in advance, 50 cents; single copies, 15 cents each.

Solicitors wanted; liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates, according to space used and time continued, furnished on application. No advertisements of an objectionable character accepted.

"THE WAY TO RESUME IS TO RESUME."

Thus did Horace Greeley put the case. ILLUSTRATED IOWA has decided that the way to catch up, in the matter of its dates of publication, is to catch up.

Stepping abruptly from the editorial and business management of a weekly publication into the editorial and business conduct of an illustrated monthly, and not allowing any chance whatever, as it might be said, to catch one's breath, would ordinarily place any man at a disadvantage. The editor of this publication, while stepping from the management of one enterprise to that of another, has been at the unusual disadvantage of having had to still give much attention to the closing up of the affairs of the old while consummating plans for the new. Instead of gaining in the matter of time we have been losing. The March number is not merely tardy—it is exceedingly late. The redeeming feature is the fact that its contents are as timely today as they would have been six weeks ago. The excuse is, in part, that the photographing and engraving incidental to the article concerning the Iowa State Normal school required an enormous lot of time. The work was of a kind that could not be hurried, and yet be done well. As

further excuse the editor has to confess that just as, about three weeks or so ago, he was ready to put on the issue's finishing touches he toyed in a foolhardy manner with a bicycle—consequence, a badly mutilated face, a crippled lower extremity and a right hand and forearm—very essential in editorial work—done up in a splint, and a general physical lay-up of several days' duration.

But the number is finally before the reader and with no apology to offer for either appearance or contents, although it is proper to say that the unusual number of illustrations in connection with the leading article necessitated the omission of some other planned-for special features. They will come later.

Fortunately the work of getting the April number ready for the press is well in hand. It will appear shortly. It will be very entertaining and very interesting. It will have three distinctive features—a summary, written in a popular way by Mr. Julien Richards, the well known Iowa correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, of the most important legislation of the late session of the Iowa General Assembly; a very valuable article of a reminiscent character concerning the makers of Iowa's constitution and, as the third in the series of articles about Iowa's state institutions, an account of the editor's two visits to the Industrial school for boys at Eldora, and his one visit to the Industrial school for girls at Mitchellville.

Incident to the first-named article, there will appear, in groups, fine half-tone portraits of all the members of the late General Assembly.

Incidental to that about the constitution-makers, will be group half-tone reproductions, from quaint daguerreotypes, collected as the result of several years' patient toil, and quite an outlay financially, by Hon. Chas. Aldrich, of all the members of the constitutional convention of 1846. In both instances the group pictures will be printed from plates engraved expressly for ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

At this writing, we can only say that the illustrations for the article concerning the industrial schools will depend. If unable to publish such pictures as we hope, the editor will have a story concerning his efforts to get photographs that will be sufficiently entertaining to atone for any views that he may have to omit.

If the editor's story can be made as fascinating to his readers as his visits proved fascinating to him, it will prove a real treat. There is a boy at Eldora, who at the age of five and one-half years, was sent there convicted of having stolen a bicycle and a horse and buggy and of having set fire to a house. Some of the people instrumental in having him committed were afraid the next step in his career as a juvenile desperado would be the committing of murder. As the story papers say, the rest of this romantic tale will appear in our next.

But as to the catching up. It has been decided to do this: The April number out of the way, those for May and June will be printed at the same time and, bound together, will be issued in June. It being designed that a prominent attraction shall be "a story" incidental to the celebration of the golden anniversary of Iowa College, the number will not be ready to mail until some days after the close of the semi-centennial celebration in connection with the commencement exercises early in the month. There clus-



ters about Iowa college—the oldest institution of its class in the state—a vast amount of matter of great interest, and the opportunity will be so utilized by ILLUSTRATED IOWA as to make its May-June number a notable one in many ways. It is quite likely that the number will not only be a double one in the sense of having two issues bound in one, but also in that of having an increased number of pages.

Just which of the several institutions will be selected for treatment in this number has not yet been fully determined.

A BUSINESS BOARD.

The editor of this publication had serious misgivings as to the wisdom of the board of control measure, lately enacted into law. Those misgivings were instantly removed the moment Governor Shaw's appointments to membership upon the board were announced. The governor surprised both the champions and the opponents of the measure by naming ex-Governor Wm. Larrabee, ex-Judge L. G. Kinne and Mr. John Cownie. A better combination it would have been difficult for any man or group of men to have selected. Mr. Larrabee is an exceedingly thorough and an exceedingly careful business man. If he has a fault it is inclination to carry economy to an extreme. But he is the farthest possible remove from a demagogue, and he will not be biased towards a policy of retrenchment through any mere desire to curry popular favor. Mr. Cownie is a fine type of the broad-gauged farmer business man who will combine a disposition to promote that wisest spirit of economy, the getting of the best, with exceeding caution to the end that it shall be gotten at the most reasonable cost. Mr. Kinne's career having been that of a jurist, rather than that of a business man, his ability in that direction is not known, but his legal knowledge and experience will be invaluable to the state in many ways that will open up for its exercise in connection with the duties of the board. Each of the three members is a gentleman of the highest integrity; each also is possessed of a spirit of humanitarianism that will prevent that tendency that, in some men who might have been named, would have caused the board to have an eye single only to the possibilities of reducing the cost of maintaining our philanthropic institutions.

A GOOD THING; PUSH IT ALONG.

The *Iowa State Register* is of the opinion that the excellence of the work of the late general assembly was due largely to the fact that it was non-partisan.

It is gratifying to have the virtues of non-partisanship occasionally recognized by even so rabid a partisanship organ as the *Register*. It is still more gratifying to note that the most bitter party editors in the country pay frequent tribute to non-partisanship when writing off their guard.

Non-partisanship, practically applied to the transaction of the more important business even the country at large, as well as of cities—arranging for war with a foreign power not excepted—is coming to be recognized as a good thing deserving an occasional friendly push ahead.

AND NOT ONE WILL BE WASTED.

The present issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA consists of five thousand copies. The April issue will consist of the same number of copies. The May-June edition will be as large or larger. If any advertiser doubts this statement, he will be provided with affidavits to his heart's content. And none of the copies will go into waste baskets or be printed at the publishers' expense simply for the sake of making a showing. The publication is of too expensive a character to allow resort to such a trick, if there were inclination in that direction. Advertisers wishing such information will be shown to whom the many copies go.

OUR NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH.

Iowa has almost suffered a spasm of late because of a temporary indebtedness of a half-million dollars. The auditor of Missouri, in a report issued some months ago, congratulated the people of the commonwealth on the fact that the financial condition of the state had improved to such an extent that the interest on annual indebtedness had been reduced to the sum of about a half-million dollars!

THEY WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT.

It is due to those who have aided in securing the data and views to say that a number of finely-executed photo-engravings of noted persons and structures with biographical and descriptive matter, that were intended to further adorn this issue were left out for lack of space. They will add to the other attractive features of the April ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

A LEGISLATIVE ROLL CALL.

If this publication were to call a roll of the members of the late General Assembly who, before leaving for their homes, became yearly subscribers to it, all but a half dozen or so of the senators and quite a goodly number—more than half—of the members of the house would answer in the affirmative.

GOOD ROADS.

They are one of the greatest needs of the state. The providing of good roads from the Iowa farms to the Iowa markets would increase the wealth of Iowa farms into the sum of millions of dollars. The Iowa farmers, strange to say, are, as a rule, opposed to good roads.

IN A NEW LOCATION.

The office of ILLUSTRATED IOWA has been removed from the Manhattan building, Fifth street, to the Iowa Printing Company block (first floor), 122-4 Fourth street.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES—DECIDEDLY.

The editor elsewhere makes note of the manner in which the issuing of this number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA has been delayed in part by a bicycle accident. This hasn't been the worst of it. Circumstances beyond the control of the crippled editor have kept him in Chicago for the past two weeks since the accident occurred, and while the writer of this paragraph has been endeavoring to obey the long-distance instructions as to arrangement and make-up of matter, he finds at the last moment that several very interesting features must be carried over to a future number. If the editor were at home he would probably have arranged for additional pages, but to attempt to add them now would greatly increase a delay that is already annoying enough. Therefore, it goes as it is.—[“Intelligent Compositor.”]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MR. VEATCH.

The editor of ILLUSTRATED IOWA is under obligations, in excess of the compensation of a material character paid him, to Mr. Wm. L. Veatch, the Cedar Falls photographer. Four-fifths, at least, of the engravings that appear in connection with the Normal school and Bible Study articles are reproductions from photographs by Mr. Veatch, and the group pictures were, with an exception or two, taken expressly for the purpose for which they have been used. Group photographing is always difficult. It was especially so at Cedar Falls, unfavorable weather interfering with out-door work—the kind necessary because of the impossibility of getting the society and class organizations to visit the gallery in town in bodies. The editor, who has to use half-tone reproductions, appreciates good photography. ILLUSTRATED IOWA was especially fortunate in securing the services, for its difficult task at Cedar Falls, of a genuine artist like Mr. Veatch. Few towns of its size boasts a photographer as capable. As showing his ability when the better opportunity prevailed, attention is called to the mandolin and banjo club group, photographed in the gallery, and to the several faculty groups, arranged from individual portraits also made there.

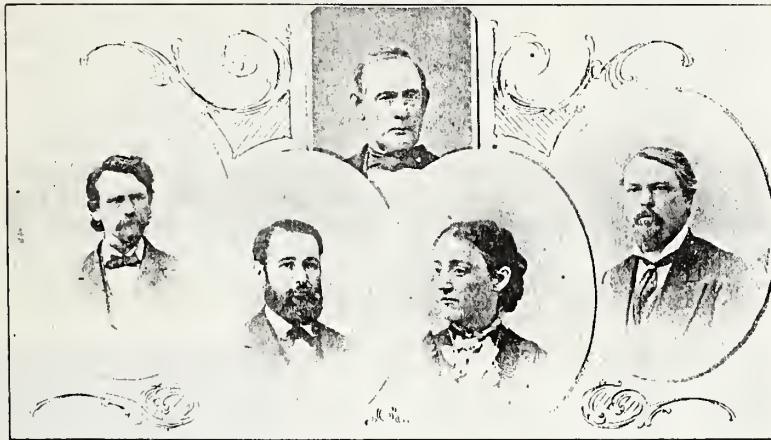


IOWA'S STATE INSTITUTIONS.

II.—State Normal School at Cedar Falls.

TEACHING TEACHERS TO TEACH; HOW IT IS BEING DONE; NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS RESULTING FROM A STAY OF TWO WEEKS AMONG MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND STUDENTS AT CEDAR FALLS.

By the Editor of *ILLUSTRATED IOWA*.



MEMBERS OF FIRST FACULTY, AND STEWARD.

Col. J. M. PATTEE, Steward.

J. C. GILCHRIST. D. S. WRIGHT. FRANCES L. WEBSTER. M. W. BARTLETT.

The State Normal School.

THEN AND NOW.

The first faculty of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls consisted of four members, three gentlemen and one lady. That was twenty-two years ago. The present faculty consists of thirty-four members. Our groups of photographs show the faces of thirty-six, but two of that number are on leave of absence, as students in the Chicago University.

The first regular graduating class consisted of four persons, two ladies and two gentlemen. That was twenty years ago. The graduating class this year, 1898, if all the candidates "win out," will number two hundred and forty-one.

Incidental to this article are portraits of the members of the first faculty and also of the members of the graduating classes of 1878 and 1879. It will be noted, especially by the lady readers of *ILLUSTRATED IOWA*, that there has been, since 1879, some change in the style of dresses worn by "sweet girl" graduates. It will also be noted that in that year the fashion of wearing the hair was unlike that now prevailing.

Grouped in with the portraits of the first faculty members is the likeness of Colonel Pattee. It belongs there. For the first several years of the institution's existence he was one of its important factors. It used to be a boarding school and he was the steward. He was a personage greatly beloved—one of the kindest men who ever lived and one whose interest in the school was of a most intelligent and devoted character. The young ladies used to call him "the dear old Colonel," the term being used in all sincerity. Colonel Pattee was one of the Normal's first trustees, resigning that position to accept the more important one that he filled until his death.

DOESN'T KEEP A BOARDING HOUSE NOW.

The business of conducting a boarding house during the early days of the Normal's existence was not a matter of choice on the part of the state; it was a necessity. The one

building which the school had come into possession of was located a long way from town on what seemed a bleak prairie. The south end of Cedar Falls was far from the school and there was not a house between them. The state had, therefore, to go into the business of keeping boarders, and it is said that during the incumbency of Colonel Pattee it furnished very fair meals, and rooms that answered the purpose tolerably well, at a price of three dollars a week, with tuition thrown in. There was an extra charge of twenty-five cents a week for heat and light, janitor service and other incidentals.

Now there is, just to the north of the several normal school buildings, what may be styled a little city in itself. It has all grown up since 1890. Even so late as 1886, when Mr. Homer H. Seerley became president, there was in sight but one building between the school and the town.

That the significance of this statement may be understood, it should be explained that the Normal is situated on very high ground from which the view toward extends a good mile or more in distance. One house was built that year. The state continued in the boarding line until 1892. Since then the little city referred to has been increasing rapidly each year. The great majority of its residents are there for the purpose of rooming and boarding students, the number of which, during the winter term of the present year, exceeded thirteen hundred. Quite a number of the larger structures are known as club houses, run on the co-operative plan by students wishing to economize in cost and yet have what they choose to select.

A LITTLE EARLY DAY HISTORY.

What I have written thus far will answer the purpose of a brief preface to a little history a trifle more formal in character. The sketch as a whole, however, will not be burdened with formality. These articles about our state institutions are designed for the general reader. I am striving to so write them that they will not be on the order of the usual statistical or merely perfunctory descriptions. Therefore the reader need not fear being wearied with unnecessary subordinate details. I aim to mix certain essential facts, that every citizen who would be properly informed concerning his own state ought to know, with such incidents and notes of observation as liberal time devoted to "living with," so to speak, and getting in touch with the life and spirit of the institutions, enable me to gather and to make. State normal schools, in embryo at least, were a feature in Iowa as long ago as 1849. In that year, by an act of the General Assembly, the state was divided into three normal districts. In each a normal school was "located," as follows: One at Andrew in Jackson county, one at Oskaloosa in Mahaska county, and one at Mt. Pleasant in Henry county. Of the three schools "located," but one, that at Andrew, seems to have materialized into actual existence. This was maintained for a few years, but in 1855 the state withdrew the annual contribution of \$500 that it had pre-



viously devoted to its support. In the same year a normal department was added to the State University. This was maintained for seventeen years, at the end of which period it was merged into the chair of didactics.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL.

The present Normal School came into existence in 1876. Its establishment resulted from an agitation many years previously begun by the teachers of the state and persistently kept up. It was the subject of resolutions heartily and usually unanimously supported at each meeting of the State Association, the teachers being loyally reinforced by the state superintendents of public instruction, particularly by Mr. D. Franklin Wells, in 1866-7, Mr. A. S. Kissell in 1870-1, and Mr. Alonzo Abernethy, his successor, who urged the need strenuously and intelligently in their biennial reports. Early in the seventies public sentiment had crystallized into a demand. The General Assembly, which met in 1876, responded to the demand, although it would have failed to do so had it not been for the indefatigable efforts of Hon. H. C. Hemenway and his Blackhawk county

A BIT OF PREVIOUSLY UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

The fact that there was at Cedar Falls forty acres of ground and a building belonging to the state undoubtedly proved of great assistance to Messrs. Hemenway and Homer and the other friends of that city in their efforts to secure the location of the Normal there. That they were there came about in this wise: In 1865 the question of removing the temporary soldiers' orphans home from Lawrence, Van Buren county, was under consideration. Peter Melendy, now mayor, and then an active citizen of Cedar Falls, suggested to his fellow citizens the propriety of uniting in an effort to secure the home. The suggestion met with general endorsement, and subsequent effort on his part was backed up in a splendid manner by the people of the community. Upon his own motion, Mr. Melendy arranged for a conference at Marshalltown with the trustees of the home, at which he set forth the advantages of his city as a suitable place for its location.

A telegram, dated Marshalltown, August 11, 1865, and of which the following is a copy, tells the sequel:



FIRST REGULAR GRADUATING CLASS, 1878.

D. K. BOND,
Now Superintendent Schools,
Manson, Iowa.

MAUDE GILCHRIST,
Now Preceptress Jacksonville (Ill.)
Female College.

L. E. CHURCHILL,
(Deceased).

R. O. BENTON,
(Deceased).

colleague, Hon. H. P. Homer. These gentlemen had, of course, as an especial incentive on its behalf, the desire to secure a state institution's location in their county, or rather that of securing a successor for one about to be abandoned. The bill which they succeeded in having enacted into a law placed at the disposal of the school the building about to be vacated by the soldiers' orphans and the sum of \$10,500 to be used for its maintenance during the first two years of its existence. The legislature adjourning before there was time to elect trustees. Governor Kirkwood appointed as the first board Hon. H. C. Hemenway, of Cedar Falls; Judge E. H. Thayer, of Clinton; Hon. L. G. Smith, of Newton; Hon. G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake; Hon. L. D. Lewelling, of Salem, and Col. Wm. Pattee, of Janesville. The board organized by the election of Mr. Hemenway as president. Since then legal provision has been made by which the state superintendent of public instruction is, by virtue of his office, a member and president of the board, and the Normal has had no better friends than Superintendents Knoepfle and Sabin, who have filled the office since the law was changed. Superintendent Barrett, now in office, has long been one of the institution's warm friends.

To H. A. Perkins, *Editor Gazette, Cedar Falls, Iowa:*

Orphans' home located at Cedar Falls. Have building ready by the 10th of September.

PETER MELENDY.

The citizens had decided upon the old American Hotel building for the temporary home, located where is now Bryant & Neeley's lumber yard and the Burlington depot. Dr. S. N. Pierce and Mr. Arthur Morrison canvassed the city and raised money, and superintended the work of getting the building ready for immediate use. About the first of October the first orphans were received and by the first of July, 1866, 96 inmates were nicely housed. By 1867 the number had increased so that more room had to be provided. Consequently, Hon. J. B. Powers, now of Dubuque, and Mr. Melendy decided to ask the legislature to aid in erecting a suitable building large enough to accommodate the unfortunate children. At a meeting of citizens money was raised to buy for y acres, where the Normal is now located, and give it to the state. Mr. Powers was then state senator and was in a position to do good work for the project. Mr. Melendy was appointed a member of "the third house" to help him. The donation was accepted, and the funds given to erect the building. The land was then two miles from the business portion of the city.



The orphans were removed to their new quarters October 12, 1869, and remained until the change to Davenport. Mr. Melenyd and Senator Powers were the first trustees of the home, representing the Sixth Congressional district. When the move was made to transfer the orphans to Davenport, the pushing citizens of Cedar Falls then commenced work to secure the State Normal School through

Mr. Melenyd has resided forty-two years in Cedar Falls and has been one of the foremost of the enterprising men of the Cedar Valley.

ON A WORKING BASIS.

A faculty for the Normal was organized by the election of Prof. J. C. Gilchrist as principal, M. W. Bartlett, A. M., as teacher of ancient languages and natural science, Mr. D.



(As it was in 1886, Principal Gilchrist's last year)

the Hon. C. C. Hemenway, who was, as already stated, then in the lower house, and who worked so hard to secure it.

Therefore, from the fact that through the energy and foresight of Mr. Melenyd in securing the soldiers' orphans home at the Falls, and his untiring work with others to secure a permanent home for the unfortunates by giving his time and means to accomplish this, and his work to get the State Normal School, gives him a prominence in the welfare of his town, county and in fact the state.

S. Wright to the chair of mathematics and English literature and Miss Frances L. Webster to that of geography and history. To Mr. Gilchrist was assigned the duty of teaching metaphysics and didactics. That this original faculty was well selected is evidenced by the fact that two of its members, Professors Wright and Bartlett, are still active in the teaching department of the school and are counted among its most efficient and most honored instructors. Prof. Bartlett was a graduate of Dartmouth college who



had come directly to Iowa, and had for nineteen years been engaged here in school work. Mr. Wright, who was a graduate of Holbrook's Normal School and also of Penn College at Oskaloosa, was called from the presidency of Whittier College at Salem to his position at Cedar Falls. Miss Webster was a graduate of the New York Normal School at Pottsdam, and had had recent experience as an instructor in the Nebraska State Normal. After two years of service at Cedar Falls she resigned to take a position in the California State Normal at San Jose. Mr. Gilchrist was a man of extended and varied experience in school work, resigning the position of superintendent of schools in Mason City to accept that of principal of the Normal. He had been a teacher in ungraded schools, had been principal of two State normal schools in the east and had also been at the head of a private academy. He was a man of high ideals and stern convictions, somewhat positive in manner, but kind at heart. He retired from the Normal in 1886 and organized the Northern Iowa Normal School at Algona. He died at Laurens last August, and memorial services in his honor were held at Cedar Falls in January, at which addresses were delivered by Judge Thayer, of the first board of trustees, and Prof. Wright of the first faculty. Upon the retirement of Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Homer H. Seerley, then superintendent of schools at Oskaloosa, was elected to the headship of the institution.

The school, with the faculty organized as just outlined, was formally inaugurated at the Methodist church in Cedar Falls on the evening of September 14, 1876, Prof. Gilchrist delivering an address on the occasion that is remembered by those who heard it as eloquent, strong and comprehensive. The honor of being the senior professor in point of time of service is about equally divided between Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Wright. The former's election occurred before that of the latter, but Mr. Wright heard the first recitation.

STUDENTS MUST HAVE "HONEST" INTENTIONS.

It has from the first been required of students entering the Normal that they should sign a statement of "intention" to, after leaving it, engage in school work in Iowa. The institution is supported in part by public funds, and I suppose the design of this requirement was that of safeguarding the interests of the commonwealth by placing students under obligation to indirectly recompense the state by applying their trained talents to instruction of its youth.

Some wise—very wise, apparently—legislator seems to

have discovered recently that the statement required was not sufficiently strong to be wholly protective and so the new code prescribes that the student shall say in writing that it is his or her *honest* intention to thus engage in pedagogic work somewhere within the confines of Iowa.

I don't know what we would do in Iowa without legislation!

If, for instance, they were not debarred by the new code from doing so, I suppose students with *dishonest* intentions of becoming school teachers might be constantly knocking for admission at the Cedar Falls institution, and this would bring about a very bad condition of affairs! What we want in this state, and what we are now put in the way of having are young people whose intentions to teach school are *honest* intentions.

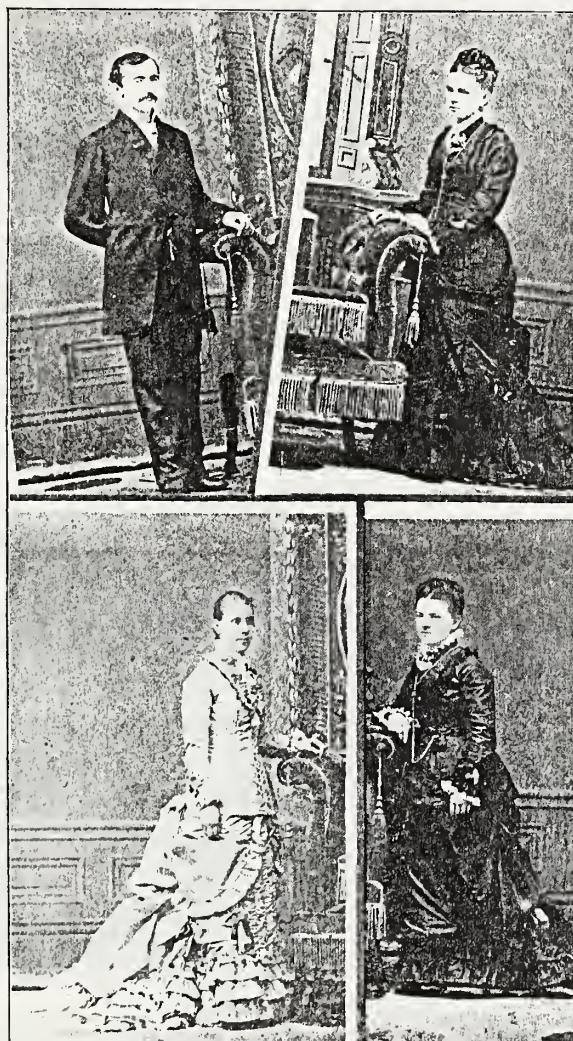
BUT PEOPLE WILL CHANGE THEIR—"INTENTIONS."

Of course we are still somewhat handicapped by the fact that, although our young people may begin right, their intentions may change.

For instance, when Mr. Bond, one of the first graduates, entered the school, he intended to engage in school work and subsequently did so. Later, however, his intentions changed and he became a lawyer. Then, after a time, his conscience apparently smote him and his intentions once more veered around and he is now engaged in school work again. One of his schoolmates, a Miss Flagler, no doubt intended—and *honestly*, perhaps—to make teaching her occupation for life, but after awhile she seems to have formed a new intention, which was that she would accept an offer, which he had made her, and marry one Orion C. Scott. This intention she demonstrated a perfectly honest one, for she actually carried it into effect!

And thus was the state imposed upon. But Miss Flagler's case is not so bad as some others, for she married a man whose intention seemed to be, and still seems to be, to

teach school in Iowa. He has long been superintendent of schools at Oskaloosa. There are many instances of young women who have graduated from the State Normal with seemingly honest intentions to go in and keep in the business of training young ideas, in large quantities, how to shoot, and yet who have within a short time abandoned those intentions entirely and put into effect new ones by marrying men who have not had even a remote connection with school work. They, in consequence, have since been training young ideas to shoot in small lots only. Perhaps they have, in their way, been teaching, and effectively, but they have not been doing it in the spirit of



THE SECOND GRADUATING CLASS, 1879.

W. I. BENHAM,
Now Professor of Sciences
at Blackburn University,
Carlinville, Ill.

ANNIE E. FITCH,
Now Mrs. W. C. Sloan, Waterloo, Iowa.

KATE MULLARRY,
Now Mrs. W. C. Sartori, Le Mars, Iowa.

ANNIE E. McGOVERN,
Now Professor of Methods,
Iowa State Normal.



the statement that they signed when they entered the Normal.

A CASE IN POINT.

It is but a few months since that there was an investigating committee at Cedar Falls seeking irregularities for criticism. Upon such legislative committee was a bright young lawyer who learned all about the requirement that is made of students and yet, although he himself is reported to have encouraged a young lady graduate to change her intention (to follow pedagogic work) he hasn't since tried to atone for his unpatriotic undoing of that good intention, nor did he even cite the instance in the committee's report as evidence that no dependence could be but upon students, even though their intentions at the time they express them may be entirely honest.

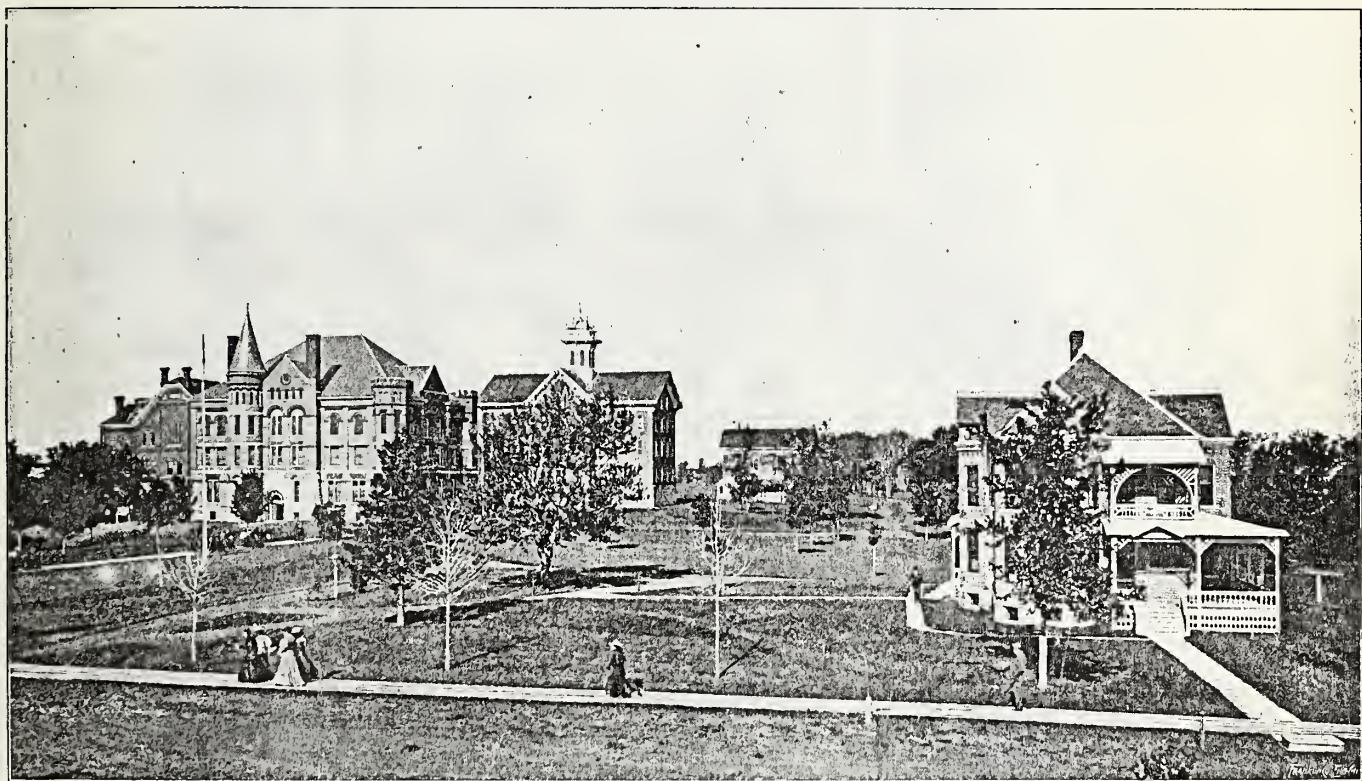
I would respectfully call the attention of some budding statesman to the fact that additional legislation is needed

day that I closed my work at Cedar Falls. I tried to induce them to form a little group and be photographed all alone by themselves, but, having in mind the old rule against "selection" by "prearrangement or otherwise" (the reader will discover the point of this reference as he proceeds), and not wishing to subject themselves to suspicion, they objected.

The reader will note, as he proceeds, that we have photographed a good many people. There is a leading merchant at Waterloo, only six miles distant from Cedar Falls, who lately expressed surprise when told that the attendance at the Normal was greater than 300. The pictures we give are substantial evidence that the number is several times 300

A WAY THE SEXES HAVE.

In the good old boarding house days of the Normal the students were governed in large measure by an elaborate system of rules. One of these was designed, apparently, to



STATE NORMAL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

South Hall.

Central Hall.

North Hall.

Superintendent's Residence.

President's Cottage.

on this question of intentions. That they may, at the time of entering, be honest is not sufficient. There is need of laws to prevent young ladies from taking notions into their heads to get married. One of the sad things, to a man who is jealous for the application of the state's money to the purpose it was designed to be put, is the fact that even while in attendance a young man and maiden occasionally form an attachment which practically assures that within two or three years after leaving the institution at least one of them will have gotten bravely over the written intention, let it have been ever so honest, except possibly to the extent of looking partially after the education of a limited number of youngsters who may incidentally come to attend school beneath her own roof tree.

THE OMISSION NOT INTENTIONAL.

There are two students attending the State Normal School, a young gentleman and a young lady, whose portraits appear in none of the many groups of photographs reproduced as a feature of this article. There possibly are others, but probably not. I discovered these two on the

assist in protecting the state against change of intention on the part of students.

It appeared in the closely printed eight-page booklet of rules. It was numbered 11 and read as follows:

Students of different sexes are forbidden to have private walks or rides at any time. This rule does not exclude polite courtesies when walking in groups, but it does forbid prearrangement, and selection, and church going and coming is included in this restriction. It is expected that the ladies and gentlemen of this institution will treat each other with politeness and courteous civilities; but whenever they transcend the proprieties of refined society they are liable to dismissal.

Professor Wright, in a chapter of entertaining reminiscences published in the 1897 commencement number of the *Normal Eye* (the students' publication), remarked that for some reason this rule was more frequently infringed than was any other of the entire thirty-four. "Selection," with or without "prearrangement," was, Mr. Wright says, a constant cause of discipline. An instance cited is worth repeating here:

A young man once called before the faculty to answer to the





FACULTY—Group I.

Prof. D. S. Wright.

President H. H. Seerley.

Prof. M. W. Bartlett.

Prof. L. W. Parish.

Prof. A. C. Page.

Prof. M. F. Arey.

Mary E. Simmons.

Prof. A. Loughridge.

Anna E. McGovern.

Prof. G. W. Samson.

Anna M. Baker.

Margaret Baker.

charge of "selection," demanded a definite statement of how long he might be allowed to talk to a girl without infringing the rule.

The powers that were informed him that only a moment's conversation would be allowed. "But how long is a moment?" he enquired. "O, a minute or two," was the careless answer.

The young man departed and reported to the students that the faculty had laid down the rule that no gentlemen should be allowed to converse with a lady for more than two minutes at one time. And for the next week or two it was no uncommon thing to see a couple, of different sexes, earnestly engaged in conversation, while the homelier of the two held his watch in his hand to note the flight of time.

ONE OF CONAWAY'S BON MOTS.

One of the old-time students who changed his intention long ago and instead of following up the occupation of teaching, engaged in the work of editing a country news-

paper and who subsequently again changed his mind and decided to do printing for the state was Freeman Conaway. He was for a time editor of the *Students' Offering*, the predecessor of the *Normal Byte*. From the pages of that journal during his administration, I extract the following concerning a student who was trying at the boarding hall to masticate a piece of beefsteak.

Laying down his dissecting instruments he said, "All the trainings, traditions and teachings of my youth, my sense of propriety, and the commands of Holy Writ, compel me to respect old age."

NOT A REQUIREMENT TO BOAST OF.

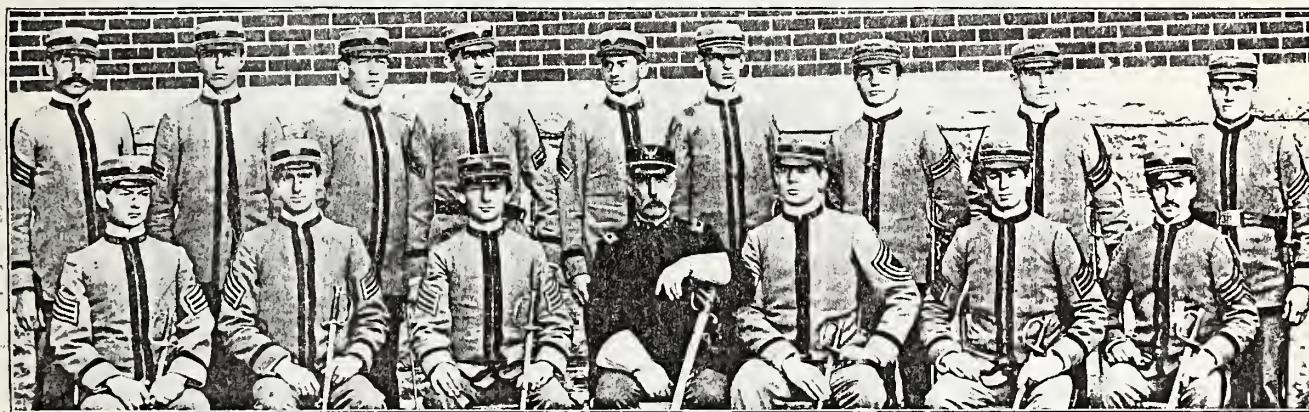
Some of the friends of the State Normal School are inclined to think that the requirement mentioned is a discrimination against it.



Young men who go to the State University to study law are not required to express it as their intention to practice law in Iowa. Perhaps the state thinks that enough law is being practiced without exacting an expression of intention to do so from students who are inclined to its study, partially at the state's expense. Students likewise go to Iowa City to study medicine, but they are not required to certify to an intention, honest or otherwise, to practice as physicians in the state. And so, likewise, students go to Ames to study agriculture, but are not required to affirm it as their intention to become Iowa farmers.

Seriously speaking, the rule that exists at Cedar Falls, in consequence of a state law, is of a kind that might justify an outsider in poking a little fun at us. It is capable of being construed as evidence of narrowness and of a somewhat crude state of public sentiment. This is a cosmopolitan age and it is not in accordance with its best spirit that a state should try to either fence in her own or fence out outside educators. Graduates of the Normal, who are really full of the teaching spirit, will teach in or out Iowa, according to the circumstances that may environ them, and it is all nonsense to expect otherwise. And it is well that we should not expect otherwise. Some of Iowa's best educators

war. Every available sitting that could be added to the regular capacity was provided and yet many of the students, who ordinarily attend chapel exercises in other rooms, were unable to secure comfortable standing room. In his late biennial report President Seerley urged upon the legislature the need of an assembly room with a seating capacity for twenty-five hundred people. Some of our citizens, unfavorably prejudiced by the agitation that had been prevalent concerning the extravagant demands of state institutions, were doubtless impressed with the thought that Mr. Seerley was asking for a good deal. And yet that assembly room is needed and needed greatly. There are enough students now to more than half fill it and there are many occasions every term when it would be taxed to its limits. The commencement exercises for 1897 were held in a large tent that had to be shipped from Des Moines. The Normal is a growing institution. If the present ratio is maintained it will have two thousand students within a very few years. Then there will be the necessity of increasing the facilities at Cedar Falls or of providing an additional school in some other part of the state. It is the opinion of experienced normal school people that two thousand students can be successfully instructed in one institution. If this is so, of



IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BATTALION OFFICERS.

Upper Row.—E. S. Smith, Brayton Sweet, A. C. Fuller, Blaine Youel, W. G. Martin, P. E. McClenahan, Casper Schenk, D. Longstreth, E. D. Michael. *Lower Row*.—A. M. Manson, A. M. Nicholson, M. L. Fuller, Maj. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, P. B. Samson, J. L. Mowry, Chas. Meyerholtz.

may get over into Wisconsin, or even may go down east, but some of New York's or Pennsylvania's or Wisconsin's best educators—if we pay the wages we ought to pay, and in other respects treat teachers as they deserve to be treated,—are just as likely to get into that line of work in Iowa.

GROWTH DURING THE FIRST DECADE, AND SINCE.

The number of students in attendance when the school opened in 1876 was twenty-seven; the total enrollment for the first year 155. The next year the total enrollment was 255. There was a gradual increase during the first decade, the enrollment for the last year of the period being 432. Since then the increase has been rapid, the total enrollment last year reaching the number of 1,217, and that for the winter term of the present year exceeding thirteen hundred.

At a board meeting held shortly after the installment of Mr. Seerley as president, he remarked that he thought the attendance might be increased to five hundred students. Some of the trustees were inclined to think him visionary. When the building known as South Hall was erected it was provided with a chapel with a seating capacity for six hundred persons. Even with all the students present, it had a somewhat empty look. At present this large room and from two to four of the larger recitation rooms have to be used each morning for chapel exercises. During my late visit, Major S. H. M. Byers was invited one morning to give the students a talk on his prison experiences during the civil

course it will be economy to increase the space and facilities of the present "plant."

THEY GO THERE FOR A WELL DEFINED PURPOSE.

As, one morning last November, I was leaving Independence, Dr. Hill, superintendent of the hospital that I had just finished an investigation concerning, remarked to me that when I came to visit Cedar Falls I would find an educational institution, the students of which were getting more for their money, and the state, through them, more for its money than is being obtained in any other educational institution in the west.

"You will find there," he explained, "a large body of young men and women, every one of whom, apparently, fully realizes just what he or she is there for—young people most of whom are earning their own way, and who know the full value of every penny spent and of every moment devoted to obtaining an education."

That Mr. Hill spoke correctly is manifest to the visitor at a glance. Very few attending school at Cedar Falls are sent there. They are seeking an education for a specific purpose. Naturally, they require less of discipline and less of urging and much more readily fall into line with and co-operate with their instructors than would students possessing a less keen sense of the need and the value of that which they are at school for. They are pupils equipping themselves to become teachers. There has not in eleven





FACULTY—Group 2.

G. W. Newton.

Julia E. Curtiss.

G. W. Walters.

C. P. Colgrove.

Etta Suplee.

Myra E. Cad.

Maj. W. A. Dinwiddie.

A. W. Rich.

Sara M. Riggs.

W. H. Bender.

Henrietta Thornton.

Emma M. Ridley.

years been a case of disciplining by the faculty. During my two weeks visit I didn't meet a single dude student.

NOT ALL YOUTHFUL.

The students of the Normal have been referred to as young people. A personal experience suggests the need of qualifying the expression.

On my way to the school, after arriving at Cedar Falls, I was overtaken by a young man in cadet uniform. He was of a friendly and chatty disposition.

"You were not here last year?" he queried.

"No," I replied.

"This, then," he continued, "is your first term?"

He had mistaken me for a student. Now, the ordinary

man, as he begins to edge over the line of middle life, likes to imagine that he is retaining his youthful appearance. Not being an exception to the general rule, I for a little while felt flattered.

But one soon discovers that studentship at Cedar Falls does not necessarily imply youthful appearance. Those at present in attendance range in age from five to fifty-six years. The children of the people who live in the little city that has grown up close to the Normal attend the primary teaching department. This is sometimes called the practice department, and is regarded as one of the most valuable connected with the institution. The city of Cedar Falls contracts with the Normal to educate these youngsters



thus saving itself the necessity of erecting a school house in the neighborhood and at the same time furnishing material very essential for the carrying on of the work of preparing persons to become primary school teachers.

There is but one student who has attained the extreme of age mentioned, fifty-six years—but there are at least a dozen married men and women among the students, and some of them have children in the training department. It occasionally happens that a man and wife are class-mates. Quite a percentage of the students are persons who have temporarily dropped out of the teaching ranks for the purpose of getting into closer touch with modern methods. They possess the true teaching spirit but, finding themselves growing a little rusty, attend the Normal for a little while to get brightened up.

Yet the rank and file are made up of the young and vigorous, in both body and mind.

NOT WITHOUT ITS PATHETIC SIDE.

One lady student, quite advanced in years, was in early

the Normal, he had but recently died. And she said that, whether such qualifying might or might not create a demand for her services in the school-room, she wanted the privilege of fitting herself to teach in fulfillment of the ambition that had attached to her earlier years. And her record in study proved excellent in every department.

Occasionally a student of this class has first taken a complete course in a particular department and, securing a certificate of fitness to teach the branches covered in that, has taken just as complete a course and secured a certificate from some other department.

BUILDINGS AND MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

Of school buildings proper there are three, known as North, South and Central Halls. The first named is the old original, or soldiers' orphans home inheritance. It is not, from either an architectural or utility standpoint, a model worth copying. It is used for the training school, recitation rooms and military drill hall (in the basement). South Hall, erected in 1882, contains general recitation



A CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Upper Row.—Carrie Jensen, Elizabeth Harkness, Martha Hutchinson, Rose Ferguson, Mrs. Cooper, Jennie McLaughlin, Elinor Gray, Grace Kroesen. *Middle Row.*—Mattie Phillips, Nellie Hinman, Florence Kumball, Philomena Meyer, Arbelle Thompson, Effie Nichols, Mattie Peters, Myrtle Milner. *Lower Row.*—E. H. Miller, Lulu Arlen, Elsie Steinman, Salome Van Winkle, Stella Satterthwait (instructor), Hattie Nichols, Cora Curtis, Pearl Noon, Eva Huntsinger.

life a teacher. After her retirement her earnings and savings, aggregating quite a sum, were invested in an unfortunate way. Losing all, she once more took up the work of teaching. Again a fair accumulation was similarly swept away. And now, after being several years out of the school room, she is bravely making an effort to fit herself for again taking up the work.

A few years ago there came to the school a woman of middle age who had only taught in a district school. She wanted, she said, to qualify herself to teach. She was advised that she was beginning too late in life. Then she told her story. She was young when the southern rebellion began, and had planned to fit herself for and become by profession a teacher. Three stalwart brothers, upon whom her parents had begun to lean, entered the service as volunteers and went to the front. Thus upon her shoulders, for the time being only as it was supposed, the burden of caring for the parents was placed. But none of the brothers returned, each sacrificing his life to the cause for which he had enlisted. The shock to the mother caused her to become a helpless invalid and for several years the daughter cared for her. Then, after her death, the energy that she had early planned should be devoted to teaching was given to her aged father. At the time that she entered

rooms, the physics and chemistry laboratories, instrumental music rooms, clay modeling rooms and workshops. Its style, architecturally viewed, is tolerable. Central Hall was erected in 1896. For its cost it is beyond question one of the very best public buildings ever erected, and besides is rather a handsome structure to look at. I am a firm believer in the theory that there should be a radical departure from the style of public buildings prevalent not only in Iowa but in many of the other states. There should be more of that simplicity of beauty that the masters secured by avoiding the fanciful and providing the qualities of endurance. Regarded from this standpoint, Central Hall is not what it might be, but it offers an agreeable contrast to many of the structures that have been erected at public expense and that have been largely in the fashion described by the late Wm. Nye as "the sawed-off style of architecture," and it certainly is a tribute to the integrity of the trustees, and especially to that of Mr. Townsend who personally, as the resident member, gave so generously of his time to its oversight. Its first floor is devoted to the president's office, trustees' room, parlor and library. The basement is given over to gymnasium and lavatory purposes. The second floor is occupied by the drawing department and by recitation rooms. The museum and the natural science laboratory





FACULTY—Group 3.

Eva L. Gregg.

Laura Falkler.

Edith C. Buck.

Bertha C. Morrison.

Chas. A. Fullerton.

Bertha L. Patt.

Eola Pearl Pierce.

Nellie B. Wallbank.

Ethel L. Arey.

Jas. E. Fitzgerald.

Jennie E. Curtis.

Chas. A. Frderick.

one in which the microscopic work is done, occupy the third floor.

Not one of the buildings is fire-proof, nor has either of them a proper system of ventilation. The state of Iowa in undertaking to equip people to teach, should provide them with a practical knowledge of the science of securing for their school-rooms an abundance of pure air. And while acquiring knowledge of this and other sciences they should themselves be allowed to *all the time* breathe such air. The hospital for the insane at Independence is splendidly ventilated. Its one thousand occupants do not have to constantly breathe and rebreathe the same air. At Cedar Falls

the more than one thousand students and the instructors do have to do this very objectionable and very unhealthful thing. This isn't right. Neither is it right that the state of Iowa should put large sums of money into the construction of buildings that are not fire-proof. It would be wiser, and much more economical, to use more money and erect the other kind.

Speaking further concerning the buildings, it is proper to add that in size they are inadequate. Every room is crowded almost constantly and some of the rooms are very much cramped for the uses to which they are of necessity put. The recitation rooms have to be used by the societies



as substitutes for halls, to the disadvantage of the teachers and of the organizations.

The working facilities equipment is quite creditable. The apparatus is not of the most costly kind, but it has been carefully selected. The library comprises about nine thousand volumes, well selected. The laboratories are modern. The clay-working and shop rooms are small and, occupying improvised and cramped space, are not as convenient as they should be, but the tools in them answer quite well. It may as well be explained here as anywhere that these departments are among the most practical and useful. In them the would-be teacher acquires the faculty of improvising and adapting, so that even the barren country school room of which he or she may take charge can be made one in which to demonstrate scientific truths and, by object lesson, to work out mathematical problems. But for the fact that it might seem a statement so extravagant as to discredit itself, I would assert that the district school that secures and retains the services of a teacher who has improved to the full the advantages afforded by the State Normal will actually save enough in the cost of working

filled by a man of known ability and practical experience in Iowa school work. Mr. Seerley had been superintendent of schools at Oskaloosa for thirteen years and ranked among the ablest educators in the state, and they invited him. Time and the success of the school has shown that they chose wisely. This occurs to me as a suitable place in which to re-write the last paragraph that I had jotted down on the day that I closed my visit. It was to the effect that for two weeks I had been in the atmosphere of an institution governed in a model way and yet in which I had hardly detected a symptom of "form" of government. An hour or two later, by the merest chance, I dropped into a large room full of students listening to a lecture by Mr. Seerley. I was seeking the instructor in vocal music, Mr. Fullerton, but found Mr. Seerley and the students in the room upon the door of which was Mr. Fullerton's name. The president's theme was school government and one of the chief points that he made was that the most successful government usually consists in not seeming to govern at all, but in tactfully exercising common sense in a large degree. Mr. Seerley is a living exponent of the theory which he was exploit-



MANDOLIN AND GUITAR CLUB.

Leader—Mr. Fitzgerald. First Row—Roy Hoats, Quincy Yost, C. L. Love, Florence Freeman, Fannie Dickey, Della Gardner, Paul Samson, George Eekstrand, Wm. Rockefeller. Second Row—Agnes Berne, Ada Eighmey, Fredress Sanford, Eva Elliott, Ethel Furrow, Bertha Anderson, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Hannah Fields.

appliancees to pay several times over its residents' proportion of the cost of supporting the state institution.

Besides the buildings named, there are on the Normal grounds, the president's cottage, a very creditable brick structure; a steam plant and the superintendent's lodge, occupied by Mr. Martz, who was engineer for the orphans' home for a year previously, and who has been with the Normal from the beginning. Mr. Martz is a feature. He is a man with something of a history—is one who was shot almost to pieces as a soldier in the civil war. He is a great favorite with the students, and I take the liberty of giving his picture a central place in one of the groups of student portraits published in connection with this article.

THE TEACHING FORCE.

The present faculty, as already stated, consists of thirty-four members.

It is a *working* faculty and in every other respect is strong.

President Seerley, at its head, is, educationally speaking, an Iowa product, being a graduate of the State University. His call to the position of great responsibility that he has held for the past twelve years came to him not only unsought but unexpectedly. The trustees, upon the retirement of Mr. Gilchrist, decided that the vacancy must be

filled by a man of large personality, he is unassuming and non assertive and yet his influence seems to be forceful in every department. One of the instructors told me that it was a constant marvel to himself and some of the other teachers to know how the president apparently kept such a complete grasp on every move made in the institution. One of the secrets of his success is, I imagine, the habit he has of taking, as one might say, all of his faculty members into his full confidence. He and they are like a large family and the *esprit du corps* is wonderful. Another secret of his success is, I again imagine, what for want of a better term may be called his come-at-ability. Students, as well as professors, are constantly seeking from him suggestion or advice and never in vain. He has that faculty of immediate grasp of a situation which enables quick disposition of each demand, and the getting at once into the very heart of the next problem and of happily disposing of it.

In gathering about him, with the co-operation of the trustees, the various ladies and gentlemen who compose the faculty, Mr. Seerley adopted a policy the wisdom of which was doubted by some of the friends of the school, namely, that of selecting people, to a large extent, who had themselves been persons in authority. There was doubt as to whether or not men and women who had been city or





BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. W. Montgomery.

W. A. Doron.

Judge I. J. McDuffie.

J. W. Jarnagin.

GEO. H. MULLIN.

Edw. Townsend.

county superintendents would agreeably subordinate themselves to a higher authority. Experience has demonstrated that the theory that persons who had been large enough, to use that expression, to fill chief positions are usually large enough to fit into and contribute to the harmonious and efficient working of a necessary body of practical instructors.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE FACULTY.

Almost every person named below, it will be seen, was eminently fitted by previous education or experience, or both, for the important place now being filled. I trust the brief statements concerning the individuality of the faculty will disabuse any mind that may possess it of the notion that the Normal is simply a sort of asylum for so-called educators who have been more adept in securing for themselves pleasant berths than they have been successful in the

teachers' profession. As a matter of fact, there is more or less of difficulty existing to keep some of the best talent from accepting better salaries elsewhere. This reminds me of a retort by Trustee Jarnagin to a member of the investigating committee who, on reading the list of salaries, exclaimed that he knew many city superintendents who were getting several hundred dollars less per year than were the teachers of the Normal. "Yes," Mr. Jarnagin replied, "and after a little they will find that they are not quite up to date and will go up to Cedar Falls for the purpose of having their intellectual cobwebs brushed away, and of course it is necessary to have up there instructors capable of teaching these experienced teachers."

Mr. Seerley's fellow faculty members, and their antecedents, educationally, are as follows:





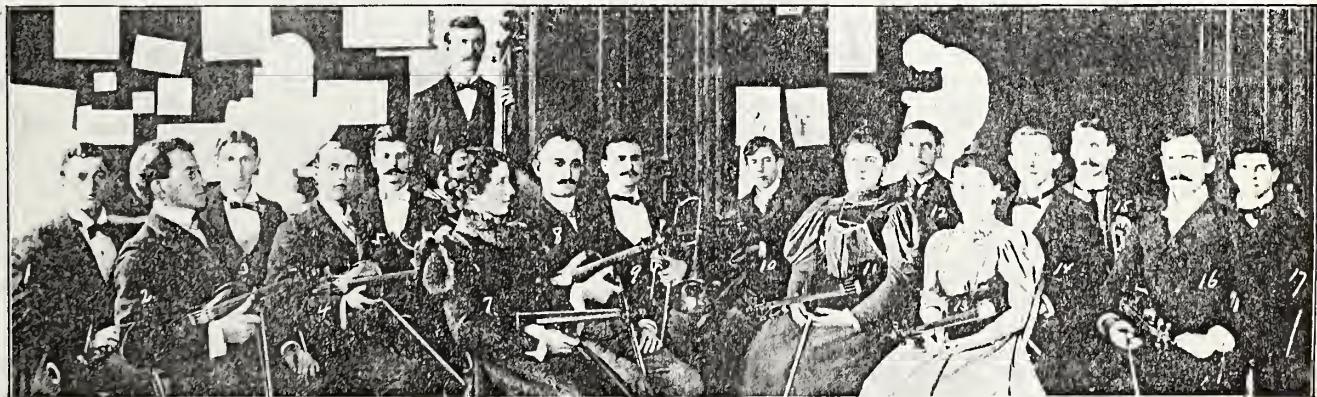
A CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Upper Row—Selma Iesenbeck, Linnie Downs, Minnie Quist, Mary Hartley, Grayee Rhoades, Nell Minor, Lucretia Eighmey, Lulu Boree, Katharine Frank, Fannie Mowery, Blanche Riggs. *Lower Row*—Mina Van Winkle, Mae Mercer, Maud Dudley, Adda L. Potter, Stella Satterthwait, Harriet Keeler, Nervie Keeler, Josephine Smith, Lucy Calonkey, Minnie Goncle, Edith Korinke.

Professors D. S. Wright (mathematics) and M. W. Bartlett (psychology and didactics) were members of the original faculty of four who have been continuously with the school since its opening, and who have kept fully in touch with the advanced spirit of educational progress. They are referred to in an earlier paragraph.

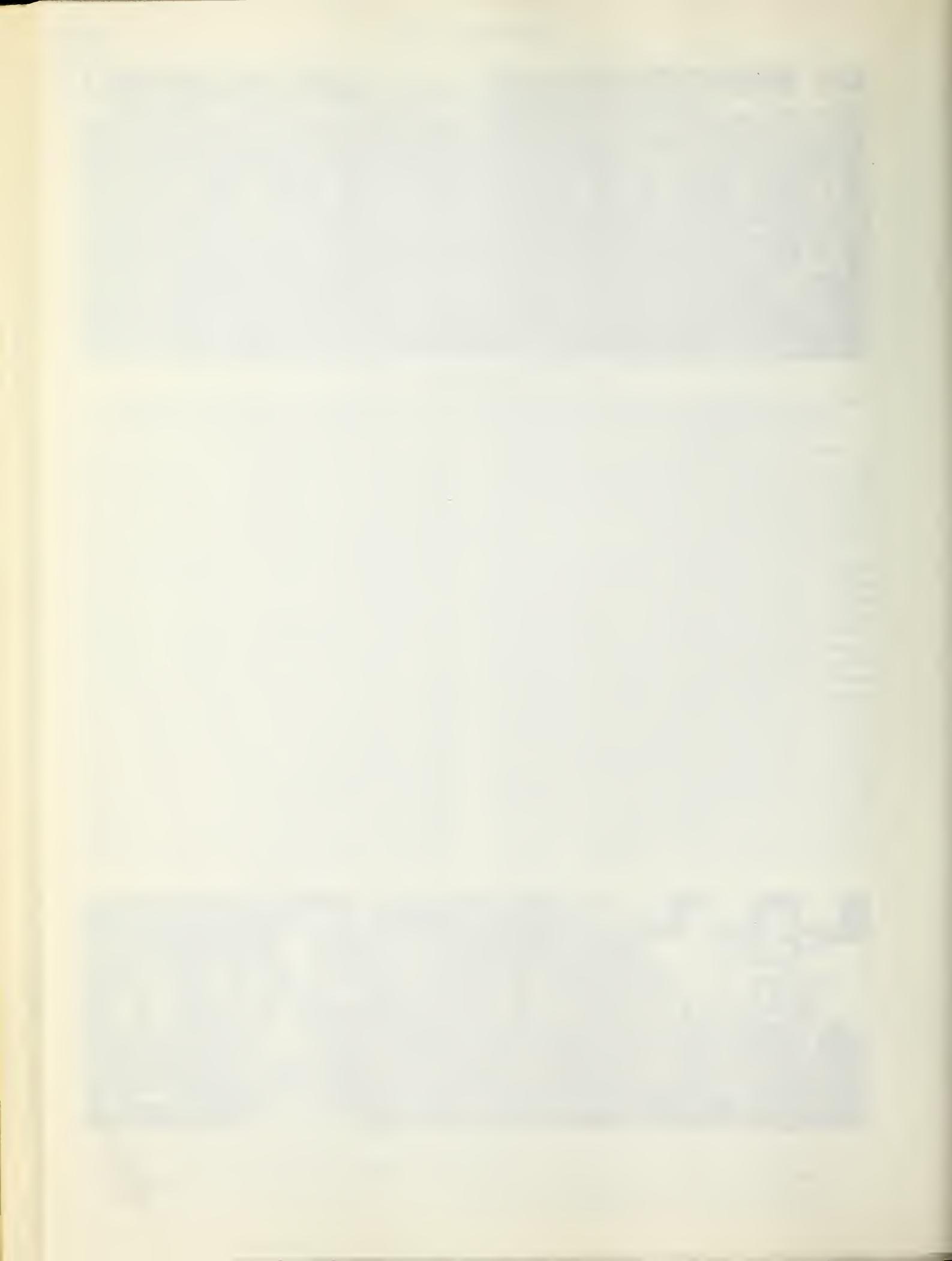
Miss McGovern may claim connection almost as continuously, but not as an instructor. She was one of its earliest students and since her graduation, eighteen years ago, has been a valued member of its faculty. She teaches school methods, giving especial attention to primary work. Mr. Albert Loughridge (Latin language) who, like Mr. Seerley, is a graduate of the State University, is, in point of service, the next oldest member of the faculty. He was superintendent of the Newton public schools from 1871 to 1873; was a professor in Central University at Pella from 1873 to 1875; a missionary to India for the next nine years, and has been in his present position for the last eleven. Miss Julia E. Curtiss, teacher of voice culture and instrumental music, is another of the professors who has had, considering its age, quite an extended connection with the school—ten years. She equipped herself by a thorough course in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. Mr. A. C. Page (physical science) has been with the school nine years, and Mr. M. F. Arey (natural science) eight. The former is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School (Yale College), and prior to

accepting his present position, was city superintendent at Humboldt and at West Waterloo. Mr. Arey graduated from old Bowdoin. He was superintendent of the Cedar Falls schools at the time that the Normal school was opened and had a part in the dedicatory services. He subsequently had charge of the schools at Fort Dodge. Mr. L. W. Parish, next oldest in point of service has, since graduating from Yale college, been city superintendent first at Traer, this state, then at Rock Island, Illinois, afterwards at Des Moines, and lastly at Independence. Major Wm. A. Dinwiddie, military instructor, is a retired United States army officer who served in the volunteer service from 1861 to 1865 and afterwards, until retired, in the regular Army. His department, considered by some as being in the nature of a fad, is one of the most valuable connected with the school. Why it is so is explained in another paragraph. He has been military instructor for seven years. Miss Emma M. Ridley (history), a faculty member for six years is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Radcliffe College (Harvard University). She was a high school teacher at Perry, an assistant in the Normal school, and after her graduation from the University of Michigan, accepted the professorship of history at this school. Mr. Geo. W. Samson (psychology and didactics) a graduate of Simpson College, at Indianola, had filled the position of city superintendent at Corydon, Tama, Belle



ORCHESTRA.

1 J. C. Bridges, 2 G. W. Satterthwait, 3 Frank Knowles, 4 Paul Lyon, 5 W. H. Bridges, 6 Charles Sutherland, 7 Iva Ashton, 8 Prof. F. A. Fitzgerald, 9 W. J. Hunt, 10 John Singer, 11 Della Gardner, 12 W. J. Barloon, 13 Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, 14, Paul Searbro, 15 J. E. Vance, 16 C. L. Corrington, 17 Henry L. Moore.





A CORNER IN MUSEUM.

Plaine and Atlantic. He is serving his fourth year. Mr. A. W. Rich (mathematics) is a graduate of the Illinois Wesleyan University who subsequently taught in the Decorah Institute and as principal of the LeMars Normal School. He has been with the Normal since 1894. Miss Sarah M. Riggs (history) was a public school teacher in Charles City and Nashua. Her first connection with the Normal was for five years as an assistant teacher of English. She was three years ago, after graduating from the University of Michigan, elected to a professorship.

Miss Nellie B. Wallbank (English language) is a graduate of the school in which she is now an efficient instructor, returning to it in this capacity after successful experience as a high school teacher at Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Etta Suplee (supervisor of training school, primary department) graduated from the West Des Moines high school and was a public school teacher in that city, and also for five years a teacher in the Drake University training department, before coming to Cedar Falls four years ago. She is considered one of the most capable training school teachers in the state.

Miss Mary E. Simmons (applied English) is a graduate of Iowa College. She was first a teacher in and then principal of the high school at Spencer and was an assistant teacher in the Normal for sometime before being elected a professor.

During the past three years there have been accessions

to the faculty as follow, in almost every instance, as will be noticed, directly from the field of practical school work:

Prof. G. W. Walters (mathematics), a graduate from the Iowa Wesleyan University, with a subsequent experience in academy and normal work, and as a professor of mathematics in the institution of which he was a graduate. Prof. C. P. Colgrove (psychology and didactics) a graduate of Upper Iowa of Chicago University, who had filled the positions of city superintendent of schools in Waukon, teacher in the Upper Iowa University and, for several years, principal of the Nora Springs Seminary. Mr. W. H. Bender (supervisor of training school, advanced department) a graduate of the Normal and of the State University, who had been superintendent of schools at Bellevue, Grand Junction, Hampton and Carroll. Miss Henrietta Thornton (drawing) a graduate of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, subsequently a teacher in the Princeton, Illinois, high school. Miss Myra E. Call (Latin) a graduate of the State University and experienced as a teacher in the Pillsbury Academy, Minnesota, and in the South Dakota State Normal School at Spearfish. Mr. George W. Newton (natural science) a graduate of the State University, who was for several years professor in Cornell College at Mt. Vernon and in the college at Grand Island, Nebraska. Mr. Newton also took post-graduate work a year each at the State University and at Harvard, and also at the



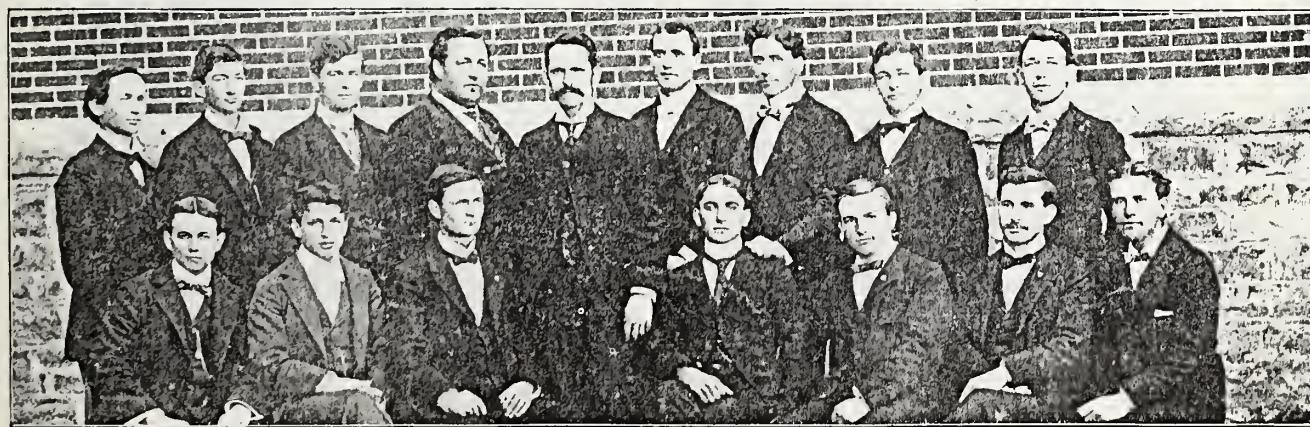


IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BAND.

1 R. H. Volland, 2 J. W. Morrison, 3 Chas. Sutherland, 4 Carl Behrens, 5 Prof. F. A. Fitzgerald (leader), 6 J. B. Hart, 7 W. H. Bridges, 8 J. E. Vance, 9 S. E. Divilbiss, 10 C. E. Charey, 11 Arthur Perkins, 12 Floyd Wiler, 13 Paul J. Scarbro, 14 Frank Knowles, 15 C. W. Lyon, 16 C. L. Love, 17 Will J. Hunt, 18 J. C. Bridges, 19 A. H. Benson, 20 H. L. Moore, 21 J. C. Singer.

latter school, a summer course in xromology. Miss Jennie Curtis (physiography), a graduate of the Cook county (F. W. Parker's) Normal School and for some time teacher and principal at Maywood, Illinois. Miss Bertha L. Patt (penmanship and drawing), a student of the New York Art Students' League, subsequently a teacher in Montana of pen and drawing in the public schools. Miss Eva L. Gregg (English language), came from the Iowa Agricultural College, was afterwards county superintendent in Cherokee county for eight years and principal of high school at Cherokee for quite a period. Miss Edith C. Buck (methods) a graduate of Iowa College, a post graduate of the New York State Normal at Oswego, a public school teacher and then a training school teacher in Wisconsin State Normal School. Miss Laura Falker (physical culture and reading), graduated at the Kansas City School of Elocution and Physical Culture, studied at the Woman's Medical College of Chicago and the Woman's Gymnasium of Kansas City, for several years a teacher in the Kansas City public schools. Miss Enola Pearl Pierce (elocution), a graduate of

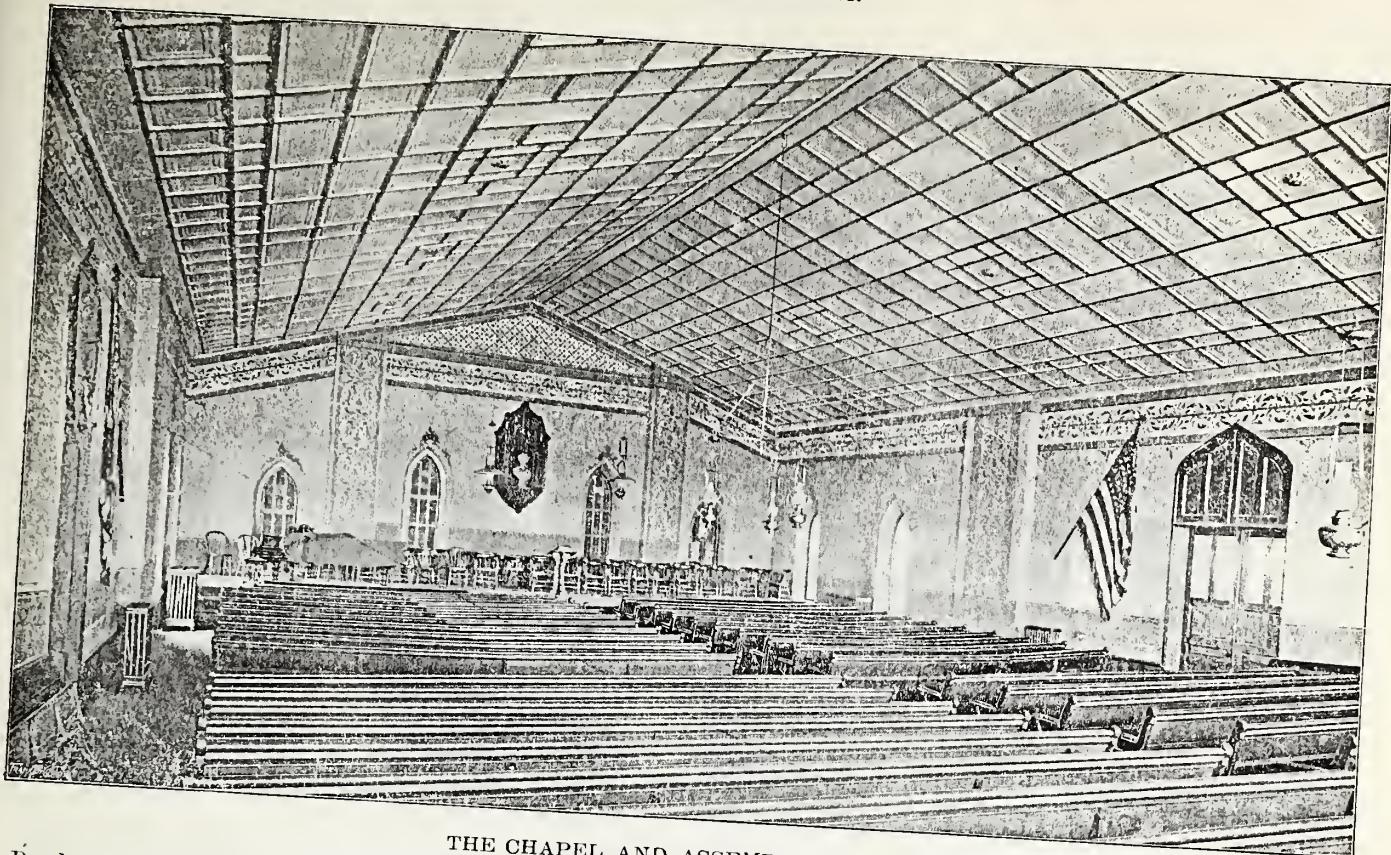
Cornell College and of the Columbia School of Oratory. C. A. Fullerton (vocal music), a graduate of the Normal and subsequently a student of the University of Chicago. Mr. James A. Mortland (physics), from the State University. Miss Bertha Morrison (grammar school critic teacher), a graduate of Simpson College and of the Normal, but engaged in the interval between as a teacher in country schools in Iowa and in city schools in Ohio. Miss Stella Satterthwait (criticism and physical culture), a student for three years at Iowa Wesleyan University, and a graduate of the Columbia School of Oratory, and Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, musical director. Mr. Fitzgerald's education was obtained in the old school of musical study or that of experience under various masters from whom he took private lessons before the day of well-equipped conservatories. He was four years with Gilmore's Band, six years in charge of the Illinois Watch Company's Band at Rockford, Illinois, and for sometime was assistant director of the Apollo Club, of Chicago. Mr. Fitzgerald, besides his work at the Normal, instructs and leads the famous Cedar Falls A. O. U. W.



IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL MINNESINGERS (GLEE CLUB).

Upper Row.—M. L. Fuller, H. K. Poorbaugh, O. J. Speer, C. L. Bratton, C. A. Fullerton (instructor), E. L. Hollis, W. G. Detwiler, L. E. Klinefelter. Lower Row.—A. C. Fuller, H. G. Seiberling, J. M. Freeburg, C. L. Love, Ira T. Shaffner, Casper Schenk, E. W. Gibson, J. O. Johnson.





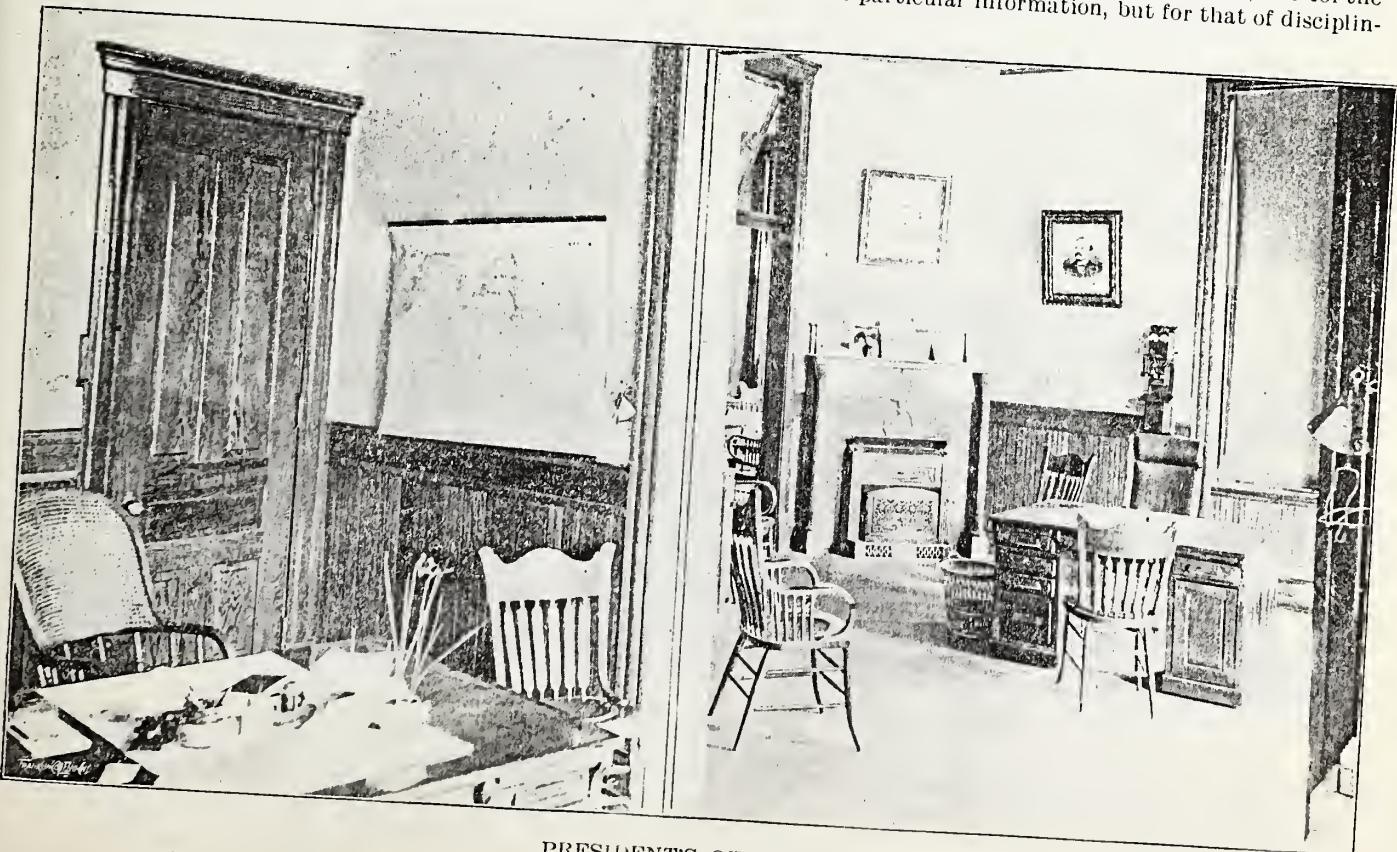
THE CHAPEL AND ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Band, the organization that had the honor of accompanying the Iowa G. A. R. to both the Louisville and Buffalo National Encampments as official band, and also leads the Methodist church choir and gives lessons in vocal and instrumental music to many private pupils in the city.

THE I. S. N. AT WORK.

The whole aim and object of the Iowa State Normal is

to fit its students to become teachers, or, already such, to make them better teachers. That is what it exists for. Its courses of study are planned to that end. The students are expected not merely to learn the things they study but to learn how to teach them to others. They are expected to acquire information and the art of imparting it, not for the sake of the particular information, but for that of disciplin-



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.



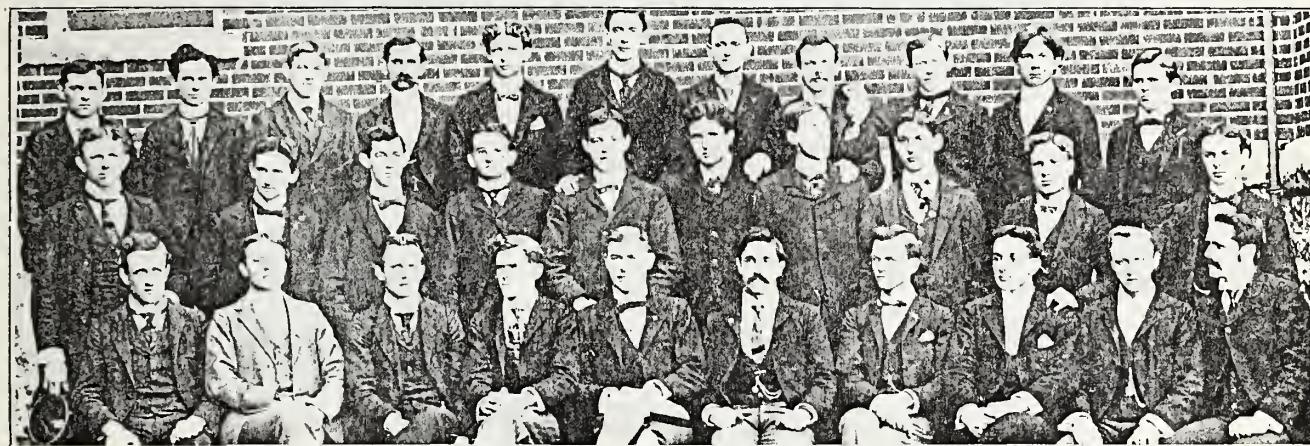
ing the mind and imparting a real education. All branches belonging to the public school system receive careful attention but particular emphasis is laid upon the importance of mastering the English language. The student is afforded the opportunity for equipping himself or herself for the specialist's or the general teacher's work—for presiding over the ungraded country school or filling an important position in a carefully departmentized city school; to teach in the primary room or in the high school.

Hard work is required. The recitations begin at 8 o'clock each morning and it is rare that a student has what

male students are included in the requirement—have drill work, as companies or in battalion several evenings each week.

A VERY USEFUL DEPARTMENT.

The United States government supplies the Normal, as it does the various state schools, with arms and ammunition. At Cedar Falls there were until recently two of the most modern artillery pieces; as the prospects of war grew, a requisition for the return to the Rock Island arsenal, that it might be in readiness in case of sudden demand, was made for one of the pieces. The officer in charge, Major Dinwid



THE TROUBADOURS—(GLEE CLUB.)

Upper Row—R. C. Dierdorff, R. T. Jones, W. H. Willard, J. H. Ellison, E. G. Thompson, W. T. Wolfe, E. W. B. Mark, C. A. Smith, C. A. Thompson, W. S. Mitchell, Fred Lewis. *Middle Row*—J. D. Thompson, S. E. Divelbiss, J. R. Wilson, Frank Robinson, A. J. Calderwood, D. W. Hagerty, I. F. Gillmor, Carl Axtell, W. H. Wadleigh, George Jones. *Lower Row*—H. H. Bunker, H. J. Hemmerling, J. Christiansen, F. L. Cundy, William Schilder, E. W. Gregson, J. E. Cundy, T. A. Johnson, H. O. Kiesaw, C. A. Fullerton (instructor).

is known as a "vacant hour" between that time and noon. Students are often in the library, engaged in special research, very soon after 7 o'clock. Their afternoons and evenings, except when devoted to certain general or individual work are devoted to hard study. The term afternoon program shows that much time is devoted to recitations in special methods, in various departments; of elective and museum work, rhetorical exercises, vocal music and band practice, training school work, physical culture and laboratory work. Many of the students put in several afternoons each week in individual work. The cadets—and all physically capable

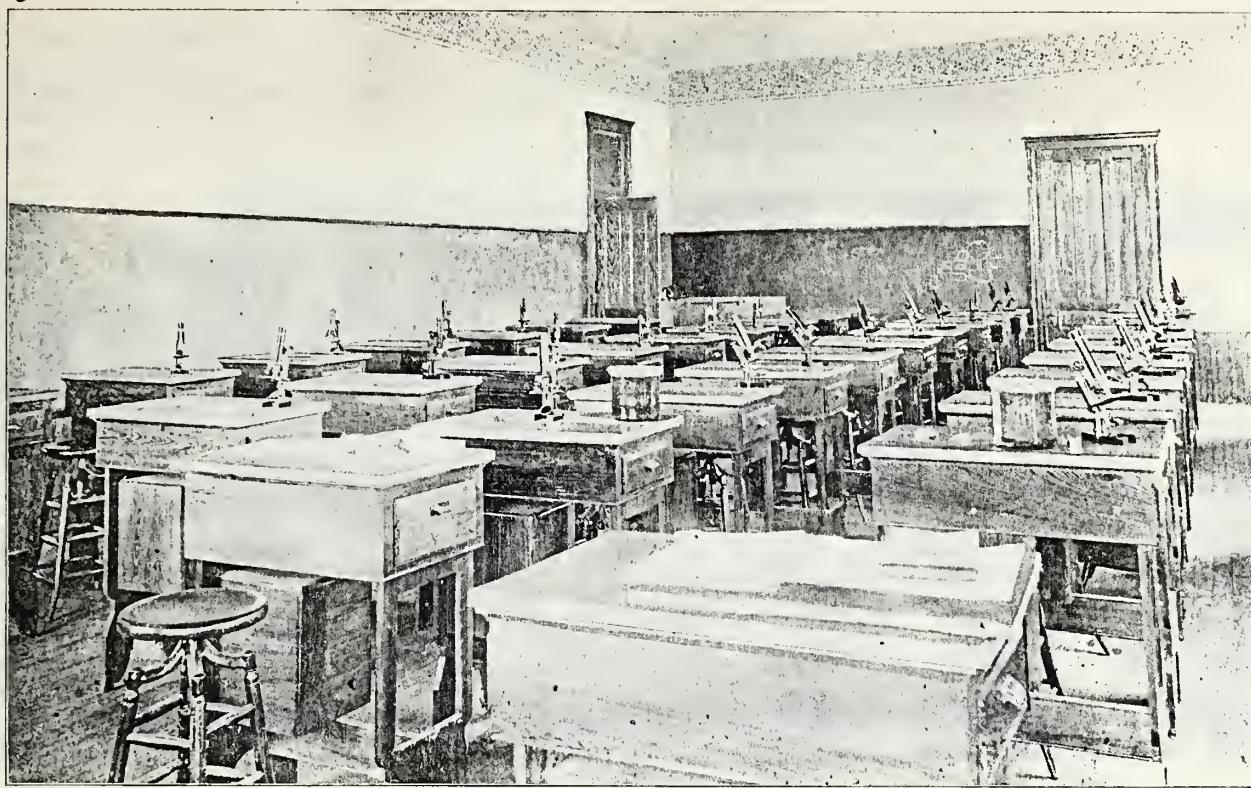
die, is an efficient instructor and a gentleman very highly esteemed. He is, as has already been stated, a veteran and, as a retired United States army officer, is subject to the government's call at any time that occasion may arise. Military drill is considered by some who have not given the matter attention as one of the modern and useless school fads. The very best male teachers who go out from the Iowa State Normal are those, as a rule, who are most efficient in military drill. They acquire mental as well as physical poise, form habits of system and respect for authority and prove themselves admirable disciplinarians. The



ORIO SOCIETY.

1 W. E. Lamb, 2 L. B. Monroe, 3 M. E. Logan, 4 Chas. Yeager, 5 E. L. Ireland, 6 W. G. Martin, 7 J. J. Johnsrud, 8 C. W. Jarnagin, 9 W. S. Mitchell, 10 J. A. Swiger, 11 A. J. Calderwood, 12 J. S. Latta, 13 M. L. Fuller, 14 A. C. Wyant, 15 C. E. Miller, 16 P. E. McCleabian, 17 A. C. Fuller, 18 C. T. Ensign, 19 E. E. Franklin, 20 L. P. Sornson, 21 J. H. Anderson, 22 J. O. Huntley, 23 F. E. Green, 24 G. E. Green, 25 B. J. Reed, 26 John McPherson, 27 C. N. Woods, 28 M. Jaynes, 29 L. B. Swaggart, 30 C. L. Love, 31 D. W. Hagerty, 32 Casper Schenk, 33 J. E. Callahan, 34 E. D. Micheal, 35 C. L. Corrington, 36 W. E. Silver, 37 S. E. Divelbiss, 38 M. R. Fayram, 39 J. M. Pierce.



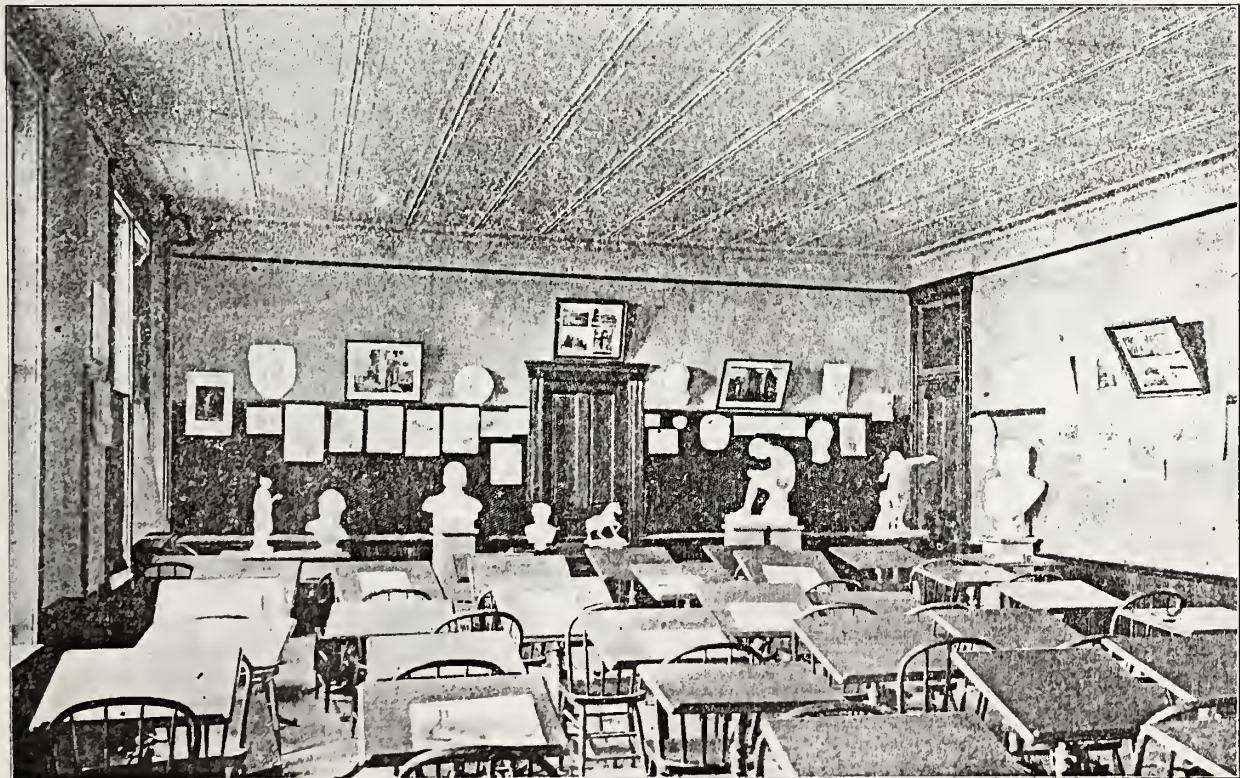


BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

drill exercises a wonderful influence in the development of manly character and manly bearing, and is a promoter of good health. And it does not, as some fear, develop a war spirit. The young men at Cedar Falls, during the most exciting periods of the Cuban war agitation, have kept their minds closely to their studies. If the emergency arises they will serve their country as soldiers. Their ambition is to serve it as teachers.

THE LITERARY STUDENTS.

There are no fraternal societies in connection with the State Normal. The frolics prevalent in most collegiate institutions and schools are hardly known. The visitor who remains for some time is apt to get the idea that he is among rather serious-minded young people. That impression will be wholly correct. The students have good times in their own way, but it is distinctly a Normal way. Gen-



DRAWING DEPARTMENT.



erally speaking, they are there to work rather than to play.

There are nine literary societies, as follows: The Philomathean, the Aristotelian and the Orio, composed of young men, and the Alpha, the Shakespearean, the Chiosophic, the

careful training in society work. In the societies the work must be done well. A failure is counted as much a failure as is one in any other department and will prevent graduation. As a consequence, the standard is high. In state and inter-state debates the Iowa State Normal has had a re-



THE OSSOLI LITERARY CLUB.

1, Sidney Dowell; 2, Alma Meier; 3, Maud Thomas; 4, Miss Simons; 5, Anna Sheldon; 6, Blanche Jameson; 7, Winifred Rhodes; 8, Bertha Taylor; 9, May Thomas; 10, Laura Hoag; 11, Ruby Webster; 12, Sarah Chickner; 13, Susie Bell; 14, Miss Heller; 15, Blanche Riggs; 16, Prudence Jackson; 17, Myrtle Bardsley; 18, Maude Ranson; 19, Bessie Rathbun; 20, Pearl Bandy; 21, Anna Johnson; 22, Mabel Weiny; 23, Nina Balmer; 24, Bessie Bardsley.

Neotrophoian, the Zetelethian and the Ossili, composed of young women. Admittance to membership in these societies are dependent upon scholastic fitness. First year students can not belong to them, but are instead assigned to what are known as rhetorical divisions, where they receive

markable record for success. While devoid of the features that in so many educational institutions develop society fellowship, each student at Cedar Falls takes great pride in his or her society.



ALPHA SOCIETY.

1, Violetta Fields; 2, Mae Anderson; 3, Nellie McAlvin; 4, Mabel Mortimer; 5, Nellie Grimes; 6, Della Conner; 7, Ida Morrill; 8, Louise Moyer; 9, Nellie Hoxie; 10, Margaret Turner; 11, Jennie Cante; 12, Mate McDuffie; 13, Myrtle Drew; 14, Myrtle Lison; 15, Belle Griffiths; 16, Mabel Shaw; 17, Jessie Parker; 18, Mabel Gordon; 19, Bessie Coomer; 20, Amelia Hieber; 21, Alice Blake; 22, Eva Graham; 23, Jennie Speer; 24, Bertha Marsh; 25, Verma Bernard; 26, Fannie M. Mowry; 27, Margaret Berry; 28, Alda Potter; 29, Ida Leydig; 30, Bird Bundy; 31, Sedona Fesenbeck; 32, Alma Manson; 33, Bessie Buchanan; 34, Hallie Jennings; 35, Maud Farnham; 36, Mabel Montgomery; 37, Anna Sherman; 38, Elizabeth Huie.





PRIMARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

ENVIRONMENTS—LOCAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL.

Cedar Falls is a beautiful little city. It is situated upon that prettiest of all Iowa streams, the Cedar river. It is distinctively a city of homes—called the "Lawn City"—and it probably justly boasts the greatest number and best kept lawns of any town of its size in Iowa. It is really a delightful place, especially in summer. It is clean, well-

shaded and well built up—that is, the residence portion is; the business part is not modern in its improvements, although the business men, and particularly its merchants, are, as a rule, enterprising and progressive. It has splendid water works, obtaining a supply from a natural spring of pure water, which has a flow sufficient for a population of fifty thousand people. The city has a greater proportion of



GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT.





ZETA SOCIETY.

1, Mina Van Winkle; 2, Lizzie Bushyager; 3, Hannah Jensen; 4, Della Gardner; 5, Tina Cutler; 6, Kate McConnell; 7, Lou Kelly; 8, Minnie Goude; 9, Rose Morris; 10, Anna Schulte; 11, May Killeen; 12, Elsie Dane; 13, Florence Kimball; 14, Philomena Meyer; 15, Irene Emery; 16, Laura Falkler; 17, Myra Call; 18, Edith Buck; 19, Emma Reese; 20, Frances Outwater; 21, Jeanette Songstad; 22, Carrie Jensen; 23, May Mereer; 24, Thyrza Horswell; 25, Nellie Rownd; 26, Martha Phillips; 27, Gertie Ayers; 28, Helen A. Paine.

modern and really fine residences than has almost any other city in the state. It also has two especially fine churches, the Methodist and the Congregational, and its other church structures are fair. Its schools are among the best, Mr. O. J. Laylander, an educator with a national reputation, having been at their head for quite a long time. The intellectual and moral atmosphere of the town proper, as well as of the Normal annex, as it might be called, is superior. The Y. M. C. A. has a very strong organization and, besides doing an excellent work along its special lines, supports a lecture and entertainment course each season.

Of the immediate environments, morally and religiously, of the Normal, the article concerning "The Largest Bible Study Class in the World," which also appears in this issue of ILLUSTRATED Iowa, and which treats of an enterprise that is connected with the Normal, and yet is independent of it, makes it unnecessary to speak here. The intellectual atmosphere is, of course, of the most desirable character. The school, as does the town, supports one of the very choicest of entertainment and lecture courses, the students thus being afforded, at a minimum expense, the opportunity for the best that is to be had. Among the



ARISTOTELIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

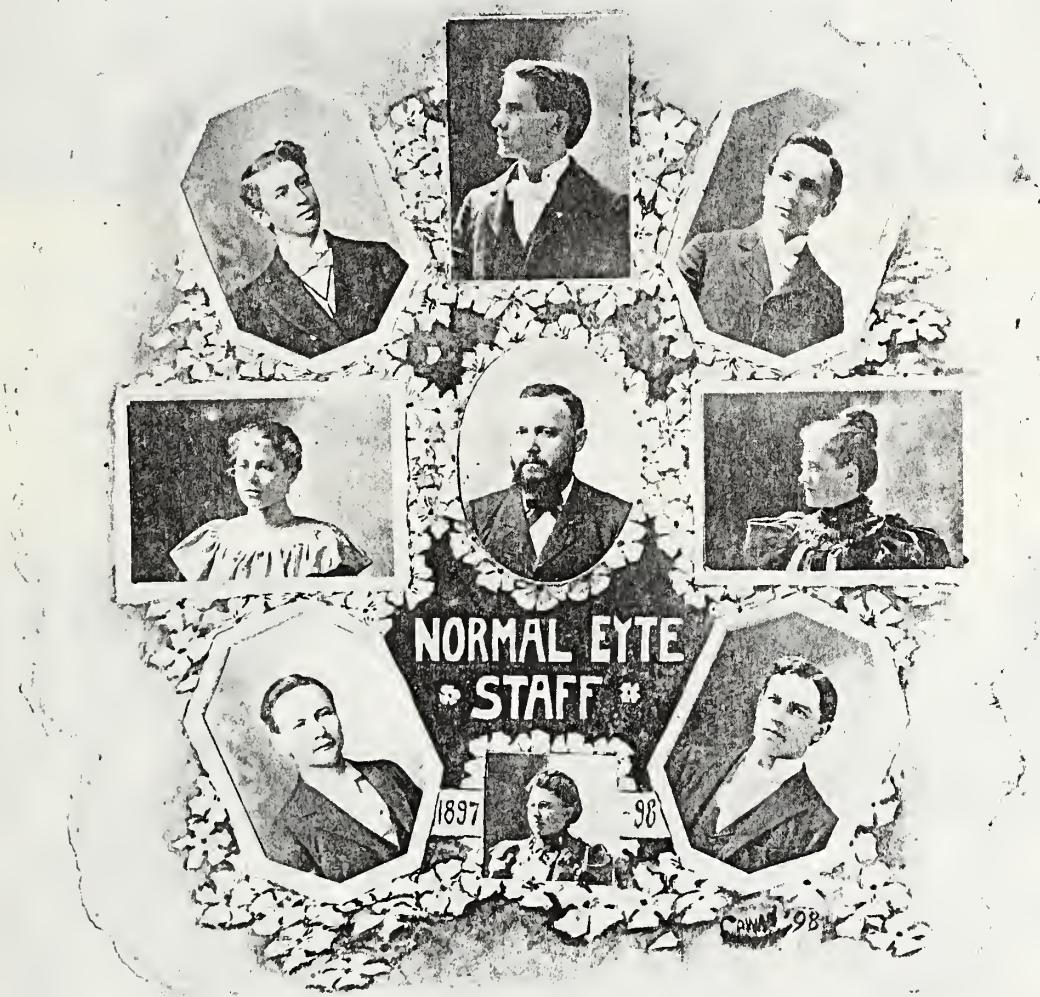
1, A. L. Hoover; 2, O. J. Speer; 3, James Boyle; 4, C. O. Jameyson; 5, A. C. Gifford; 6, W. H. Rockefeller; 7, A. H. Benson; 8, A. A. Manson; 9, John Bridges; 10, W. G. Detwiller; 11, W. O. Pflaum; 12, E. V. Hemsworth; 13, Paul Samson; 14, G. W. Twaddle; 15, W. M. Bridges; 16, H. M. Freeburg; 17, E. B. Clingman; 18, J. M. Freeburg; 19, F. A. Poots; 20, F. W. Shultis; 21, Geo. Mueller; 22, W. G. Vaughn; 23, L. D. Salisbury; 24, E. N. Gibson; 25, Charles McMullen; 26, E. S. Smith; 27, C. D. Behrens; 28, J. Harris; 29, B. M. Itark; 30, C. P. Shearer; 31, G. F. Eckhard; 32, L. W. Parish; 33, E. P. Corkery; 34, J. B. Hart; 35, I. J. Shaffner; 36, L. W. Inman; 37, E. N. Nelson; 38, C. W. Lyon; 39, Benj. Boardman; 40, H. L. Moore; 41, E. L. Hollis; 42, Clarence Wassam; 43, Leslie Reed.



attractions of the season just closed were lectures by Russell Conwell and Geo. R. Wendling. In the way of social recreation and amusements, the students and the people living in the vicinity have their own gatherings and diversions. A base ball team is maintained during the summer and fall, and a foot ball team during the fall. Basket ball is quite a pastime among the young ladies. Excellent musical entertainments are frequently gotten up by local talent. The school maintains two ladies' and gentlemen's glee clubs, a banjo and mandolin club, and a first-class orchestra.

improvement of its three normal schools. Rhode Island, in 1895, expended \$300,000 for the erection of a single normal school building. New York, in 1893, expended \$28,145 for teachers' institutes, \$51,750 for teachers' training classes and \$320,125 upon its normal schools. For these items, I am indebted to the reports of ex-State Superintendent Henry Sabin. *They are suggestive.*

In 1894-5, according to Mr. Sabin, 3,876 of Iowa's teachers were without any previous experience, and 3,852 had had less than a year's experience. The graduates of the Normal are absorbed by the cities and towns faster than they



J. L. MOWRY (Bus. Mgr.)
OLIVE WHITMORE (Local Ed.)
CHAS. KAMPHOEFLER (Society).

CHAS. MEYERHOFF (Y. M. C. A.)
H. H. SEERLEY (Official).
FAITH STUNTZ (Y. W. C. A.)

M. L. FULLER (Ed.-in-Chief.)
NELLIE WALLBANK (Alumni).
B. BOARDMAN (Athletic).

SOME COMPARATIVE NOTES.

Iowa has but one normal school. Massachusetts has ten, Illinois five, Wisconsin seven and Pennsylvania thirteen. Nearly all the older states have from two to five or six each.

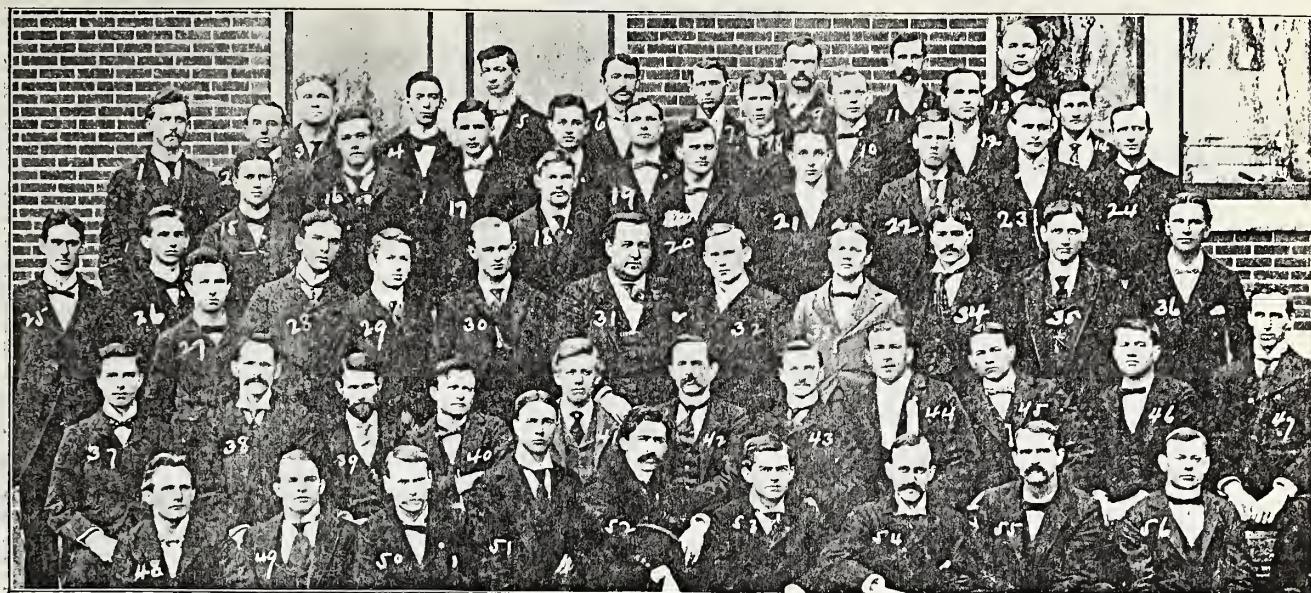
Iowa's appropriation for the maintenance of the Normal and for improvements and repairs for the years 1896 and 1897 was \$85,000. Pennsylvania expends for the support and betterment of its schools \$400,000 per year. Minnesota, in 1894, appropriated \$27,000 for the support of institutes doing normal work, \$38,000 for that of high schools and \$88,000 for the support of state normals. California, for the biennial period of 1893-94, expended \$251,600 in support and

can be turned out. This statement suggests one other, namely, that the Iowa State Normal last year graduated more students than were graduated from any four of Wisconsin's seven schools. And this suggests a still more important statement, to-wit: That in the quality of its work Iowa's school ranks with the very foremost of the country.

MANAGED BY TRUSTEES.

The Normal, being an educational institution, will not come under the management of the State Board of Control, although the board will act concerning it in an advisory capacity. The present trustees are State Superintendent Barrett and Messrs. W. W. Montgomery, editor of the Red Oak *Republican*; J. W. Jarnagin, editor of the Montezuma





PHILO SOCIETY.

1, Chas. Sutherland; 2, W. A. Robinson; 3, A. L. Heminger; 4, W. Wolfe; 5, H. K. Poorbaugh; 6, S. A. Potts; 7, S. C. Chace; 8, C. A. Thompson; 9, A. W. Fenner; 10, P. J. Searsbro; 11, J. H. Ellison; 12, C. S. Cory; 13, R. H. Volland; 14, J. C. Creed; 15, H. Wyde; 16, H. E. Fields; 17, A. D. Miller; 18, W. H. Willard; 19, C. C. Baitlett; 20, J. J. Williams; 21, T. A. Johnston; 22, A. D. Dane; 23, H. C. Cummins; 24, R. Perkins; 25, A. M. Nicholson; 26, W. Wiler; 27, F. N. Fullerton; 28, Geo. Hearst; 29, J. L. Mowry; 30, Q. Yost; 31, L. C. Bratton; 32, A. D. Longstreth; 33, H. J. Hemmersling; 34, J. W. Morrison; 35, W. J. Barloon; 36, Joe Johnson; 37, B. Sweet; 38, B. Sweet; 39, C. A. Fullertou; 39, G. W. Newton; 40, S. Severson; 41, Geo. Eaton; 42, W. H. Bender; 43, Chas. Meyerholz; 44, W. J. Bell; 45, H. G. Seiberling; 46, Joe Eaton; 47, M. Cooper; 48, L. J. Christiansen; 49, P. F. Hammond; 50, P. O. Cole; 51, V. R. Eggleson; 52, C. E. Stinson; 53, B. T. Youel; 54, R. O. Peterson; 55, A. W. Fuller; 56, E. Gepson.



NEO SOCIETY.

1, Evelyn Elliott; 2, Edith Korinke; 3, Minnie Gage; 4, Ada Eighmey; 5, Ella Moore; 6, Gertrude DuBois; 7, Jennie Lindsey; 8, Elizabeth Platt; 9, Eva Hubbard; 10, Maude Barger; 11, Jennie Maynard; 12, Chloris Anderson; 13, Mary Davis; 14, Caro Hostetter; 15, Belle Hostetter; 16, Anna Montgomery; 17, Louise Jones; 18, Bertha Hedges; 19, Bertha Davis; 20, Jennie Shawson; 21, Ida Haroldson; 22, Kate Putnam; 23, Susie Arnett; 24, Minnie Quist; 25, Margaret Ebenshade; 26, De Etta Fisher; 27, Faith Stuntz; 28, Nellie Dunham; 29, Gertrude Clark; 30, Erma Carpenter; 31, Alice Blake; 32, Anna Fletcher; 33, Margaret Stevenson; 34, Grace Fullerton; 35, Lillie Freeland; 36, Rose Ferguson; 37, Flora Galt; 38, Myrtle Putnam; 39, Mamie Hochstetter.





CLIO SOCIETY.

1, Nellie Minor; 2, Jennie Hoyt; 3, Mabel Belknap; 4, Natalia Vest; 5, Abbie Rodman; 6, Mattie Burns; 7, Jane Thompson; 8, Ellen Brummund; 9, Clara Wakefield; 10, Stella Savage; 11, Letta Horner; 12, Kate Ives; 13, Nettie Stewart; 14, Mrs. Olie Williams; 15, Dora Clark; 16, May Diddy; 17, Lydia Tostlebe; 18, Belle Daniels; 19, Nora Noland; 20, Vinnie Garrett; 21, Mattie Milner; 22, Elsie Fabrick; 23, Matilda Byers; 24, Arabelle Thompson; 25, Graee Troutner; 26, Irene Epley; 27, Eva Beltamier; 28, Nellie Neweon; 29, Nellie Mettlin; 30, Sara Ney; 31, Carrie Schneider; 32, Luey Pingree; 33, Elizabeth Wagner; 34, Alice J. Fowler; 35, Nellie J. Hinman; 36, Edna Hoon; 37, Alta M. Birdsall; 38, Lizzie Bain; 39, May Birdsall; 40, Josephine Smith; 41, Mamie Klinefelter; 42, Erie Collins; 43, Lettie Sterling; 44, May Dolan; 45, Nervie Keeler; 46, Tressie Waldo; 47, Dora Larson; 48, Etta Watkins; 49, Wlnifred Bravinder; 50, Agnes Berne.

Republican; Judge I. J. McDuffie, a leading lawyer of Le Mars; Edward Townsend, a retired banker and esteemed citizen of Cedar Falls; George H. Mullen, superintendent of schools at Washington, and W. A. Doron, who fills a similar position at Eldora. Mr. Jarnagin, who has filled the position for twelve years, and who has by faithful and intelligent work endeared himself to all connected with the school, will be succeeded in June by Perry D. Rose, a lawyer and man of excellent qualifications, whose residence is at Jefferson. The Normal has been exceedingly fortunate in the class of men who have from the first served upon its

managing boards and is at present in as desirable hands as could possibly desired.

IN CONCLUSION.

I trust the foregoing has been of interest and of likewise instructive. The state has a no more important interest to consider than that of the advancement of her citizens, present and prospective, in an educational way. The Iowa State Normal has been and is, an important factor; it is yearly becoming a greater one. It deserves well at the hands of all the citizens of Iowa.



A GROUP OF FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

1, Mayme Schuneman, 2 Bessie Ridgely, 3 Miss Ida Aves, 4 Mary Calahan, 5 Mae Finney, 6 Henry Delemore, 7 J. E. Cundy, 8 Forest Wheeler, 9 O. V. Hem-worth, 10 Nellie Worcester, 11 Jennie McLoud, 12 Bertha Gansch, 13 Minnie Gray, 14 Florence Cowie, 15 Nellie Strellner, 16 Nellie Higb, 17 Grace Kroesen, 18 Theodore Meyer, 19 S. L. Adams, 20 F. L. Cundy, 21 L. W. Smith, 22 F. E. Patton, 23 Florence Smith, 24 Mrs. A. Patton, 25 Rose Ellis, 26 Rose Woolston, 27 Jessie McConnell, 28 W. E. Paradise, 29 L. J. Berry, 30 A. P. Godley, 31 Clara Krause, 32 Bertha Kopp, 33 Kittie Martin, 34 Ellett Cohagan, 35 Anna Tweed, 36 Carrie Townsend, 37 Wm. Hammer, 38 Bessie Wilson, 39 Melvin Anderson.





A CLASS OF IRREGULAR COURSE STUDENTS.

1 Mlinnie B. McConnell, 2 J. E. Millsagle, 3 Nels Nelson, 4 A. C. Vaughan, 5 P. F. Hammond, 6 J. F. Treasure, 7 F. H. Crouse, 8 J. E. Johnson, 9 C. W. Riggs, 10 Geo. W. Jones, 11 F. Cutcomp, 12 Carrie Fay, 13 F. A. Dane, 14 Bertha Babcock, 15 Miss Lathrop, 16 P. J. Scarbro, 17 E. L. Ireland, 18 C. P. Shearer, 19 Eva Bettamer, 20 Edna Hoon, 21 Clara Wakefield, 22 Mrs. Lovilla Ditch, 23 Edna Poorbaugh, 24 Mary Hartley, 25 Roy Hemsworth, 26 Lucy Piggott, 27 Ethyll Miller, 28 J. D. Thompson, 29 Louise Jones, 30 Ressa W. Dausill, 31 Euphemia Davidson, 32 Mollie Detwiler, 33 Grace Kroesen, 34 Louise Nelson, 35 Josephine Cook, 36 Lottie A. Hunter, 37 R. Ellen Gillmor, 38 Maude Lane, 39 Edith Barger, 40 Hal Washburn, 41 Roscoe Dierdorff, 42 F. E. Stewart, 43 Annie Sharp, 44 Margaret Gormin, 45 Hope Moorman, 46 Mrs. S. A. Potts, 47 Eva Huntsinger, 48 Sada Gleason, 49 Dora Durve, 50 L. F. Parker, 51 Alexander Martz, 52 Nora Burns, 53 Bonnetta Savage, 54 Versa Homer, 55 Harry Burns, 56 Miss Shepard, 57 Sarah Robinson, 58 F. L. Cundy, 59 Ralph Hardy, 60 W. L. Morrill, 61 Dennison Tisdale, 62 E. G. Kyler, 63 Guy Hawk, 64 H. K. Poorbaugh, 65 R. L. Barnett.



CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION--SPECIAL PRIMARY CLASS.

1 Flora Van Dyke, 2 Abigail Fluker, 3 Leila Phelps, 4 Julia Steiner, 5 Emma C. Adolphson, 6 Cora May Murray von Stein, 7 Edna Canfield, 8 Kittle Townsend, 9 Edith McAlpine, 10 Kate Ewing, 11 Mabel Lias, 12 Leila London, 13 Maye Ash, 14 Margaret King, 15 Mame Ryan, 16 Edith L. Garland, 17 Helen H. Hays, 18, Ella V. Kellogg, 19 Avis Williams, 20 Watha Ruffety, 21 Minette Smith, 22 Mabel Hatch, 23 Florence Knox, 24, Mabel Schubert, 25 Kate Davis, 26 Sallie M. Wilson, 27 Margaret Campbell, 28 Mae Greenside, 29 Pauline Shuff, 30 Mabel Biglow, 31 Lottie A. Mack, 32 Winifred Kilburn, 33 Lizzie M. Britton, 34 Grace L. Hoyt, 35 Clydene Dimmitt, 36 Elizabeth Brown, 37 Mattie Milner, 38 Jeannette Ritchie, 39 Flora Gohogen, 40 Irene Hemingway, 41 Clara Kyler, 42 Alma Crouse, 43 Lucy Lewis, 44 Mae Williams, 45 Cora Dill, 46 Stella Smith, 47 Edith De Ette Newell, 48 Mabel Patrick, 49 Florence Gregg, 50 Grace M. Corbin.





SHAKESPERIAN SOCIETY.

1, Edna Poorbaugh; 2, Lucretia Eighiny; 3, Clara Foulk; 4, Stella Robinson; 5, Effie Nichols; 6, Hattie Nichols; 7, Sylva Smith; 8, Letta Bovee; 9, Flora Kaufman; 10, Marian Leonard; 11, Bertha Garland; 12, May Canfield; 13, Jetta Mehan; 14, Daisy Wood; 15, Nora Van Dyke; 16, Edna Poor; 17, Emma Secor; 18, Edna Wells; 19, Jean Harkness; 20, Linnie Downs; 21, Etta Calderwood; 22, Jeannette Sloss; 23, Naomi Achenbach; 24, Grace Leech; 25, Martha Hutchinson; 26, Anna Philpot; 27, Johanna Hansen; 28, Nellie Williams; 29, Grace Vinson; 30, Alfa Dunlap; 31, Graee Downs; 32, Hattie Wing; 33, Harriet Boek; 34, Amelia Rhynesburger; 35, Cornelia Rhynesburger; 36, Mary Bell Donnar; 37, Alice Carey; 38, Liona Hopkins; 39, Maud Long; 40, Sue Smith; 41, Veleda Madson; 42, Mary Thompson; 43, Grace Tripp; 44, Adaline Stathem; 45, Lillian Harrison; 46, Elith Curtis; 47, Marie Johnson; 48, Margaret Campbell; 49, Mae Brewer; 50, Ida Sturgeon; 51, Lizzie Bowen; 52, Ida Blaek; 53, Cora Curtis; 54, Margaret Sheridan.



A GROUP OF FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

1, Mona Miller; 2, Edwin Griffith; 3, Carrie Merchant; 4, Emery Watson; 5, Preston Henry; 6, Mamie Leversee; 7, Sarah Kenny, 8, Mary E. Strain; 9, Clare Wright; 10, Frank Robison; 11, Mabel DeWitt; 12, Roger Rugg; 13, Maud French; 14, Bessie Smith; 15, Ralph Lamb; 16, Edith Wickersham; 17, Pearl Noon; 18, Harriet Perkins; 19, Henry Scheurs; 20, C. A. Smith; 21, Martha Duxbury; 22, Mae Barnes; 23, Myrtle Huntzinger; 24, Laura M. Baldwin; 25, Gene Dilly; 26, Jennie Jacobs; 27, Eleanor V. Gray; 28, H. K. Poorbaugh; 29, Hattie Evans; 30, Henry Mueller; 31, Ed. Kyler; 32, Mabel C. Gravatt; 33, Bertha May; 34, Crockett H. Pasley; 35, Harry Bates; 36, R. G. Wassler; 37, Charles Kroesen; 38, Jennie McLaughlin; 39, Hannah Spater; 40, Fenton Gilmore; 41, C. W. Roadman.





PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT STUDENTS. (See Names on third page of cover.)



FIRST YEAR—CLASS F. (See Names on third page of cover.)



CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION—SECOND YEAR HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.—(See Names on third page of cover.)





CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION—THIRD YEAR CLASS. (See Names on third page of cover.)



CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION—IV AND III YEAR HIGH SCHOOL COURSES. (See Names on third page of cover.)



CECILIAN GLEE CLUB. (See Names on third page of cover.)





Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. CABINETS.

1, W. H. Bridges; 2, B. J. Read; 3, M. L. Fuller; 4, Charles Myerholz; 5, A. M. Nichelson; 6, Faith Stuntz; 7, A. C. Fuller; 8, De Etta Eisher; 9, Casper Schenk; 10, Chloris Anderson; 11, Abbie Rodman; 12, Lulu Bovee; 13, Tressa Waldo; 14, Naomi Achenbach; 15, H. C. Cummins; 16, Matilda Byers; 17, Benj. Boardman; 18, Martha Hutchinson; 19, W. B. Bell; 20, Harriet Bock.

THE LARGEST BIBLE CLASS IN THE WORLD.

[Written by the Editor of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.]

It is located at Cedar Falls and is a kind of auxiliary to the State Normal School, an article concerning which forms the principal feature of this issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

There are, the writer suspects, a good many notable things and institutions in Iowa, about which many of us have not heard at all, or but meagerly. I was surprised when a Des Moines gentleman suggested, as I was about to visit Cedar Falls, that I inquire concerning its world's largest bible class.

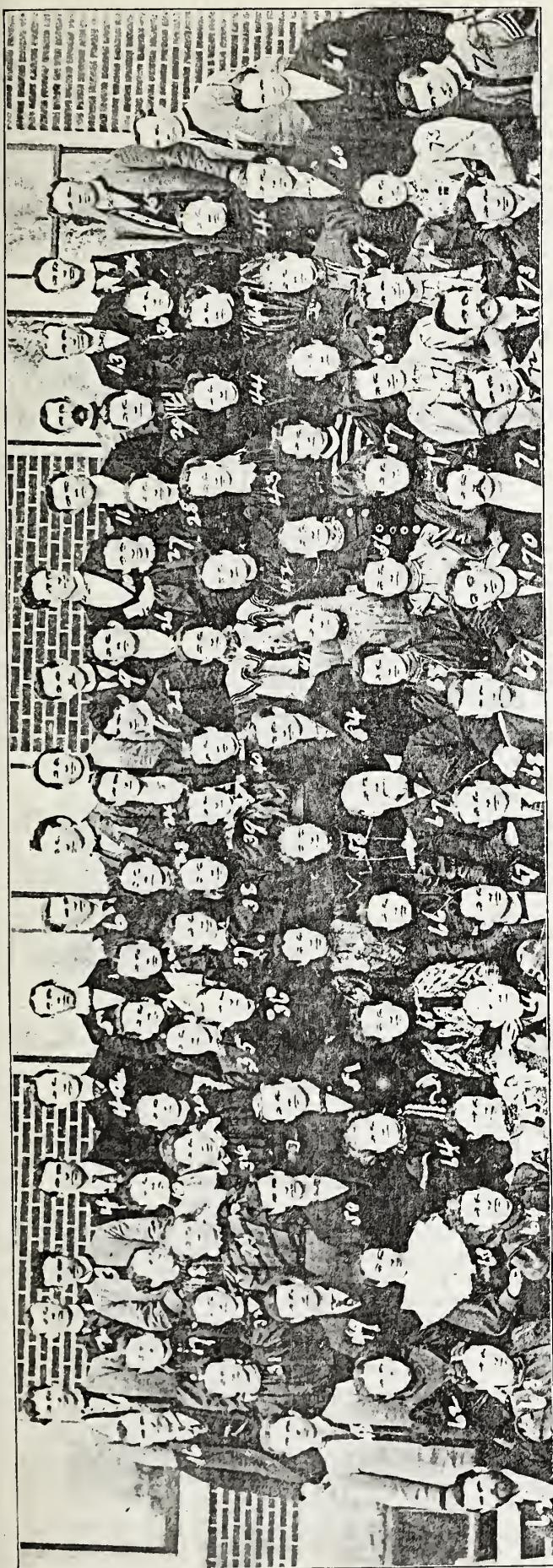
It was inaugurated by President Seerley shortly after he became connected with the school, but his hands were soon too full and it was, shortly after he joined the faculty, given into the charge of Professor Albert Loughridge, and for ten years or more he has been its chief instructor. The class membership roll was, during the winter term of the present school year, 722. Its purpose is that of a general and comprehensive study of the bible and its teachings. It is entirely independent of the Sunday school line of study, the members of the class following that in the usual way. The aim is to make the work just as thorough as possible. To that end, the one large class is separated into many small divisions, with a leader appointed by the cabinets of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations in charge of each division. When the membership of a division gets above twelve, a new one is created. The leaders of the several divisions form a class by themselves and meet for preparatory study each Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. Professor Loughridge confines his instruction to this class of leaders, and for three-quarters of an hour one may see a very earnest body of students deeply engrossed in study and note-taking. The subject for the following Sunday morning is gone into very carefully, and notes or illustrations jotted down concerning the more important points.

The divisions meet wherever may be most convenient usually in the parlors or sitting rooms of the several boarding houses or halls. The topics studied are varied, and take in bible construction, the authenticity of the bible, the life of Christ, the books of the bible, missionary lessons, etc. Sometimes a single book is made the theme for a series of lessons. Altogether, it is probable that the study of that most important of all books is here pursued as effectively and intelligently as in any way it can be outside of a regular bible institute or school where it is the one special subject for consideration.

There is no statistical record of the class for the first several years of its existence, but the following figures show its growth during the past six years: In 1892, the total enrollment was 319, and the number of divisions, 29; in 1893, 328 and 30; in 1894, 363 and 33; in 1895, 453 and 36; in 1896, 541 and 48; 1897, 594 and 55. There has been material increase in membership since the beginning of 1898.

Since this work is in charge of the Y. M. C. and Y. W. C. associations it seems proper to remark that it represents but one form of their activities in a moral and religious way. At term opening, the stranger student, whether arriving at mid-day or midnight, is met at the depot by an old student, there to escort the new student to a boarding house, if one has been secured in advance, or to a hotel if one has not been engaged and it be night, or to help find a suitable place if it be day time, or to render any other friendly service that there may be opportunity for. The student is there as a representative of the Y. W. or Y. M. C. A. At the school there are bathrooms fitted up in the basement with all necessary conveniences, including a water-heating boiler, all provided by the Young Men's association. The moral tone about the school, in consequence of the influence exerted by the associations, is of the highest character.





BIBLE CLASS LEADERS. (See Names on third page of cover.)



A CLASS OF IRREGULAR COURSE STUDENTS. (See Names on third page of cover.)



. . . ILLUSTRATED IOWA . . .

(Successor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Established 1890.)

The Saturday Review, Vol. XVI, No. 27.
Illustrated Iowa, Vol. I, No. 4.

DES MOINES, IOWA, APRIL, 1898.

TERMS { One year, \$1.50.
Single copies, 15 cents.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA

Entered at the post office at Des Moines as second-class matter.

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by
ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,
122-4 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, APRIL, 1898.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA is the successor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a Des Moines weekly newspaper that was established in 1890 and that enjoyed successful and honorable existence until, with its last issue for its eighth year, and its last number of its sixteenth volume, it was discontinued for the express purpose of being succeeded by the present publication.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA aims, by means of interesting text and correct and attractive illustration, to give that "larger view" of our State that its magnificent extent of fertile acres, its wonderful and varied natural resources, its beautiful scenery, its wealth of tradition and history, its worthy record of noble men and women who have had, and who are having, much to do with its development, and its proud distinction as one of the noblest in the great sisterhood of States, entitles it to.

As a publication it is ambitious to gather together valuable fragments of the traditional and historical past and to at the same time keep in close touch with the active present. It invites suggestions and contributions from all interested in this line of journalistic work.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year in advance, \$1.50; six months in advance, 75 cents; three months in advance, 50 cents; single copies, 15 cents each. Solicitors wanted; liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates, according to space used and time continued, furnished on application. No advertisements of an objectionable character accepted.

BAD BOYS AND OTHER BOYS.

People interested in the moral training of boys will find food for reflection in the article concerning the work of the Industrial School at Eldora, which forms a principal feature of this issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

The writer of this has full confidence in the claim that the friends of the school make that fully *eighty per cent* of the youth who are sent to it become useful citizens. Will the boys reared in so-called good and Christian homes in the state of Iowa—boys who are supposed to have superior advantages—average better? We do not think so.

It does not seem an at all extravagant statement to say that at least twenty per cent of the boys of supposedly favorable environments go to the bad. They do not necessarily become thieves, or plug-uglies, or murderers, but they do become worthless profligates, moral reprobates, drunkards, libertines and debauchers of womanhood, or, in some other way, enemies of society. They may not be shut out of good society; they may, in fact, be leading men in business circles, and sometimes in social circles, but they are none

the less bad men and the doers of a great deal of damage—more, quite likely, than they could do if they were not recognized as being what they are not.

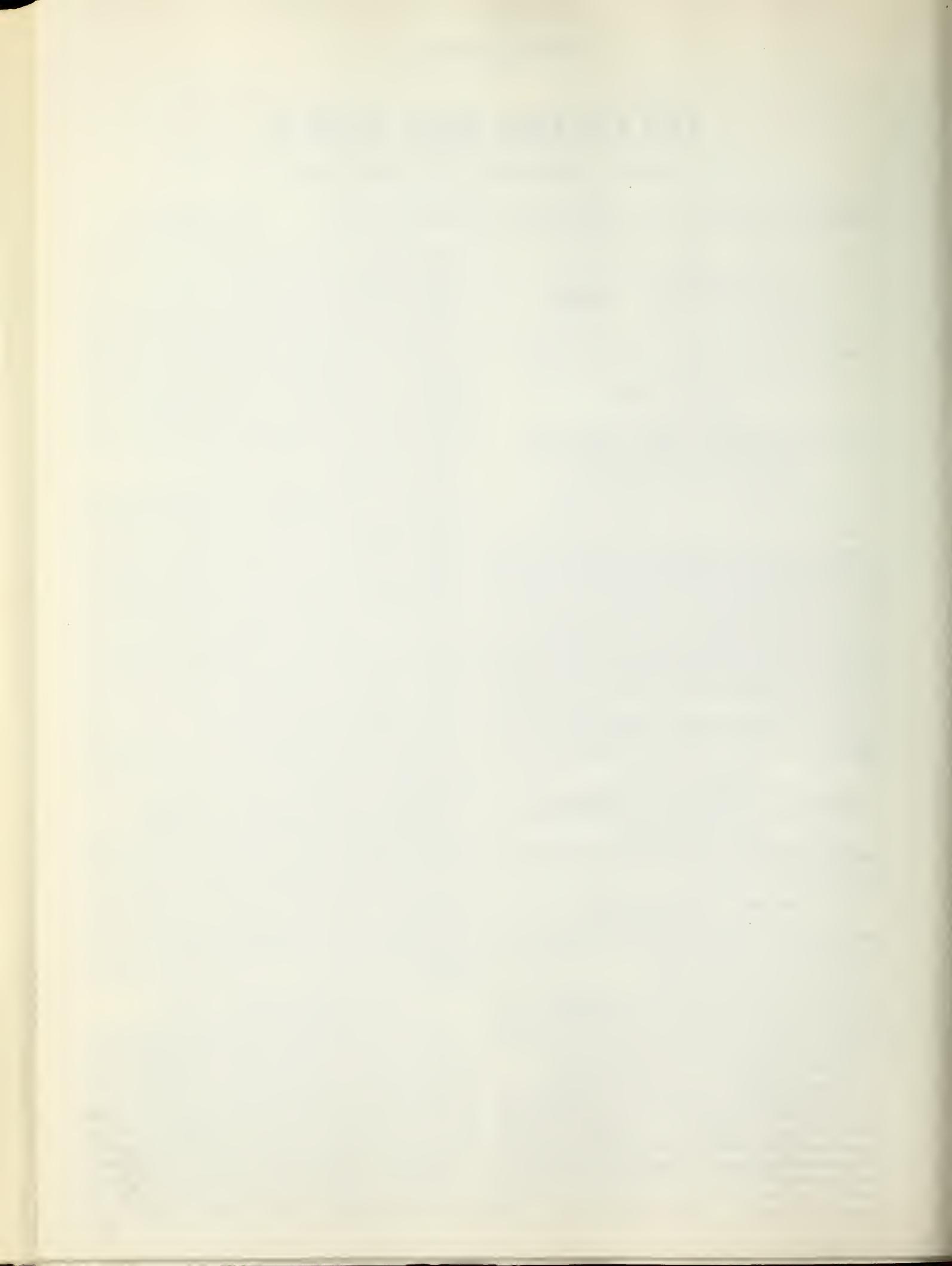
The present purpose, however, is not to discuss society's toleration of wicked men, but to say a word as to why a so-called reform school actually does better work in rearing boys than the homes are doing. We say better work because of the fact that it usually has a poorer grade of material to work upon. The whole secret, in the writer's mind, may be summed up in two words—*occupation and discipline*. The boys in the Industrial School are kept occupied, and they are subject to constant discipline, not of a harsh or cruel kind, but of that sort which is reasonable in quality and constant in application.

The great trouble ordinarily in the rearing of boys is that they are not given constant occupation. The great reason in our city life—and it is from the cities that most of the wayward boys are sent to Eldora—is that it is practically impossible to keep boys occupied in a healthy and wholesome way. And, without occupation, discipline is difficult. The parents of the average city boy are driven to death almost for want of time. The boy himself is started, possibly, on the road to ruin because he has too much time. And, because conditions are as they are, we depend too much upon an artificial system for inculcating morals, or that of transferring the responsibility largely to Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies. This is said with no intention of denying that those institutions have their legitimate and useful purposes of existence. The object is that of suggesting that in reality they are not the chief agencies for starting boys right and keeping them right. Intelligent and constant occupation—not necessarily hard work—and discipline, will do much more than the best Sunday school that ever existed, assuming, of course, that there is incidentally a proper home atmosphere.

The average father, who is rightly constituted himself, fairly trembles when he thinks of the likelihood there that his boys may go wrong. Yet, if the writer knew that he could have an abundance of a proper kind of employment for the boy and time of his own for a just oversight of him, he would not have a particle of hesitation in assuming that any ordinary boy entrusted to his care, at a proper age, would grow up to be a reasonably good man. But the very devil himself exists in the condition which puts so much time at the disposal of boys and so little at the disposal of parents.

A BIT OF BUSINESS; DON'T BE MEAN.

When *The Saturday Review* announced that it was to be succeeded by this publication, it said very plainly that while it would not consider any old subscriber as under any obligations to continue as a subscriber to the new, yet that it would be assumed, except where otherwise indicated, that all the subscribers of the weekly journal wished to be considered as having enrolled themselves as patrons of its successor. This policy has been pursued and it has been very gratifying to hear such expressions of satisfaction as have frequently been expressed. It was expected that some patrons, after waiting to see a specimen number or two of the present publication, would regard them as sample cop-



ies and not feel under obligation to pay for them unless they should continue to take **ILLUSTRATED IOWA** regularly.

Some few people have taken the three numbers that have been issued prior to this one and have then requested discontinuance upon payment of only what was due on the *Review* account. We have no complaint to make because of this, but would say concerning the future that this journal is too expensive to justify favoring any one person with several free copies and we shall therefore expect each delinquent who wishes to pay up and discontinue to pay for the four numbers that, including the present issue, he or she may have had. We shall esteem it just a little bit mean for any one to remit up to January first only.

One further statement that we wish to make is that the business department will soon send out statements of accounts due. It is quite likely that city subscribers to whom it is delivered by carrier will find bills enclosed with the magazine, and bills will go by mail to others very soon. Those bills *must have* attention. We say this especially concerning some few that are a good deal larger than they ought to be.

BOTH KINDS THERE.

A worthy preacher of Des Moines—one who is not given to being sensational—has been subjected to severe criticism because of remarks he made concerning immorality on the part of the young men who have for a few weeks been at Camp McKinley. Serious exceptions to some things he said were taken by Chaplain Green, of the First regiment, and in his defense of the soldier boys it looks a little as though Mr. Green had put too much stress upon things that the local preacher was supposed to have said but which, in fact, he did not say.

The facts seem to be that there are some pretty tough young men among the four thousand in camp. These have been very much in evidence about the city, and particularly in the vicinity of saloons. But, as Chaplain Green explains, two hundred rather wayward men in uniform scattered about the business portion of Des Moines would seem like a great many, when in fact it would be but five per cent of the number in camp. To say that five per cent are of the tough order would doubtless be to make the statement fully as strong as it should be. It is not likely that the other ninety-five per cent could be justly classed as being composed altogether of model young men, and yet the average is probably excellent.

It would be gratifying if the baser element could be culled out before the young men go the front, if they must go, but it would be impossible to undertake and make a thorough job in that direction.

Active military service will be pretty apt to bring out the worst, as well as the best, that is in the youth who enter upon it. War is hell in an even worse sense than that in which the expression was used by General Sherman. And one way in which it is so is that of causing to spring into life evil inclination that in some natures would otherwise lie dormant for a lifetime.

CATCHING UP.

It is not necessary to repeat the explanation that appeared in the preceding number of **ILLUSTRATED IOWA** for its lateness in appearing.

As stated in that number, we propose catching up by combining May and June, that is, by binding the issues for the two months together and issuing a double number. As the principal feature will be an elaborately illustrated article concerning Iowa College, which in June will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and as it is desired to have the article complete and comprehensive, it will be necessary to delay publication until a pretty late date in

the month, or until after the commencement exercises, which will not close until June 23.

The grand double number will be a very fine one in every respect.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.

The portrait of every senator and every representative who had a membership in the Twenty-Seventh Iowa General Assembly appear in this issue of **ILLUSTRATED IOWA**. Through a mistake in getting certain photographs from a gallery, that of Senator Trewin was missed, and that of a good looking, but to the present writer unknown, gentleman, was obtained in its stead. At the last moment the blunder was discovered and a portrait of Senator Trewin secured. It appears, in excellent company, at the end of Mr. Richard's article about "Men and Measures."

IT TRIES ONE'S PATRIOTISM.

The way favorite sons of present and retired statesmen and a good many cheap-grade politicians have been getting fat appointments through the influence of congressmen at Washington leads some otherwise very loyal citizens to wonder if the war is to be, after all, worth all it promises to cost—largely for the sustainance of political pensioners in the commissary department.

AN OVERFLOW.

The article on the preceding page, that is, on the second page of the cover, will be found timely and readable. It occupies valuable advertising space. If it wasn't a good article we couldn't let it do so.

JUDGE DAY'S DEATH.

Ex-Judge Day retired from the supreme bench of Iowa for opinion's sake—he contending as an honest judge that he should decide questions according to the law and the constitution, while popular clamor demanded that he ignore both—died at his home in Des Moines a little while ago. He was one of Iowa's grand men.

BICYCLE BACKS AND TOOTHPICK TOES.

The chief physical shortcomings responsible for the rejection of members of the Iowa National Guard for the volunteer service have been backs injured by the "scorching" position of riding bicycles and foot deformities due to the wearing of toothpick shoes.

DIRTY DES MOINES.

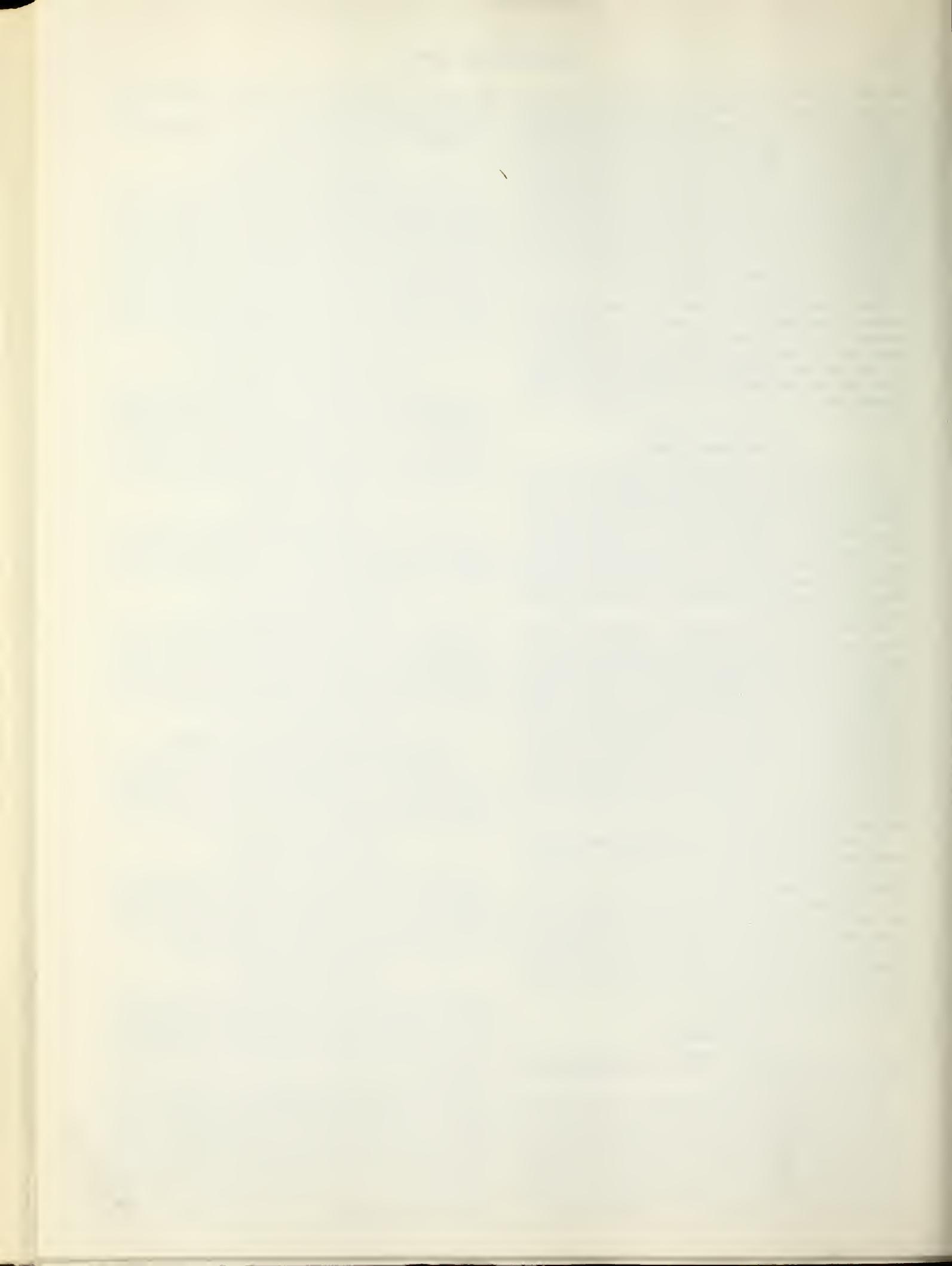
The editor of the Clinton *Herald* says the capital city of Iowa is the best city in the state, but that it is also dirtier than any other. Its generally slovenly appearance is the one thing that gives all strangers a more unfavorable impression of Des Moines than they would otherwise have.

Will Be a Fine Number.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan has written a paper for the June *Century* on the causes of the failure of the Spanish Armada. It accompanies an illustrated article giving the story of the famous catastrophe, based on manuscript records and on the narratives of survivors and other Spanish documents.

Besides this article the number will contain "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents," the experiences of a major in the army under Garcia, and an article on "The Confederate Torpedo Service" by the electrician of the Torpedo Division in the Confederate Navy who laid the mine which blew up the first gunboat ever destroyed by this means.

This number of *The Century* will contain several other articles of equal timeliness.





MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1857.

A. J. KYNETT, Chaplain; FRANCIS THOMPSON; W. BLAIR LORD, Reporter; H. M. PARKHURST, Reporter; S. C. TROWBRIDGE, Sergeant-at-arms; THOS J. SAUNDERS, Secretary; ELLSWORTH N. BATES, Assistant Secretary.

A BRIEF AND GENERAL PAPER ON THE THREE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF IOWA.

[Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA by T. S. Parvin, LL.D.]

The people of Iowa having already lived ten years in a state of pupilage under a territorial form of government, from 1834-44, voted in legislative assembly to call a convention for the purpose of making a state constitution, preparatory to the admission of the territory into the Union as a sovereign state.

The convention met in Iowa City October 7th and adjourned Nov. 1, 1844, after a session of some six weeks. It consisted of seventy-two members and embraced many of the most distinguished men, not only of that day, but of those who have honored Iowa in its public service through all the years of its history. There were James Clarke, the editor of the leading paper of his day and the last of the territorial governors; Sheppard Lettler, who presided over the convention and who became the first representative in congress after we had assumed the responsibilities of statehood; Dr. Enos Lowe, who presided over the second convention (1846); Gideon S. Bailey, one of the most prominent of the territorial and early state legislators and first United States marshal in 1847—he is the only surviving member of that convention and at the ripe age of eighty-six years resides where he has through all the sixty odd years past, in the town of Vernon, Van Buren county; R. P. Lowe, who later became governor and chief Justice of our supreme court; Elijah Cutler, the first, and Elijah Sells, later, secretary of state; J. C. Hall, one of the ablest men Iowa has produced and a member of our supreme court for some years; Robert Lucas, Iowa's first governor; W. W. Chapman, first delegate in congress; Stephen Hempstead, our second state governor and prominent in the legislative assembly through all the territorial years; Jas. Grant and Ebenezer Cook, able lawyers, the former a distinguished judge, and the latter a man who at one time lacked but a single vote of being elected United States senator; Col. Stephen B. Shelledy, prominent in political circles of the territory and state, and later United States marshal—all contributed their talents to the preparation of the first constitution, which was entirely acceptable to the people, but rejected because of the interposition of congress in changing the boundaries established by the convention which cut us off from the Missouri slope. This and this alone caused its rejection by the people, and for that rejection the people of Iowa are today indebted to the services of the late Lieutenant Governor Eastman, Major Mills, who offered up his life under the flag of the United States on the battle field of Cherebusco, Mexico, and the third member of the trio who gave their time and labor and services to the rejection, was the writer of this paper.

Two years later, in 1846, a second convention was called,

which also met in Iowa City May 4th and adjourned the 19th day of the same month, after a brief session of a little more than two weeks. It consisted of only thirty-two members, five of whom had been members of the previous and first convention—Dr. Lowe, Sheppard Lettler, S. S. Ross, Colonel Shelledy and Judge Grant. Among its members were enrolled Alvin Sanders, now of Omaha, who has been governor and senator of the state, and the late Dr. S. G. Matson. But two or three of the members of this convention are now living.

There were three reasons why this second convention was in session a less time than the former: First, its membership was less than half; it had very much fewer able and capable men accustomed to public speaking; then, as the first constitution was fresh in the knowledge of the people and entirely satisfactory to them, it did little more than re-enact or re-adopt the former instrument, under which, in December, (27th) 1846, Iowa became a state.

There were two provisions in this instrument which proved quite unacceptable to the people whose political views had materially changed; party lines had been quite distinctly drawn and the state had now become republican rather than democratic, and to the republicans these provisions were very obnoxious.

So, in 1857, a third convention was called, which also met in Iowa City January 19, and adjourned March 5, 1857, after a session of six weeks. This convention consisted of thirty-six members, among whom were some gentlemen of great ability. It was presided over by Judge Francis Springer, who still survives, who was both a very able legislator and jurist. He had among his members Judge J. C. Hall, who had been a member of the first convention; Judge Ed Johnstone; Jas. F. Wilson, later United States Senator, who was probably the youngest and certainly the ablest member of the convention. With them were associated such men as Lewis Todhunter, still living at Indianola; Aylett R. Cotton, for many years a member of congress, and now a distinguished lawyer in San Francisco; Wm. Penn Clark, then of Iowa City and now of Washington, D. C.; "Honest" John Edwards, who distinguished himself as a legislator and officer, a soldier in the late war; and an uncle of the writer, John A. Parvin. These men were all debaters and figured largely during the convention.

The constitution of 1857, while in its general features it conformed to that of 1846, differed in two material respects, which were radical, and for which the convention was called into being. In all three of the constitutions *suffrage* was limited to white men. It was only some years after the adoption of this and after the civil war that the word





MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1857.

Upper Row—FRANCIS A. SPRINGER President; SHELDON G. WINCHESTER, ALPHIEUS SCOTT, JAMES A. YOUNG, THOS. SEELY, DANIEL H. SOLOMAN. *Middle Row*—WILLIAM A. WARREN, JOHN EDWARDS, WILLIAM PATTERSON, DAVID P. PALMER, GEO. W. ELLIS SQUIRE AYERS. *Lower Row*—DANIEL W. PRICE, JAS. C. TRAER, JAS. F. WILSON, GEORGE GILLASPY, JONATHAN C. HALL, HARVEY J. SCOTT.



MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1857.

Upper Row—AYLETT R. COTTON, JEREMIAH HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID BUNKER, RUFUS L. B. CLARKE, JOHN T. CLARK, AMOS HARRIS. *Middle Row*—TIMOTHY DAY, ALBERT H. MARVIN, LEWIS TODHUNTER, HIRAM D. GIBSON, EDWARDE JOHNSTONE, MOSES W. ROBINSON. *Lower Row*—WM. PENN CLARKE, JOHN A. MARVIN, HOSEA W. GRAY, J. H. EMERSON, JOHN H. PETERS, A. H. MARVIN.



"white" was eliminated from the instrument. The constitution of 1846 prohibited the legislature from creating banks or banking institutions or corporations with banking privileges without the same having been submitted to the people at an annual election and receiving their approval. The article (9) entitled "Incorporations" is substantially the same in both the constitutions of 1844 and '46. The second article was article 8, in the first styled "Public Debts and Liabilities," and in the second "State Debts," prohibiting the legislative assembly from creating debts or liabilities which singly, or in the aggregate with previous debts, should exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The territory had in the latter thirties and early forties been flooded with "wild cat" money, issued by other states and which, depreciating in the hands of the holders, impoverished many of our best citizens and proved an effective barrier to public enterprise. These two provisions, both of them adopted by the democratic party, were objectionable to the republican party, which had but recently come into being, and the convention was called to eliminate them from the organic law of the state. In the constitution of 1857 the legislature was prohibited from creating individual banks without submitting the same, as in the former instrument, to the people, but it was endowed with the power to create "a general banking law" under which anybody could go into business, and it also provided for the creation of "a state bank," which was one of the first acts of the republican legislature which met immediately following the adoption of the constitution by the people. The state bank continued until during the war when, owing to the tax levied by congress, it was compelled to withdraw. This constitution provides for an increase of the public indebtedness from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Save an amendment or two the people have lived under this constitution since 1857, celebrating in 1882 its quarter-centennial, at which there were present about two-thirds of its members; since then very many of them have "crossed the dark river," and there are living today less than half a dozen of those who gave to the people of the state the constitution under which they live. This third convention had fewer men of prominence and great ability in its membership than had the first. Its leading debaters were Judge Hall and later Senator Wilson, who very frequently came into collision mentally, as the one represented the democrats and the other the republicans of the state. Judge

Johnstone, who was one of the most distinguished of Iowa's public men, through both territorial and state periods, was also a democrat, as was Judge Cotton. The convention was composed of a majority of republicans. Its president and Messrs. Todhunter, Parvin, Clark and Edwards were all republicans, and all of them had figured largely in our legislative and general assemblies in former years.

The wisdom of the people in the rejection of the first constitution has never been called in question or doubted, nor has the wisdom of the members of the convention or of the people in adopting the present constitution of 1857 been largely antagonized. The democratic party tacitly, if not willingly, after a few years acquiesced in the modification or eradication of the two objectionable features of the former instrument, and under the latter the state has certainly attained to a very great and high degree of prosperity.

One of the most prominent features of the present constitution, borrowed almost wholly from that of the former conventions, is in relation to public instruction, and it is our public schools and the high character of our educational system, more than anything else, that have given to Iowa the prominence it has attained as a state, as without the general education of her people it could not have made the great progress and advancement in arts and sciences, in literature and in social character that has given us a reputation throughout the world.

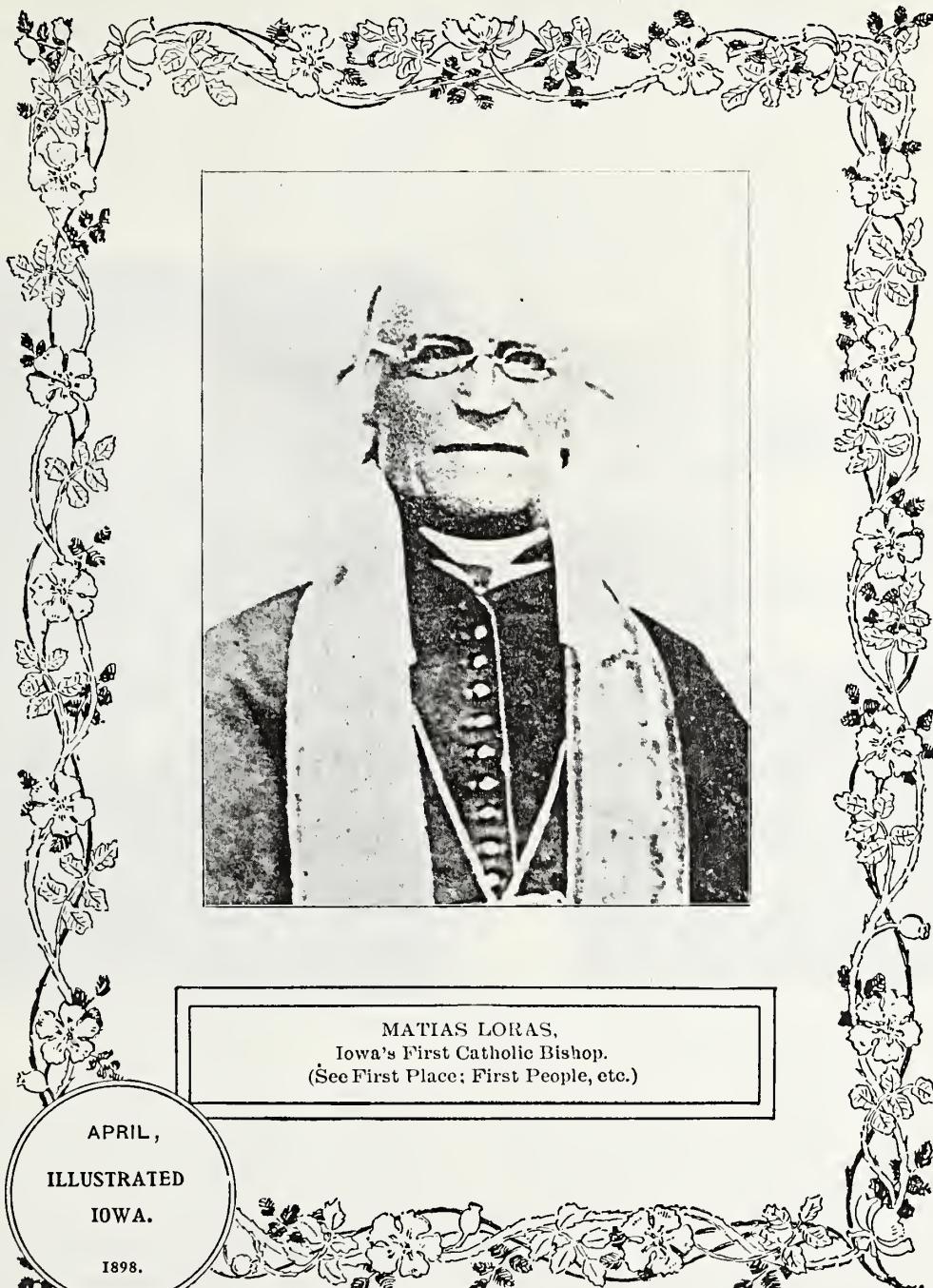
The first convention published a journal of its proceedings in a volume of 216 pages; the second a volume of 120, while the proceedings of the third convention are condensed within a limit of 116 pages; but this convention also published its *Debates* in two large volumes, aggregating 1,096 pages with a valuable index of 100 pages in addition. Neither of the former conventions published their debates, so that we have, which the public does not have, only a criterion of *personal knowledge* of its members and a recollection of its work to judge of the character and the ability of the fundamental law-makers of those days. From the published debates of the last convention, which have been widely disseminated, the public may learn the character and the ability of those who gave to them the instrument which has shaped and guided the destinies of the state for a period of forty years. When the semi-centennial (1907) of its history shall have come for celebration, not one of its members, and but few indeed of those who voted for its adoption, will be living to celebrate the event.



WE LIVE IN IOWA AND ARE GLAD OF IT.

1. Frances Parmalee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Parmalee, formerly of Des Moines, now Chicago.
2. Claribel Shannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Shannon, Des Moines.
3. Jean Wragg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wragg, Waukeee.
3. Homer S. Sweet, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Sweet, Des Moines.







MEN AND MEASURES IN THE XXVII IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A BRIEF BUT COMPREHENSIVE RESUME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LEGISLATION AND ATTEMPTED LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION RECENTLY CONCLUDED.

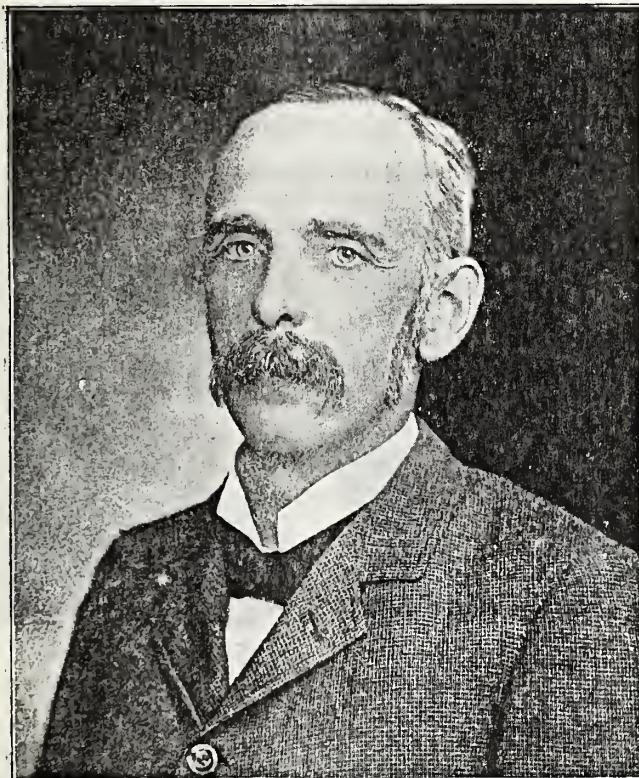
[Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA by Julien Richards.]

A FEW PREFATORY NOTES.

It is a custom that was bewhiskered and gray-headed when the first Iowa territorial assembly dissolved, to bestow upon parting legislators the benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servants." It is by no means a harmful custom, and while no doubt many to whom this farewell is said immediately call to mind the balance of the quotation and take to themselves the promise that faithfulness "in a few things" will make them "ruler over many," still no real

to say, the individual members were not idea-less, nor did their ideas take the same trend, but each one was receptive, willing to listen to arguments and anxious to hear the results of investigation or experience.

No one who watched the course of legislation will, I think, question the statement that the senate was the dominant body, but its domination was rather in the line of taking the initiative often in matters of importance, and the house made little objection thereto. An analysis of the legislative service of members of both houses gives many reasons for the strength of the senate. Of the fifty senators only ten were without former legislative experience. Thirty six were members of the senate of the Twenty-sixth Gen-



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

harm comes of it even if, after the primaries are over, some may think that the top round of the ladder of statesmanship is not crowded because they slipped on a broken "rung." But all this is by way of preface and to add emphasis to the statement I wish to make, that in spite of the time-honored custom of saying complimentary things of a legislature after it has packed up its "duds" and gone home, it is not flattery to say of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly that it did much hard work and unquestionably did it well.

A LEGISLATURE POSSESSED OF NERVE.

Before referring to the work that was done, it is well to say something of the men who constituted the two houses of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and the characteristics of each house as a whole. And again it may be said that the members were workers; earnest, capable, sincere, and nervy withal. They had the nerve to introduce innovations, overturn existing conditions and give sanction to experiments, hopeful of working out results for the bettering of the state. Neither house was homogeneous; that is



HON. J. C. MILLIMAN,
Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa; Presiding
Officer of Senate.

eral Assembly and of the extra session, and three were members of the house during these sessions, while Senator Bolter, the patriarch of the senate, had served five terms in the house and two in the senate previous to the Twenty-seventh, his last prior legislative service being in the senate of the Twenty-fourth. Senator Funk, chairman of the ways and means committee, was in his sixth consecutive year in the senate, and several other senators had served four years. On the other hand, of the 100 members of the house only thirty-seven had had any previous legislative experience, so it might be expected that the senate would take the initiative frequently, for, knowing how to do the work, they were not delayed by the "breaking-in" process. Then, too, the leading committees of the senate, and especially the powerful ways and means committee, were in themselves a tower of strength in legislative work. Measures coming upon the floor with the approval of these committees were certain of having received careful consideration, while usually each member of the committee was well-informed and able to





A GROUP OF SENATORS.

A. B. FUNK, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth and Palo Alto; SAMUEL DRUET, Marion and Monroe; C. J. A. ERICSON, Boone and Story; WM. C. McARTHUR, Des Moines; WM. EATON, Fremont and Page; E. G. PENROSE, Benton and Tama; WARREN GARST, Carroll, Greene and Sac.

constitute himself an intelligent advocate of the measure. Anyone who watched the fifteen-day contest over the board of control bill need not be reminded how the ways and means committee held the majority of the senate firm for the bill, preventing any radical changes in it, though perhaps never in the history of Iowa legislatures has a more determined effort been made to secure modification of a measure after it was brought up for consideration of the whole body.

SOME OF THEM WERE GIANTS.

Of course there were leaders of either house—men who

There were ready rapiers in the senate which flashed more than once. The glittering blades of a Healy and a Trewin were not linked together like shears to cut in pieces whatever came between them, but like polished swords they struck fire from each other's keen edges.

There were other men who are entitled to stand in the ranks of leaders who said little, introduced few bills, but who were organizers of men and moulders of opinion in the committee room, and who were far-seeing and knew instantly in the heat of debate just how much it was safe to concede to the opposition and still maintain the practical



SENATOR L. R. BOLTER,
Crawford, Harrison and Mc-
nona counties.



SENATOR J. L. CARNEY,
Marshall county.



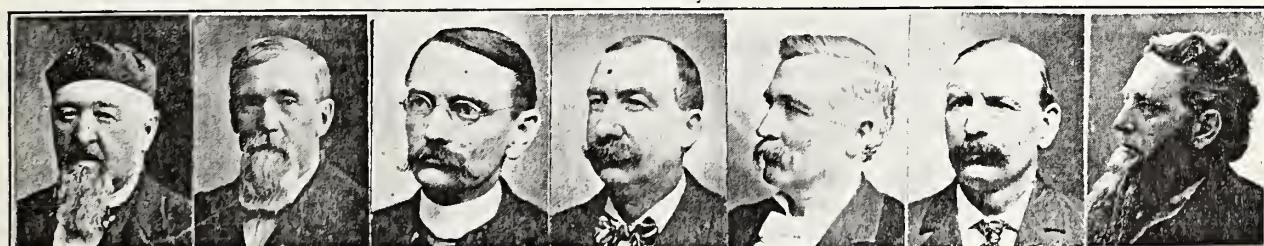
SENATOR N. M. PUSEY,
Pottawattamie county.



SENATOR THOS. A. CHESHIRE,
Polk county.

impressed their individuality upon the work in committee rooms and could defend that work upon the floor earnestly, eloquently and convincingly. Then, too, there were men who could attack just as strongly measures in which they believed there lurked a hidden danger to the state. They were equally as well equipped with the charms of eloquence, the arts of logic and the arrows of sarcasm. They hesitated not to confront the torrent that seemed irresistible, and though on occasion they went down, yet they never laid down.

integrity of the measure under consideration. These were the men who perhaps did most to shape legislation by planning and bringing to a successful issue contests for the passage of bills over which there were at times fierce and acrimonious debates. These were the men who were looked upon as the actual leaders, though it may be said that their greatest strength lay in their power to attract others to the positions they held on different questions. Candor and earnestness go far in impressing favorably the average man, be he legislator or layman, with the advocate of the measure.



A GROUP OF SENATORS.

HENRY HOSPERS, Lyon, Osceola, Sioux and O'Brien; JOHN EVERALL, Clayton; G. M. TITUS, Louisa and Muscatine; A. HURST, Jackson; GEO. M. CRAIG, Bremer and Butler; D. A. LYONS, Howard and Winneshiek; W. H. BERRY, Clarke and Warren.





A GROUP OF SENATORS.

F. O. ELLISON, Cedar and Jones; D. J. PALMER, Henry and Washington; D. A. YOUNG, Lee; J. L. WILSON, Clinton; J. M. JUNKIN, Mills and Montgomery; W. R. LEWIS, Poweshiek and Keokuk; J. S. ALEXANDER, Linn.

and the justness of his cause, and these were weapons such as Senator Funk and others who might be referred to knew well how to wield.

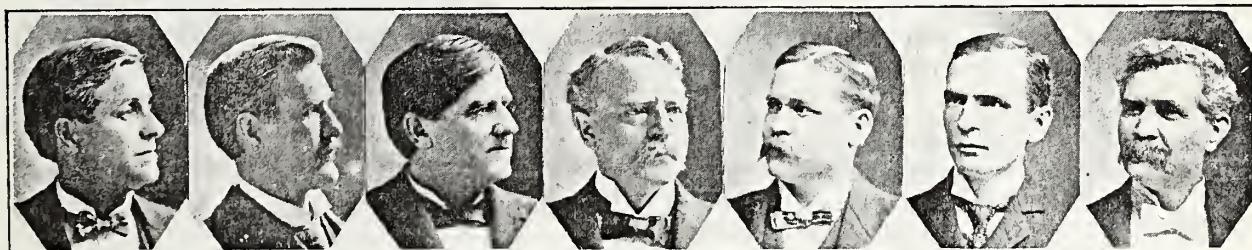
THE HOUSE NOT SUBSERVIENT.

I have said that the senate was the dominant body, but this was not intended to discredit the members of the other house. The senate while dominant was not domineering, and the house while susceptive was not subservient. It is true that in a number of important measures the senate took the initiative; framed the bills, considered them in detail, amended them and finally passed them before the house gave them much consideration. However, when this was done and the bills were sent across the rotunda, the house did not accept the senate's action as final by any means. They gave these measures just as careful consideration, and in a number of instances proposed and adopted amendments some of them radical, tending to extend the scope of the measure, or make more positive its provisions. Nor were the leading committees of the house less potent than those of the senate, albeit perhaps having less of previous legislative experience. The members were just as careful and conscientious in their work and as industrious in their consideration of the measures before them as were the senators. And so when they accepted and followed the initiative of the senate in any measure they did so for the reason that it had been given careful consideration, and might safely be

Other instances similar but perhaps not as important as this might be cited, but enough has been said to indicate fairly the relative position of the two houses and the work each did in perfecting legislation which was finally adopted.

SOMETHING ABOUT WHAT WAS DONE.

For months before the time for convening the Twenty-seventh General Assembly the people knew that there was a state debt which kept somewhere between a half-million and three-quarters of a million dollars. The people knew this, and they told the legislators plainly that while the debt was not a large one, as state debts go, yet any debt was too large for this state; and so the members of both houses came to Des Moines with the determination to get rid of this debt as soon as possible. In order to do this they determined to reduce the appropriations to the lowest possible figure. The Twenty-sixth General Assembly appropriated something over a million dollars for extraordinary appropriations for state institutions, and when the Twenty-seventh had got to work and the reports from these institutions were all in, it was found that they were asking about a million and a quarter dollars for the next biennial period. The appropriations committees, of which Senator Garst was chairman in the senate and Representative Merriam in the house, took these bills for the different institutions and ran the knife through them, turning a deaf ear to the protests which came as each figure was lopped off. Instead of a mill-

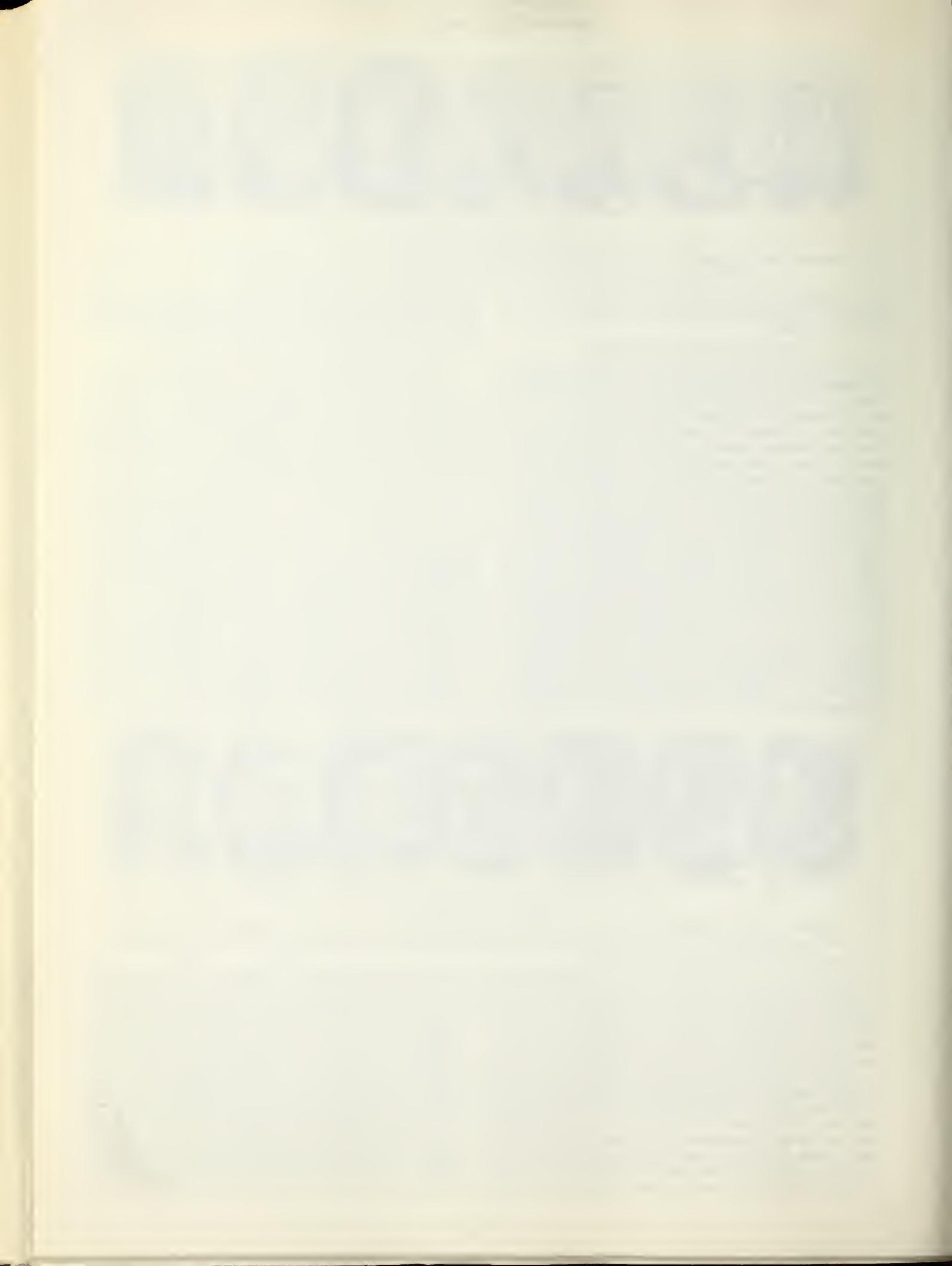


A GROUP OF SENATORS.

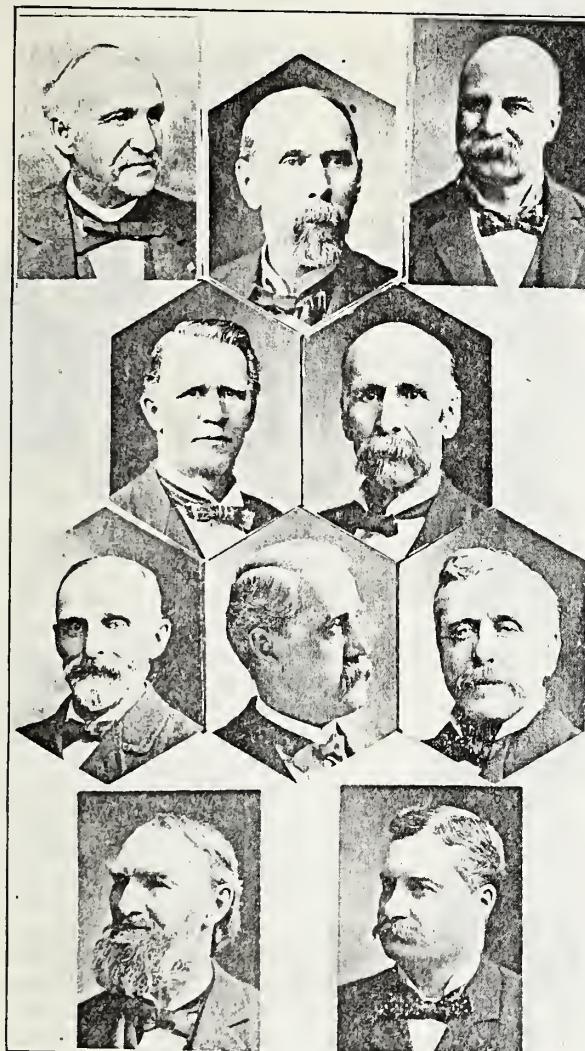
A. C. HOBART, Cherokee, Ida and Plymouth; B. F. CARROLL, Appanoose and Davis; C. S. RANCK, Iowa and Johnson; CHARLES W. MULLAN, Black Hawk and Grundy; G. S. GILBERTSON, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth; THOS. D. HEALY, Calhoun and Webster; W. O. MITCHELL, Adams and Taylor.

taken as a pattern. As an example of the influence of the house in perfecting measures upon which the senate had taken the initiative the famous board of control bill might be cited. This bill as it finally became a law bore largely the impress of the senate, but at the same time one of its main features, the right given the board to exercise supervisory power over the educational institutions, was entirely a house measure. It was primarily adopted by a special committee of which Representative Nietert was chairman, and then incorporated in the bill by vote of the house after the bill had been passed upon by the senate. Although this was a somewhat radical departure from the lines laid down in the senate bill, that body made no objection to accepting the house amendment and adopted it without discussion.

ion and a quarter dollars the senate concluded to give about \$350,000, while the house committee was a trifle more liberal. The conference committee, however, leaned toward the senate figures, and the result was that with an additional appropriation for the completion of the hospital for the insane at Cherokee, the extraordinary appropriations amounted to about \$450,000. But this scaling down of appropriations was not sufficient to wipe out the debt, for it was stated by the auditor that on the customary tax levy the debt could be extinguished during the biennial period, provided not a single dollar was appropriated for extraordinary purposes. Then the appropriations committees tackled the problem of how to clear up the debt, and after carefully considering the necessary expenses and estimating the probable



income from other sources, it was decided that a levy equal to about a three-mill tax for the two years would extinguish the debt and possibly leave a little margin of cash on hand. Consequently it was decided to authorize the executive council to make such a levy for state purposes as shall raise \$3,100,000 during the next two years. So much for the plans of the legislature. They will undoubtedly work out success-



A GROUP OF SENATORS.

First Row.—W. B. PERRIN, Chickasaw and Floyd; W. F. HARRIMAN, Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hancock; G. S. ALLYN, Decatur, Ringgold and Union. *Second Row.*—THOS. BELL, Jefferson and Van Buren; J. S. LOTHROP, Woodbury. *Third Row.*—(First portrait in the row a mistake.) L. C. BLANCHARD, Mahaska; J. M. EMMERT, Cass and Shelby. *Fourth Row.*—PARLEY FINCH, Buena Vista, Humboldt and Pocahontas; J. WALLACE, Hamilton, Hardin and Wright.

fully if the extraordinary appropriation of a half-million dollars, which is placed in the hands of Governor Shaw to protect the state and in aid of the national government in case of war, is not used.

THE RESOLUTION WAS LOADED.

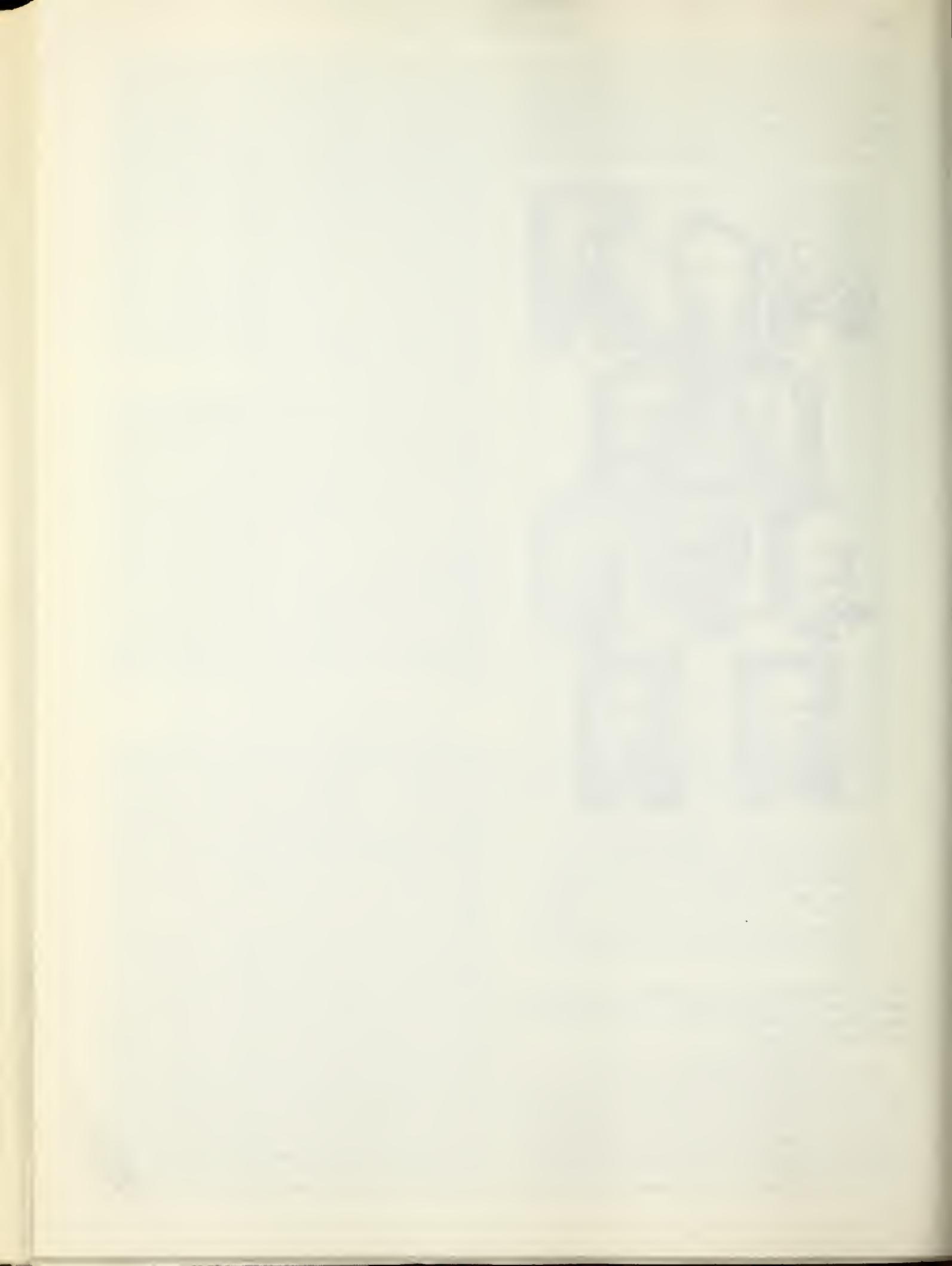
It was an apparently innocent little resolution which was offered by Senator Carney, of Marshall county, just prior to the close of the extra session, providing for the appointment of a commission to inspect the state institutions during the summer and report their findings to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. No one thought much of it, and no one expected its results would be as far-reaching as they have been, but Senator Healy and Representatives Merriam and

Porter, who constituted this commission, had a genuine surprise for the members when their report was made public. The upshot of the whole matter was the Healy bill for a board of control. It is not necessary to go into details of the preparatory work upon this bill or of the weeks spent in its consideration on the floor of the senate. These details are all well known to those who have watched the progress of legislation during the session. Senator Healy is certainly entitled to the record for hard work, not only in preparing the report of the commission of which he was chairman, but in careful investigation of the workings of similar boards elsewhere, and the gathering together of data from the laws of different states, all of which he combined and condensed into the bill which he presented to the senate ways and means committee as a result of his investigations. Senator Carney also assisted in gathering information, and then, after consideration by a special committee of the ways and means committee and afterwards by the full committee, the bill was reported practically in the shape in which it was prepared by Senator Healy.

Without considering the prospects of future success or failure of the law it is certain that, with the exception of the revenue bill of the extra session, no other measure which has been presented to the Iowa legislature in years was the product of as much careful investigation, earnest thought and arduous labor as the board of control bill. It is sweeping and radical in its changes of the existing conditions governing our state institutions, and of its success the future only can tell. Certain it is that the legislature has given every power to the board necessary to determine by practical experience whether the experiment can be made successful and whether such board of control is an advantage or a disadvantage to the interests of the institutions and of the state. Added to this is the fact that Governor Shaw in the selection of the membership of the first board of control has chosen men who are as capable, honest, intelligent and patriotic as may be found anywhere in the state. With all these elements in its favor the future of the law can scarcely fail to decide whether the board of control idea is correct or not.

LEGISLATING CONCERNING CORPORATIONS.

In referring to the work of a general assembly the question of railroad and corporation legislation is always a delicate one. There are many people who assume to see ulterior motive in any bill satisfactory to a corporation; and on the other hand there are many who believe that a legislature may go too far in enacting laws to control the railroads. Between these two extremes there is a middle ground which it seems the Twenty-seventh General Assembly occupied. There was no radical legislation, unless possibly the famous Temple amendment may be so classed, and there seems to be some question as to the effect of this, as it was finally adopted, but that will be referred to further on. There were a number of bills looking to a reduction of passenger rates, and there was the rehabilitation of the Cheshire amendment in the shape of a bill to tax freight lines and equipment companies on their business done in this state. The former bills were indefinitely postponed and the latter met its fate in the house on the next to the last day of the session, when by one majority the members voted not to instruct the sifting committee to bring it out. It had passed the senate some days previous, and this is one of the cases where the house refused to follow the initiative of the other body. The house committee on railroads was a representative committee of the body, and yet their actions upon railroad bills were the result of unanimous votes in the committee room. The sentiment of both houses seemed to be opposed to forcing reduction of passenger rates at present, but it was not an unusual thing to hear members suggest that possibly freight rates needed looking into. No one



however, seemed to care about fath-
ering a bill of that sort so the ses-
sion passed without anything that
might be called "granger legis-
lation." The tax on express com-
panies was doubled, and is now \$2
upon every \$100 of their gross earn-
ings on business done within the
state.

**WAS THE TEMPLE AMENDMENT
EMASCULATED?**

The Temple amendment has
been referred to above, and a sug-
gestion made that possibly it may
not be exactly the thing that its

supporters de-
sired. The history of this amendment is well known, and it is also known that there were two bills introduced in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, each of which was sup-
posed to embody the ideas of the

SEN. L. M. KILBURN,
Adair and Madison counties.
The original Temple amendment. The house bill by Mr. Cook had the endorsement of Mr. Temple, and the senate bill by Mr. Hobart was practically the same as the bill which that gentleman sought to have passed at the extra session. The legislative committee of the railway employes of the state, who were here during the session, finally decided upon an endorsement of the Hobart, or senate, bill. For some unknown reason there was no opposition manifested on the part of the railway companies; and, while at the extra session there was a strong lobby here representing the Voluntary Relief Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company working in opposition to the Temple amendment, no one seemed to pay any attention to it at this time. Probably this may be accounted for from the fact that both parties endorsed the amendment in their platforms and the members elected on those platforms were expected to carry out their instructions. It is known, however, that Mr. Temple is not satisfied with the bill as it finally passed. There is attached to it a proviso stating that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or invalidate any settlement for damages between the par-



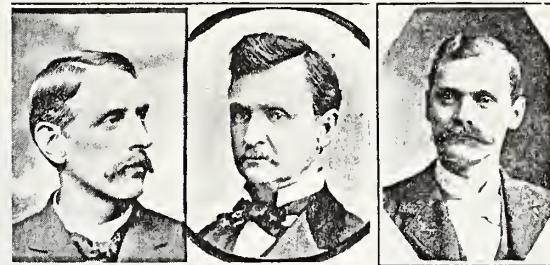
A GROUP OF SENATORS.

J. R. GORRELL, Jasper; **A. C. HOTCHKISS,** Dubuque, Dallas and Guthrie; **W. A. MCINTIRE,** Wapello; **H. L. BYERS,** Lucas and Wayne; **FRANCIS E. MALOY,** Dubuque; **D. H. YOUNG,** Delaware, W. C. HAYWARD, Scott.—Read down.

ties subsequent to injuries received." This proviso was not attached to the Cook bill, nor did it find a place in the original Temple amendment. Speaking on this subject to the writer a short time ago, Mr. Temple said he was afraid this provision would defeat the object sought. He said the courts had held that the Voluntary Relief Association could not bind its members so that they should lose the right to bring suit, but that it was legal, after injuries had been received, for the injured person to make contract by accepting the relief at that time, and this contract would hold good. The very thing which the courts, according to Mr. Temple, hold does vitalize the restrictive provision of the Voluntary Relief Association has been enacted into law by this proviso attached to the Hobart bill. This is Mr. Temple's opinion, and it undoubtedly carries much weight for the reason that he has investigated the subject thoroughly. However, the members of the railway employes' legislative committee say they are satisfied, and as they represent the people most directly interested the matter may be said to be settled in their favor until the courts decide otherwise.

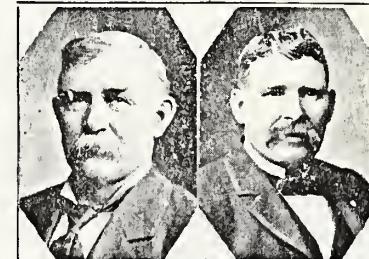
HAD TO PATCH UP THE CODE.

Much of the legislation of the session just closed was in the line of amendments to the code as adopted at the extra session. This was made necessary because of the fact that



REPRESENTATIVES F. O. HINKSON, Guthrie; **H. M. McCULLY,** (deceased), Marion; **E. E. OVERFIELD,** Howard.

many of the provisions of the new code are material changes from former laws, and in many cases these changes were so amended by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly as to re-enact former statutes. There were a number of independent measures, however, which failed of passage, such, for example, as the provisions for the taxation of mortgages, a vexed question which has been considered by every assembly for many years; the proposition for the establishing of a state board of examiners for county treasurers, which bill passed the house only to meet defeat in the senate. There were some attempts to amend the manufacturing law, so as to legalize the manufacture of wine and other liquors from grapes and fruit grown in the state in counties outside of cities where the mulct law now prevails; this failed to pass, however. Governor Shaw vetoed one bill which was the house bill by Johnston of Franklin, which was intended to prevent the dispossession of debtors during the year of redemption which is allowed them. The bill provided that they should have possession of the property during that period, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. The governor held that this was unconstitutional, as invalidating the right of contract and impairing the



REPRESENTATIVES—T. E. McCURDY, Buchanan; **JAS. BARRETT,** Woodbury.





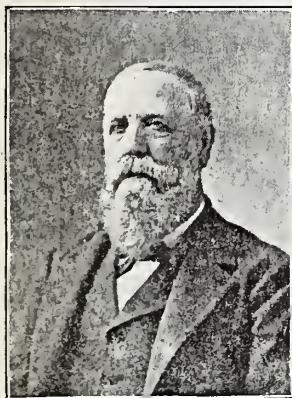
REP. P. L. PRENTIS,
Ringgold county.



REP. A. M. POTTER,
Bremer county.



REP. W. T. DAVIS,
Fremont county.



REP. JOHN E. DEMPSTER,
Scott county.



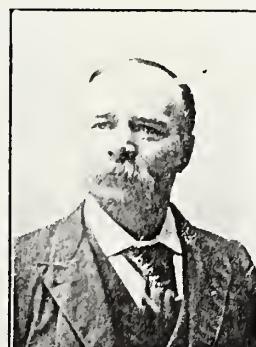
REP. THEODORE BLUME,
Crawford county.



REP. D. C. MILLER,
Buena Vista county.



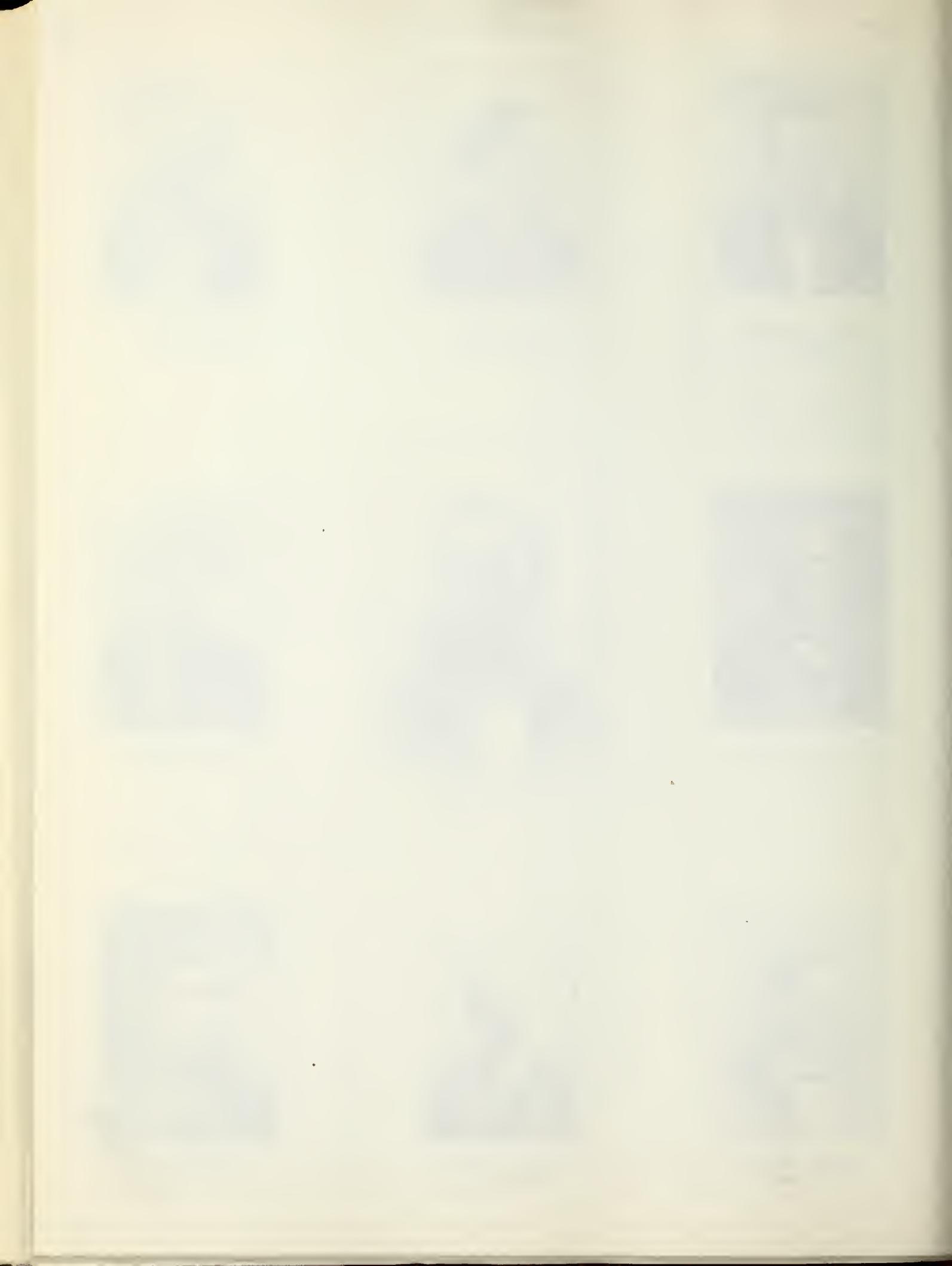
REP. GEO. H. CARR,
Polk county.

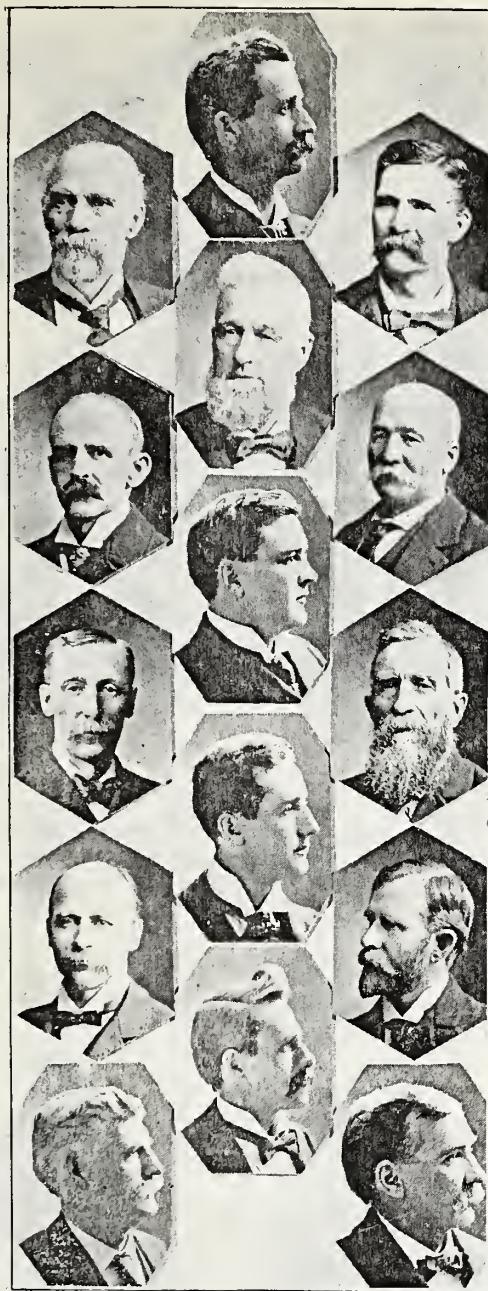


REP. D. H. BOWEN,
Allamakee county.



REP. W. G. DOWS,
Linn county.



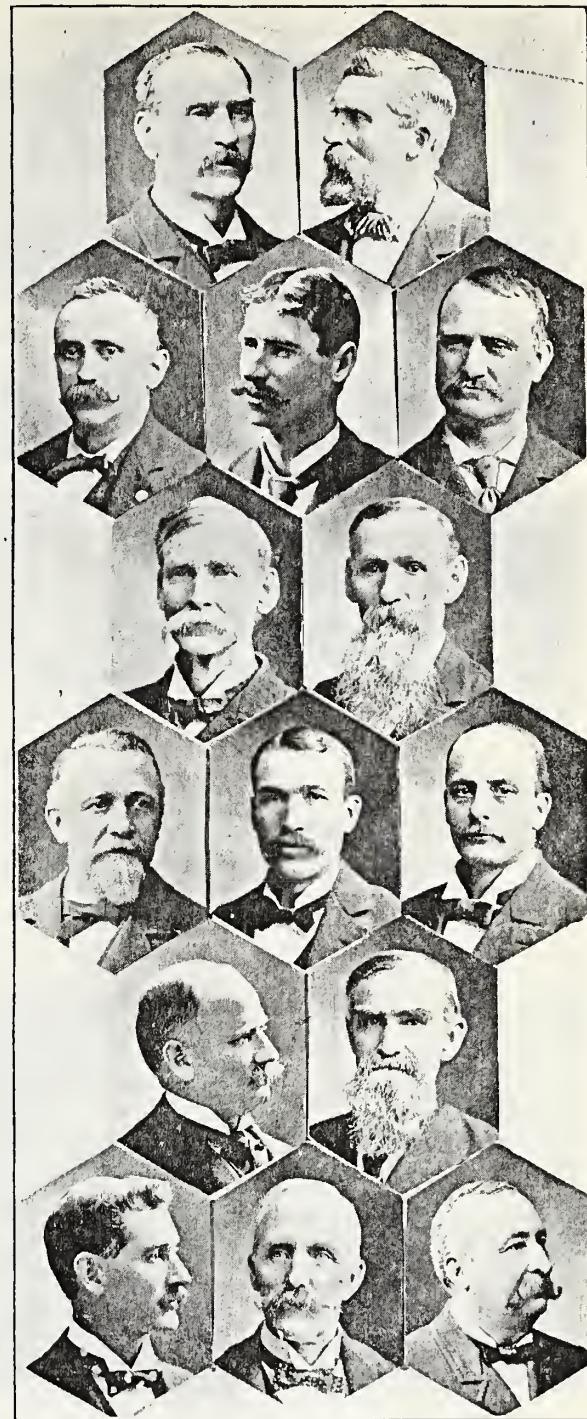


A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Left hand column, read down—JAS. M. CLARK, Adams, HENRY H. BRIGHTON, Jefferson; W. B. HUNT, Des Moines; A. N. ALBERSON, Washington; JOHN M. MILLER, Warren. *Middle column, read down*—W. G. LADD, Butler; E. G. PERROT, Dallas; WM. D. SHEEAN, Jones; CLAUDE R. PORTER, Appanoose; W. E. HAUGER, Black Hawk. *Right hand column, read down*—W. J. VENEMAN, Story; THOS. F. NOLAN, Dubuque; ANTON HANSMANN, Clinton; R. G. CLARK, Hamilton; C. F. BAILEY, Sioux.

debtor's right to dispose of his equities as he might see fit. The governor's opinion was accepted as good law, and no attempt made to pass the bill over his veto.

The question of school book legislation was another to which considerable attention was devoted in the house. This subject is one which is not a new one before Iowa legislatures, and the bills were not new in their purposes. They provided for state uniformity of text books and also for publication in the state. The latter scheme had the endorsement of typographical unions, but had the opposi-



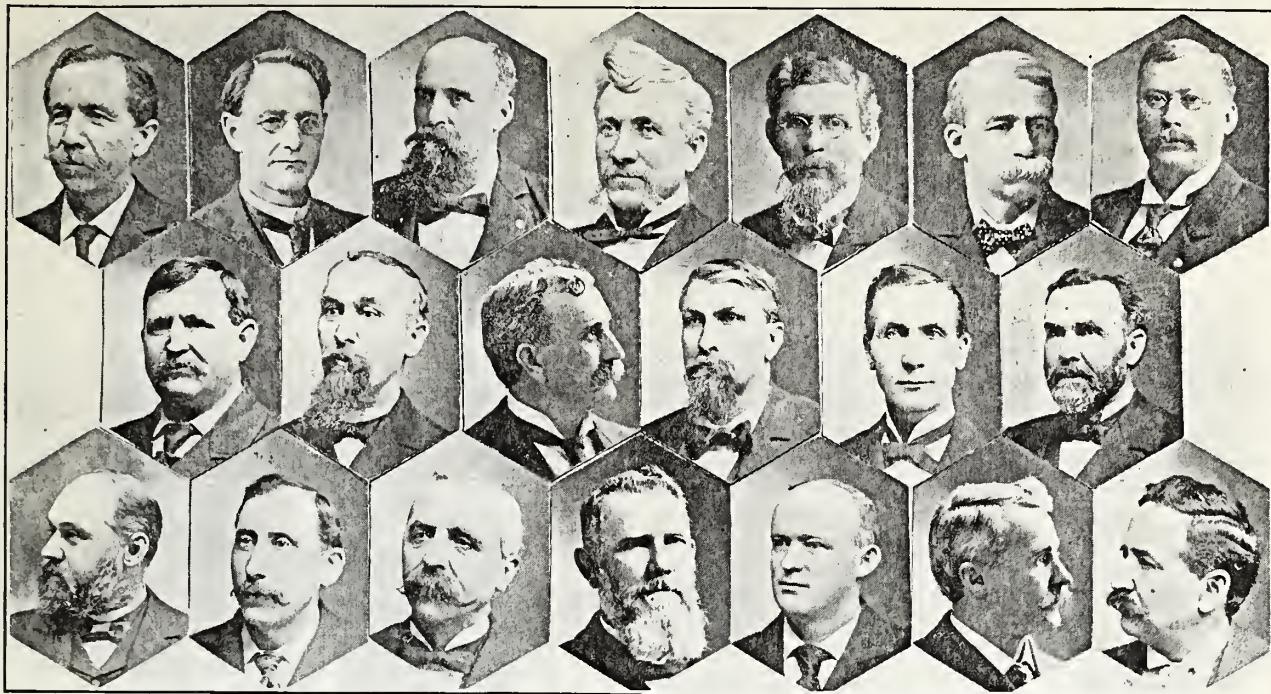
A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Row—M. N. BAKER, Cass; J. W. KRIEGER, Chickasaw. *Second Row*—LEWIS M. JAEGER, Des Moines; P. W. CONLEY, Clayton; C. W. STEWART, Polk. *Third Row*—THOS. B. MILLER, Cedar; JOHN L. GOODE, Boone. *Fourth Row*—JACOB NADSTEDT, Scott; C. F. JOHNSTON, Franklin; EDMUND J. SAUER, Dubuque. *Fifth Row*—J. A. PENICK, Lucas; ROBERT B. ARNOLD, Monroe. *Sixth Row*—ALBERT E. JACKSON, Tama; P. A. SMITH, Greene; J. R. BOYD, Shelby.

tion of the teachers and teachers' associations. Mr. Ray of Poweshiek, who introduced the bills on this subject, made a strong fight for the measure, but was not successful, and it was evident that the legislators were willing to allow the teachers of the state to guide their actions in regard to the school book question.

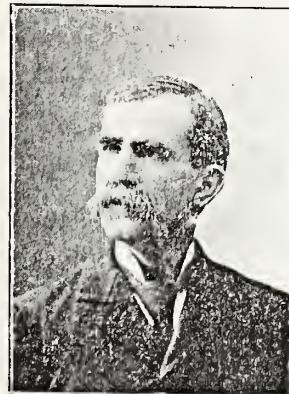
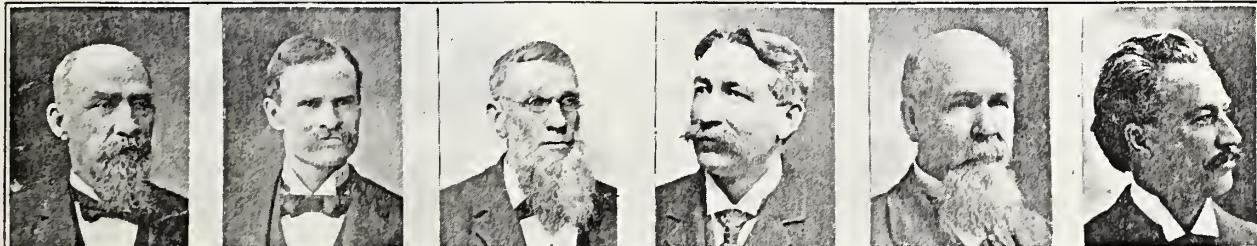
The osteopaths who have been knocking at the doors of





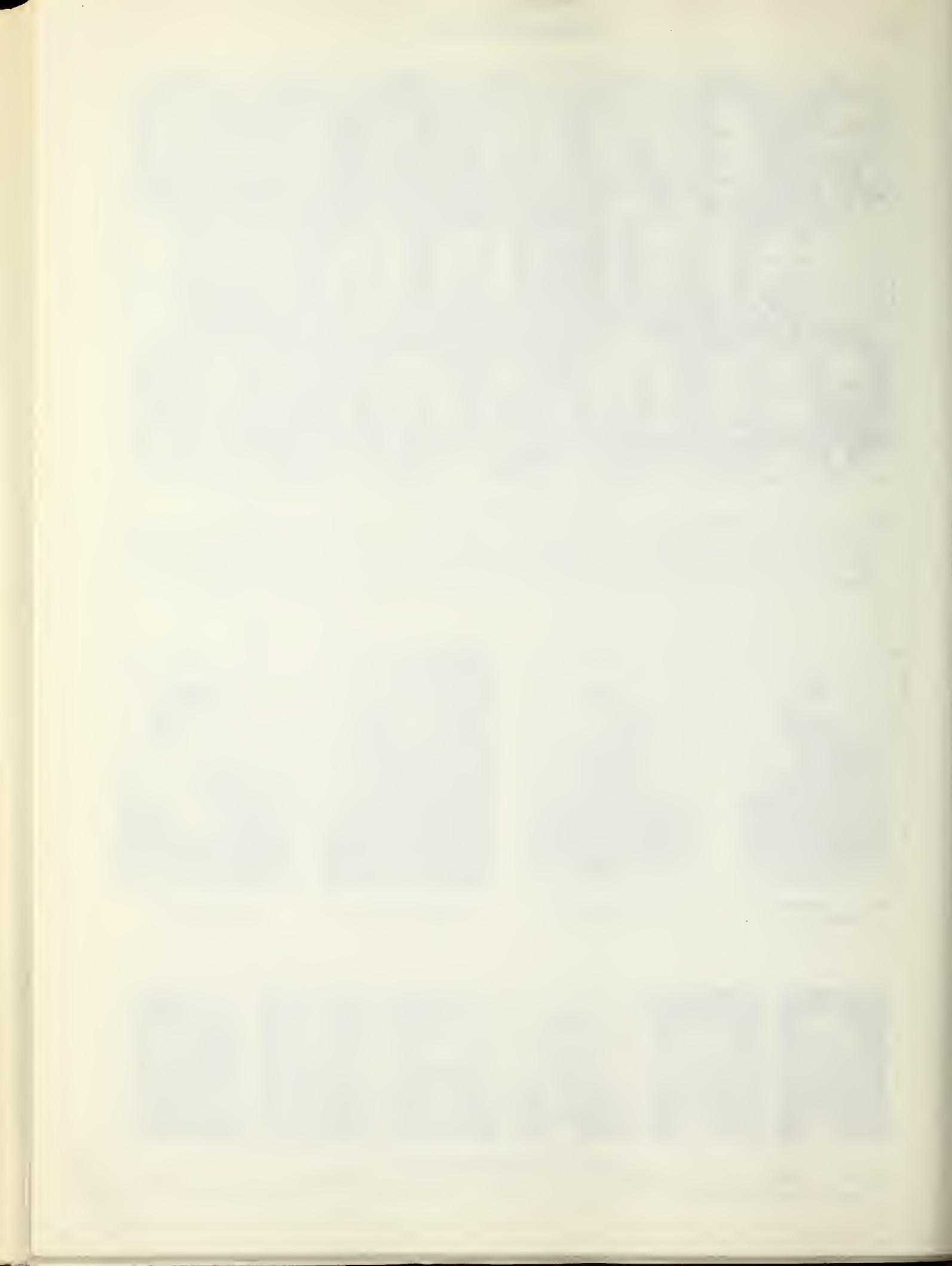
A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

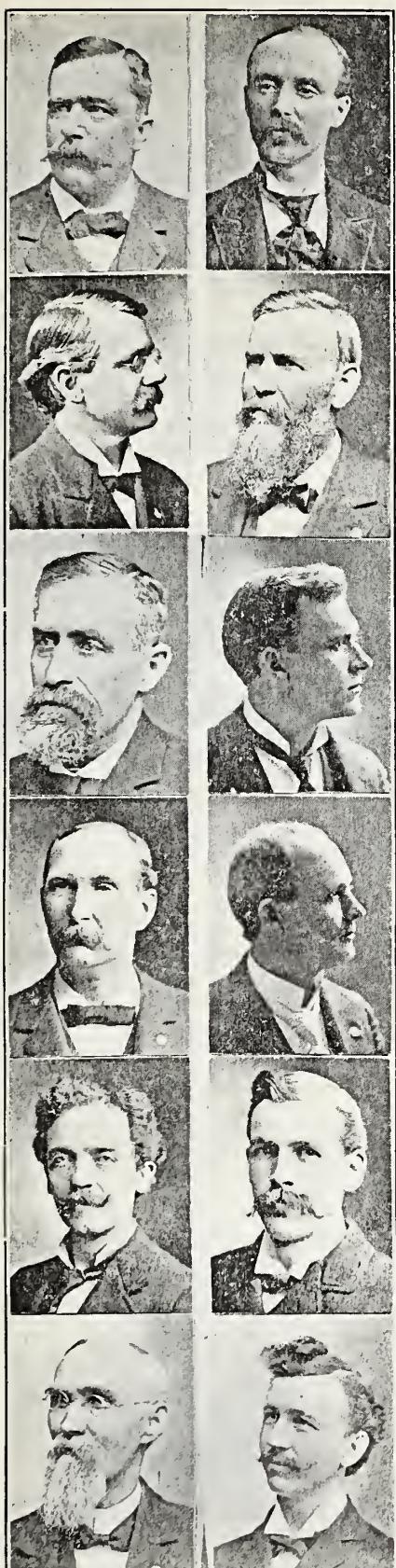
Upper Row.—JOHN T. JAY, Carroll; G. H. VAN HOUTEN, Taylor; C. E. BULL, Van Buren; JAMES WILSON, Keokuk; JOHN W. BIRD, Cerro Gordo; JOHN GIBSON, Union; I. B. SANTEE, Woodbury. *Middle Row*.—S. P. POWERS, Jasper; WILLIAM H. KLEMME, Winneshiek; M. K. WHELAN, Dickinson, Emmet and Osceola; GEORGE W. HINKLE, Wayne; W. O. HANSON, Winnebago and Worth; J. M. FARLEY, Kossuth. *Lower Row*.—L. F. PATTON, Pottawattamie; J. L. GIESLER, Muscatine; CHRISTIAN MILLER, Fayette; GEO. W. DICKENS, Wapello; G. M. ANDERSON, Lyon and O'Brien; THOS. LAMBERT, Jackson; J. A. EDWARDS, Johnson.

REP. JOHN SHAMBAUGH,
Madison county.REP. D. K. HOBART,
Benton county.REP. WILLARD L. EATON,
Mitchell county.REP. W. G. RAY,
Poweshiek county.

A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

G. M. PUTNAM, Pottawattamie; J. M. HATHAWAY, Ida and Monona; J. B. HAZEN, Lee; THOS. EMMETT, Grundy; W. F. JONES, Henry; F. S. GIBSON, Plymouth.





A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First column, read down—HILTON M. LETT, Louisa; J. F. LAVENDER, Calhoun; WM. B. TOWNER, Floyd; J. B. CLASSEN, Marshall; EDWIN ANDERSON, Clay and Palo Alto; L. M. BEAL, Cherokee. *Second column, read down*—J. W. REYNOLDS, Mahaska; JOHN CHRISTIE JR., Hancock and Wright; M. E. DEWOLF, Pocahontas; F. J. BLAKE, Webster; A. A. ROWEN, Clarke, and F. P. MCGINN, Clinton.

the state for some time, managed to secure recognition, and thus another "pathy" is added to our list of remedial agencies.

The school laws were amended so that independent school district treasurers shall be elected by the people, and so rival banking interests are given a chance to get into school politics.

A primary election bill was passed which seeks to punish fraud in primary elections. The bill, however, slept until after the Des Moines mayoralty nomination was decided.

The "omnibus" appropriation bill, which provides for the payment of the expenses of the various state departments, contains a "providential contingency fund" of \$50,000 upon which the governor may draw to put down insurrections or riots in the state or meet losses to state-buildings caused by fire or the elements.

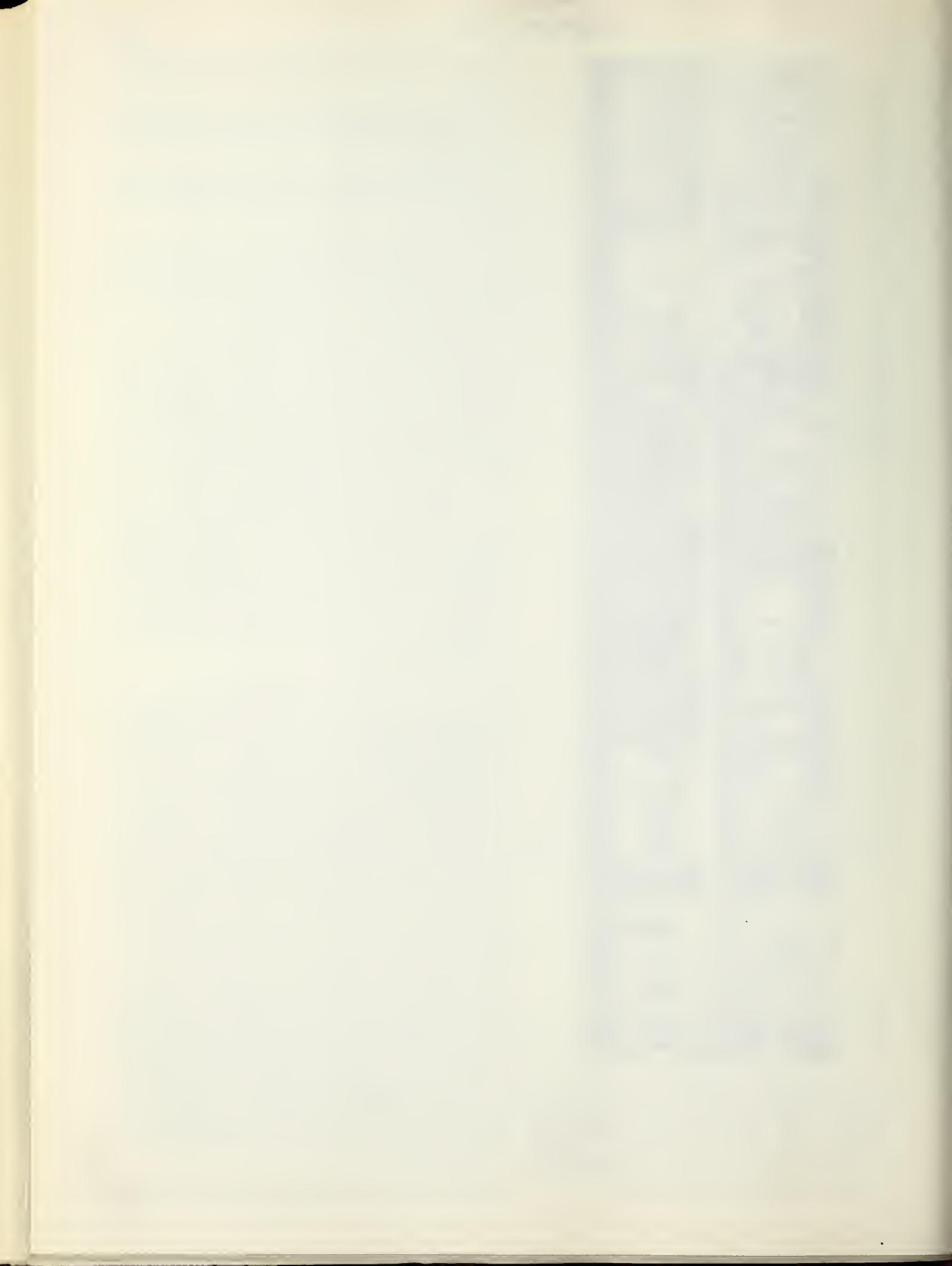
The committee on Retrenchment and Reform which has hitherto been ornamental rather than useful, came into prominence by its report recommending the reduction of salaries of various clerks, stenographers and janitors attached to the state offices. There was the biggest kind of a commotion on the office floor of the capitol when the report was made public and one prominent state officer even went to the extreme of writing letters to each member of the committee offering to resign if the reduction in his office was meant as a personal attack upon himself. The "roar" from downstairs caused some of the members to relent. It also compelled the senate to prolong the session an extra day in order that the matter of salaries of stenographers and janitors might be settled. A compromise was finally effected giving stenographers \$35 and janitors \$55 per month, and increasing the stipend of some of the clerks to about the fixtures to which they have been accustomed.

In spite of this report it is stated that the "omnibus" bill gave one department \$2,000 more for expenses than was allowed by the committee.

"OUR FRIENDS, THE LOBBYISTS."

Of course no legislature ever existed that was not visited by "our friends, the lobbyists." The Twenty-seventh General Assembly was no exception in this line. Probably every interest that could be reached by any bill introduced was represented at some time during the session by some "friend" who came and sat by the members, told pleasant stories and incidentally mentioned the fact that the passage of such a bill should be prevented or that another measure would be of great benefit to the people. The woman suffragists were among the most pleasing and persistent lobbyists, but while they found the members courteous and affable, yet they were disappointed in securing the number of votes indispensable for the passage of their pet measure. For a time after the commencement of the session the suffragists had things their own way but finally the other side asked a hearing, then came a war of the roses, in which at times it was apparent that the thorns had not all been plucked off. Probably no committee of the Iowa legislature ever attracted to its rooms as large an audience as did the senate committee on constitutional amendments on a certain afternoon when the women representing these rival organizations met. Whether their arguments were convincing or not was not determined for the reason that before the committee made ready to report the house had defeated the suffrage business and so the senate committee did not pass upon it. However, the ladies proved that they were capable of using argument, sarcasm, eloquence and pathos as well as the representatives of the male sex.

While it is true that the lobbyists at times pervaded the legislative halls to such an extent that on one or two occa-



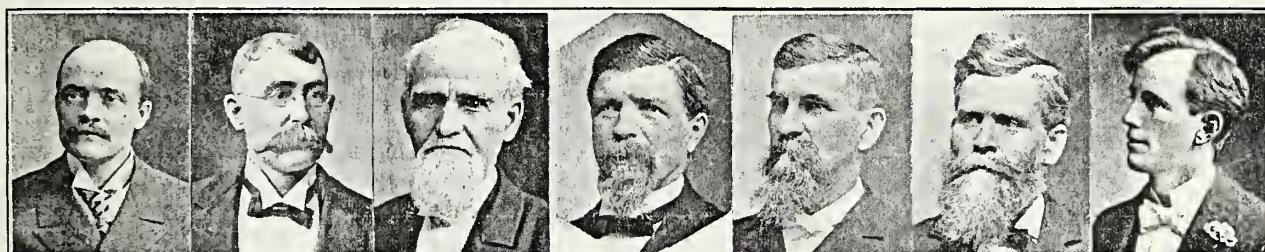


A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRANK F. MERRIAM, Delaware; HENRY J. NIETERT, Linn; O. H. FRINK, Page; J. T. P. POWER, Lee; JOHN PARKER, Mills; G. H. SMITH, Harrison; M. WEMPLE, Decatur.

sions Speaker Funk of the house had to call them down pretty emphatically, yet it is safe to say that the influence they had upon legislation, either in deterring it or pushing bills to the front, was very little, and no one will charge, I think, that any member of the Twenty-seventh General

Assembly was unduly influenced by any of these people. The lobbyist is possibly a necessary adjunct to legislative bodies, but so far as illegitimate methods are concerned, his sphere in the Iowa legislature is very much circumscribed.



A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. STALLCOP, Sac; K. R. MADDEN, Adair; S. B. DOWNING, Davis; J. H. FUNK, Speaker, Hardin; R. E. COOK, Montgomery; JOHN HUGHES JR., Iowa; T. L. KELLY, Audobon.

ONE OF IOWA'S STAPLE PRODUCTS—PRETTY BABIES.



SENATOR J. H. TREWIN,
Allamakee and Fayette.



"GRANDPA'S BOY."

Little son of Mr. Wm. Matthie, night chief dispatcher Chicago, Great Western Railway, Des Moines, and grandson of L. Pattison, M.D., Oelwein, member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa.



IOWA'S STATE INSTITUTIONS.

III.—The Industrial School, for Boys at Eldora and Girls at Mitchellville.

SOMETHING OF THE METHODS AND MEANS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS OUT OF UNPROMISING, INCORRIGIBLE AND REALLY BAD BOYS AND GIRLS.

By the Editor of ILLUSTRATED IOWA.

A SUPERINTENDENT'S UNNECESSARY ALARM.

I visited the boys' department of the Iowa Industrial School at Eldora for several days in December, and again for a few days in January. During the latter month I also spent a Saturday night, a Sunday and a part of a Monday at the girls' department at Mitchellville. Since then I have had a more or less extended correspondence with Mr. B. J. Miles, superintendent in fact of the boys' department and in theory of the girls' department. My last—and a very recent—letter from him opened with this remark: "I note with much regret your threat to write up this institution unfavorably."

A promptly written reply assured Mr. Miles that a careful examination of my letter would evidence to him the fact that *it contained nothing* which could justly be construed into a threat to write his institution either up or down in an unfavorable way. It further assured him that it was my intention to write of the Industrial school exactly as I had found it.

OPINION FAVORABLE RATHER THAN UNFAVORABLE.

I may as well, perhaps, at once relieve his mind and the minds of other friends of the school of any fear on the score indicated by stating exactly the impression that I brought home with me from Eldora.

A little more than a year ago, a neighbor came to my house one Sunday and asked me to go with him to East Des Moines for the purpose of learning something about a family named Brindley, a third boy from which had just been sentenced to Eldora by Judge Holmes. My neighbor was of the opinion that the Brindley youngsters were not particularly bad boys and he was indignant that they had been classed as criminals and had been sentenced to a penal institution! The thought uppermost in my mind, when I returned from Eldora, was that there were upon the streets of Des Moines not less than one thousand young boys to whom it would be a God's blessing could they be transferred from the city streets to the splendid institution there. Here they are victims of neglect, at least, and of evil influences in their own homes quite likely, with nothing in the way of environment to influence towards manliness and lives of usefulness. There they would be put into the way of character-forming, of acquiring useful knowledge from books and of forming habits of industry and perhaps of mastering a useful trade. The industrial school is not a penal institution. I hope this paragraph will accomplish the purpose intended. All that I may say about the industrial school will not be complimentary, but there certainly will not be one word of abuse or unjust criticism, except the latter may result from error of judgment on my part and of that each reader must judge for himself or herself.

A "BOORIO BOOLA GHA" SET OF TRUSTEES.

In the reply to the letter referred to I tried to make clear to Mr. Miles the fact that what I intimated was that I proposed poking fun—not abuse—at his board of trustees. I shall try to make that promise good.

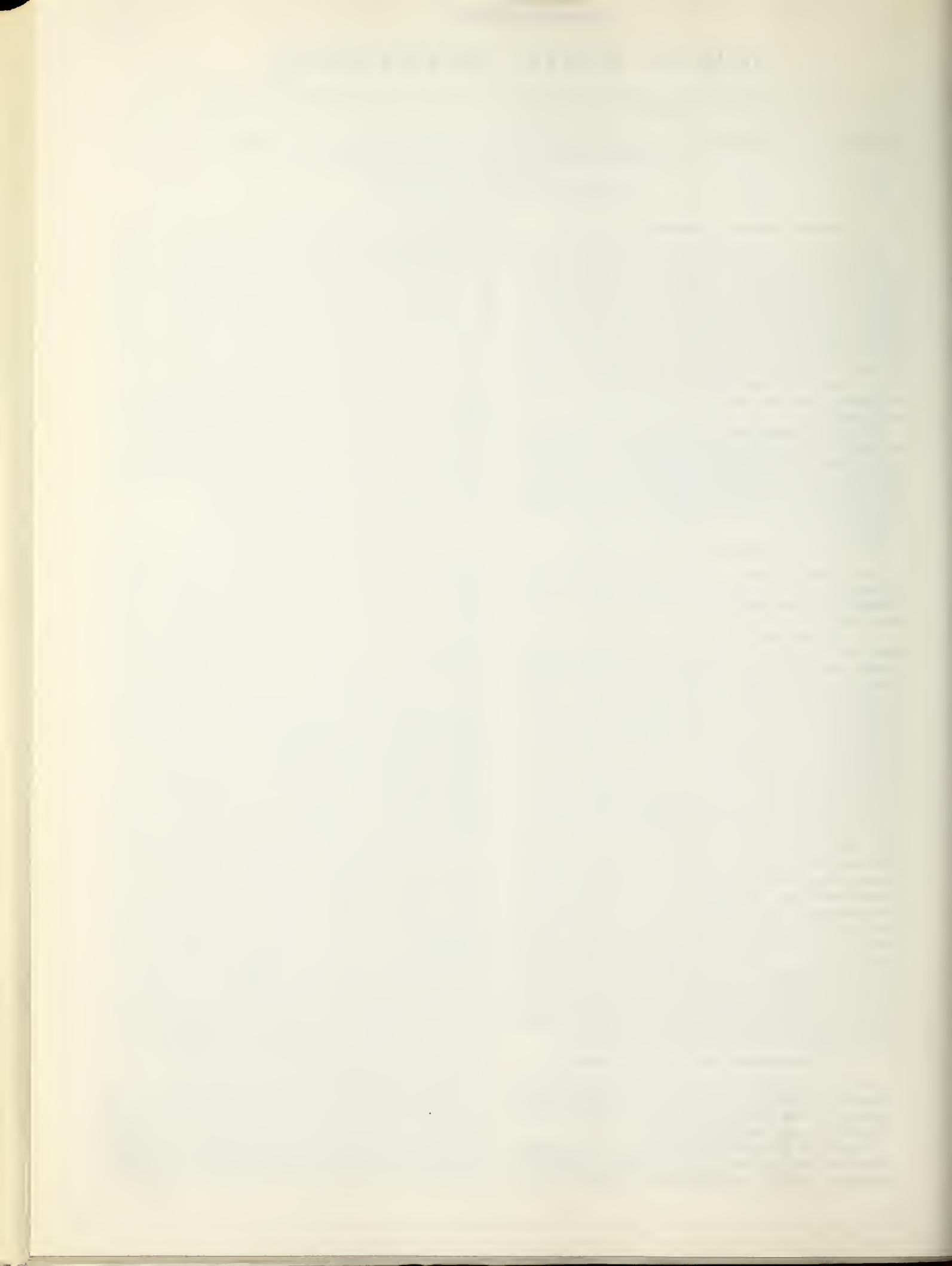
I was not an advocate of the recently enacted board of control law, and yet, even though Governor Shaw's excellent appointments to membership had converted me, I think

I would have been largely reconciled to it by the fact that the law legislated out of office the gentlemen members of the board of trustees of the Iowa Industrial School. That board consisted of five members, four gentlemen and one lady. I shall not be so ungallant as to express gratification that the lady was also legislated out of her position; indeed, there is reason why I should be a little considerate of her, because she was the only member of the board who acted the part of a "gentleman" to the extent of answering a recent, and very important, as well as courteous, letter—a letter, I assure the reader, that could have been answered without risk of compromising any member's character or reflecting on his or her high regard for official position; a letter, indeed, that was neither loaded with dynamite nor underlaid with an explosive mine. I wish to repeat that it is a cause of gratification to me that the gentlemen comprising the larger part of the board of trustees of the Iowa Industrial School were legislated out of office.

GOOD OLD SOULS, BUT—

They are not bad men. On the contrary it is my opinion, heartily expressed, that the state of Iowa does not contain men more honest as state officials or of greater integrity as individuals than the four now in my mind. And I do not think any gentlemen who have been similarly connected with any of our state institutions have had a more sincere desire, or have striven more faithfully, to give the state good service than they. I wish this statement to be taken as being uttered with all possible emphasis and sincerity. I assured Mr. Miles that I did not intend abusing his trustees and I do not. And yet I think the state will get along just as well and that at least one of its institutions will fare better because of the enactment of the law which retires four well-meaning but "Boorio Boola Gha"—of the Boorio Boola Ghaest—types of trustees to private life. They were good men, but too small for the places they were trying to fill. This, at least, is my own opinion and for which I attach responsibility upon no one else. I think this is manifest in the condition that prevails with respect to the material equipment that exists at both Eldora and Mitchellville. Both schools—I prefer calling them independent schools rather than departments of one school—are doing great good, but they are doing it with facilities that necessitate great waste of energy, and that tends largely to defeat the very object for which they have been provided. The state has been very stingy in its treatment of both schools and very unwise in its investments in transient, insufficient and shoddy improvements. The trustees, of course, lay the blame upon the legislators and while much of the fault undoubtedly is the result of ignorance of needs, and of the work being done, and of demagogism, much is also due to the lack of broad minds and forceful character on the part of the trustees.

The writer, as is known to those who are familiar with his editorial utterances, is strongly of the opinion that the superintendent of a state institution should be just what a leading editor of the state lately criticized some of them for being, or "pretty much the whole thing." That is, it is his opinion that while no head of an institution should be a merely stubborn or recklessly aggressive man, yet he



should be big enough in qualification, and self-conscious enough of his own fitness, to enable him to, in a legitimate way, lead rather than be led by his trustees; that he should be a man who, while always seeking the counsel and being influenced by the advice of his board should yet, because of his more intimate and absolute knowledge intelligently presented, be able to fill his position exactly as the president or cashier of a successful bank or the manager of a large business corporation would fill his; that he should be vigorously self-assertive when there is proper need that he should be; and that he should not be a mere hired man. If Superintendent Miles lacks it is not in integrity, watchfulness, or interest in his work, or in his love for it, but in being timid in dealing with his trustees and with the state. And unfortunately he has had as trustees men not broad enough in knowledge or large enough in ideal of what the working equipment of an industrial school should be and who have therefore been content to tolerate, because of not having the courage to champion something better, the policy which has resulted in the investment of a large amount of money in improvements that, as a whole, could hardly have been planned differently, had they been put together for the purpose of being used for a great bonfire.

CONCERNING MY PARTICULAR GRIEVANCE.

But with respect to my own personal grievance against those trustees, for I have one.

I wanted to publish numerous illustrations in connection with this article about the Industrial Schools. It was designed, in fact, that all these articles about our state institutions should be illustrated. The present one, it will be noticed, is not illustrated. And this is because of those trustees.

The engravings used by this publication are expensive—very; expensive in themselves and in the quality of paper and the kind of press work essential to securing the best effects after the engravings have been obtained. Many of the state institutions have some engravings that can be borrowed and where such happens to be the case the publishers are glad to save that much expense. Before visiting Eldora, a remark had been made to the writer by an attaché of one of the state offices to the effect that he had been thinking of writing to some of the superintendents of state institutions to suggest that it would be a very nice thing for them to secure certain engravings that might be used in connection with state publications and that, so used, would convey to those seeing the publications a more adequate idea of what the institutions really are. When I met the Industrial school trustees in January I suggested that if they could see their way clear to legitimately order a reasonable number of copies of our publication I would reciprocate by turning over to the institution, after their use, all the engravings that we might have made. But I made it, I thought, just as clear as the nose on a man's face, that our publication was being conducted purely as a business venture and that we did not recognize any obligation as resting upon the trustees except the suggestion might seem to them good one to adopt.

TOO LARGE FOR THEM.

I didn't know, then, the scrape I was getting into. I was entirely innocent of putting before the trustees a proposition so much larger than they were capable of dealing with. They seemed greatly pleased with the work that was being undertaken and I rather thought that I had made a pleasing impression. But just then a trustee whom I will call, because it seems appropriate to do so, Sergeant Buzfuz, opened a copy of the new code and, after solemnly reading a section from it, asked me if I knew what it meant. Mr. Buzfuz, being himself a lawyer by profession, I suggested that I did not but would think that he might, but he said he

didn't, and I guess he told the truth. His object in reading the section under the circumstances and its relevancy are still a matter of doubt so far as I am concerned. The board, after some deliberation, adjourned with the promise that further consideration would be given the matter the next morning. Sergeant Buzfuz met me before the session that morning and explained that while personally he was largely in sympathy with the proposition he was still in doubt and as Major Richards was to be up from Des Moines in a little while he would ask his opinion. I learned a little later that Major Richards, who was a very awe-inspiring personage to the trustees, was a clerk in the governor's office in Des Moines and, so far as I know, an estimable gentleman and dignified withal. What the major may have said to the sergeant and his fellow trustees I do not know. All I know is that in the course of time three members of the board waited upon me and with many expressions of high regard and warm esteem and sincere regrets proceeded to read to me a very formal and formidable whereas and resolve, the tenor of which, because of frustration caused by the ponderousness of the manner of transacting business characteristic of the board, I did not fully catch. I did, however, grasp the idea that the board didn't deem it wise to at that particular time adopt my suggestion. At a favorable opportunity I suggested to the trustees that, wishing to make our showing as complete as possible, we would appreciate it if each member would, upon reaching home, send a photograph to be used in making a group plate of portraits of the board members, no expense to attach to the school or trustees. Each trustee promised to do so. But during that afternoon, as I was interviewing a jolly little "nigger boy" at one of the shop buildings, a messenger brought me word that the board desired to see me once more. Returning to the office I was, after an hour or so, waited upon by several gentlemen members of the board, each ensconced in overshoes and overcoats, as it was about train time, and was solemnly informed that the promise to send me photographs had been reconsidered and that it was the desire of the members that I defer my article, which was expected to appear in the February number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA, until a later issue, or until after it should become known what action the state legislature might take on the board of control measure. I explained that it was the intention to have an article about some state institution in each issue and that as I had the material in hand about the Industrial school, and as it would be impossible to visit any other institution in time to substitute an article about it, I hoped they would not withhold the photographs promised. But there was no time to urge the matter, and so I let it drop, hoping that by correspondence and explaining the matter a little more fully the pictures might be forthcoming. Then, after the trustees had gone, I learned from Mr. Miles that they had not only decided not to let me have their own photographs at that time, but that they had directed him and Mr. Leonard, superintendent at Mitchellville, to withhold photographs of the buildings and of some features that I desired. The correspondence began, but I soon ascertained that the matter of letting me have those photographs was of entirely too grave a character to warrant action, except after due discussion at a full and formal meeting of the board, and so, greatly disappointed, and at much inconvenience, it was decided to honor the expressed wish of Superintendent Miles that the publication of the article be deferred until opportunity had been had for the board to formally consider the matter once more.

In the meantime, I made arrangements with an Eldora photographer to take a number of photographs and supposed their getting could be depended upon. But we haven't been able to get any from that source. I suspect, from efforts to



get his attention by means of letters, that the photographer has either died, gone to the Cuban war or been hoodooed by Sergeant Buzfuz, the resident member of the board. The board met lately and, when it was too late for me to make other arrangements to get photographs, concluded to adhere to their previous action. And that's why no pictures appear in connection with this article. And that, also, is why I'm inclined to size up those honest, zealous, well-meaning and truly good souls—the male members of the board—as so many, if they will pardon the expression, asses! In all my newspaper experience I have never before met an aggregation of four men who could trump up such momentous reasons for declining so simple a courtesy as that of loaning a few photographs of a public character, the return in good order of which was promised. They were afraid that they might in some way lay themselves liable to public criticism!

ABOUT THAT JUVENILE DESPERADO.

While watching the five hundred boys, divided into companies, marching into supper on the night of my arrival at Eldora, or rather just after they had all become seated, had repeated a short prayer, or "grace," and had set to with vigor, Mrs. Miles, wife of the superintendent and matron of the school, asked me to go with her to a distant table for the purpose of making the acquaintance of "the baby" of the institution. He was an interesting little object. He was only five and a-half years old and was small in proportion to his years.

"Stand down, Clarence, and let the gentleman see what a big man you are," Mrs. Miles said to him. He stood down, and after I had patted him as one might pat any tiny child, he looked up to the matron as a boy might look to his own mother and said, in a pretty childish way "You forgot to bring me a cup of milk this morning." It seems that, as the baby of the large household, this was an especial treat that was daily meted out to him. After assuring him that the oversight should not occur again, we repaired to the superintendent's dining-room for our own supper, and I put forth this query:

"What in the world was that mite of a youngster sent here for?"

Well, reader, that baby had been committed to the reform school, as it is usually called, because he had stolen a bicycle and a horse and buggy and because he had set a house on fire! The people in the community where the boy had lived were afraid that his next crime would be murder!

WAS HE A JUVENILE MONSTROSITY?

Speaking of this little fellow in the presence of several gentlemen a few days later, I asked one of them what he thought ought to be done with him.

It was the gentleman's opinion that he had better be hanged!

He hadn't seen the boy. I, who had seen him, would no more think of hanging him than I would of hanging a boy of my own. Except for sore eyes, with which he was afflicted, he was a very sweet and winsome fellow. He had the privilege of playing with Mrs. Miles' own little boy, and if his antecedents had not been known, he would have seemed just as precious a human treasure as anybody's boy. He had simply been a victim of environment. At a very youthful age he was gaining a very rapid pace on the highway to hades. What may become of him if he lives it is hard to say; but when I saw him he had been transformed from a reckless juvenile dare-devil into a tractable, if yet mischievously disposed, boy. Mrs. Miles explained that he was really an imp of sin when he came to the school. He would mind nobody, and would swear like a veteran vagabond. One day he was informed that if he didn't mind he would be chastised. An attendant was instructed to spank him, and to do it hard, if he resisted an effort to bathe him. He resisted

and was spanked. It was his first lesson in discipline. Discipline and kindness had since gone hand in hand and were winning their legitimate victory.

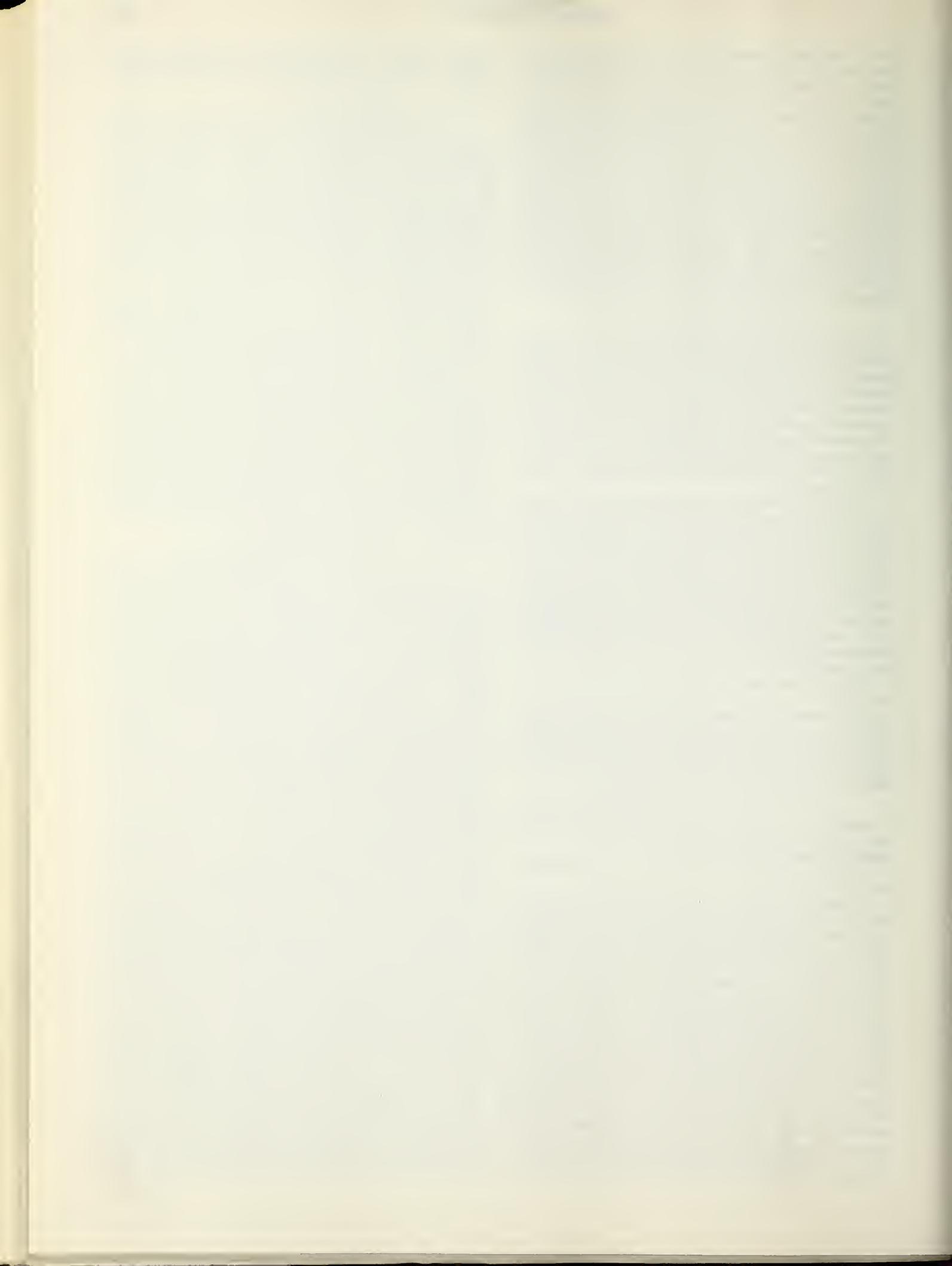
BORN BAD AND BRED BAD.

It was a fascinating sight to me to see the five hundred boys march into the dining-room, take their seats, bow their heads, offer a short prayer in a reverent manner, and then get right down to business. They were a healthy looking set, and ate like ravenously hungry—boys. I seldom failed to avail myself of the privilege of witnessing the sight. In watching them I was early struck with a marked contrast that existed in the average appearance of the many companies of smaller boys and that of the members of one or two of the groups of full grown young men. I spoke to Mr. Poisal, superintendent of the dining-room, of the very great difference. "These boys," I remarked, "average almost as well in looks as any similar crowd of boys might, but *there* is a crowd almost every member of which appears tough or vicious." He explained to me why it was so.

"There are two classes of boys," he said, "that we can do very little for in this institution; and these larger boys that you refer to are of these two classes. They are 'the leavings,' or the boys in whom wickedness seems to have been born in the blood and bred in the bone and out of whom it seems impossible to get the badness, and the boys who are sent here after having formed seemingly fixed and unchangeable bad habits. Some boys are born so badly that it seems practically impossible to redeem them, and some become so schooled in viciousness during their early years that evil becomes a vital part of their nature."

AN UNFORTUNATE MIXTURE.

Boys of the former class should not be kept in such an institution as that at Eldora any longer time than may be necessary to determine that they are totally depraved, and boys of the latter class ought not to be sent there at all. The Industrial school, as already said, is *not* a penal institution. Unfortunately, our laws make it necessary to place upon boys the stigma of being youthful criminals in order that they may be sent there. In other words, they must, except they be sent for incorrigibility, commit some offense in order to be sentenced. I know one boy, Mike Ahrens, who used to black boots and sell papers on the streets of Des Moines. He was a wonderfully bright lad, but had been denied most of the advantages that every boy ought to have as a birthright. He was the victim of great cruelty on the part of a man who claimed to be his father, and who used to make him turn over his earnings to him and then whip him because they were not larger. Several traveling men, among whom the lad had become a great favorite, induced him one day to commit some trivial violation of law in order that they might have him sent to Eldora. He has improved his opportunity there to the best possible advantage. His record is of the highest and as indicating something of the kind of mind he possesses it is worthy of mention that he has been composing a history the presidents of the United States. When I saw him in January he remarked that he thought it was pretty near time he was getting out into the world to do something for himself, adding that all he knew he had learned since becoming one of the scholars and workers in the institution. Mike Ahrens was never a criminal and it is a great wrong that such a boy must unjustly carry a stigma indicating that he was. It is especially wrong to regard a boy who comes out of the institution as having served a term in prison. The Eldora institution is an industrial school, designed and maintained principally for the purpose of heading boys right whose environments, but not necessarily dispositions, may have tended to head them wrong. The reason why your boy or mine escapes being sent there may be



due very much more to your good fortune or mine than to any superior inherited tendencies he may possess.

But boys who are actually bad, and bound to keep in that condition, ought to be fenced off from those who make up the eighty per cent that graduate into lives of usefulness from the school under consideration.

GOVERNOR BOIES WAS WRONG.

It is not strange that many intelligent people are of impression that the Industrial school is a sort of prison for juvenile offenders, rather than a school for the making of useful citizens out of youth who—most of them through no especial fault of their own—might otherwise become criminals in fact. So intelligent and fair a man as Hon. Horace Boies had the impression, while governor, that the institution was to a large degree penal, and one feature of it that met his strong disapproval was the system of indeterminate sentences. A boy committed to it is not sentenced for a definite period; he is simply to remain there until he has made certain grades and given evidence that he is fit, on discharge, to lead a life of usefulness. Governor Boies thought it was wrong that a man, for instance, guilty of some marked act of criminality should be required to spend only a year in state's prison while a boy guilty of a mild sort of petty larceny might be kept at the industrial school for several years. But therein lies the great benefit of the school. If it has a mission to accomplish, it is that of developing character in boys and fitting them for the struggle to maintain a livelihood—and this takes time.

EQUIPMENT IN LAND AND BUILDINGS.

The industrial school farm consists of several hundred acres of very choice land about a mile west of the town of Eldora in the county of Hardin. The buildings consist of a main structure, eight family dwellings, a chapel, a large and quite creditable barn, a small frame building devoted to the purposes of a carpenter shop and shoe shop, and a dilapidated structure occupied partly as a tailor shop, in part as a drill room and rendezvous for boys temporarily unoccupied in winter time. The kitchen, bakery, cold storage, stores and other domestic departments occupy the larger part of the basement of the main building. On its main floor are the offices, trustees' room, parlors, library, boys' dining room, superintendent's dining room; the second floor is devoted to superintendent's and some other family rooms and to guests' chambers, and the third floor to sewing and other work rooms and to a department alleged to be a hospital, but which is simply an abominable makeshift for one.

Right here is a good place to say that Providence or luck has been exceedingly kind to the school, as there isn't opportunity for isolating a case of measles, diphtheria or other contagious disease; neither is there the slightest ventilation, except through door or window and, besides this, the floors are old and the walls are rough and rotten—an ideal place, the hospital would seem to me, to breed and cultivate disease germs. Were it not for the extreme good care, the attention to neatness and the out-door life of the boys, an epidemic might easily be started at Eldora that would be uncontrollable. This main building is a regular old ramshackle of an affair, although one end of it is quite new. The family dwellings are occupied about as the names would indicate, the several hundred boys being divided into groups and apportioned to the care of the family managers, each building being in charge of a man and his wife. They are also used for school purposes. The chapel is a new building and is exactly just such a specimen of the builder's efforts as one might expect would result from an effort to get a \$15,000 structure out of a \$7,500 investment, with a cross-roads carpenter in charge of the work. It is shoddy and ginger-bready and neither comely to look

upon or sufficiently commodious. It is hoped to increase its capacity at an early date by toggling into it a gallery or two. It is a brick structure with board gable ends! The main building is heated by steam from a plant of its own, the chapel by steam also from a plant of its own, the newest of the family dwellings by a hot water plant of its own and the rest of the buildings by soft-coal stoves, of which there are usually fifty-six in operation during the winter season! The main building is lighted by its own electric plant until about eight o'clock in the evening; then coal oil lamps are substituted. The other buildings are all lighted by lamps and after the hour mentioned, there must usually be a few hundred of those nucleus for a conflagration in operation! The reason why the electric light is shut off at the hour mentioned is that from four o'clock in the morning until eight or half-past eight in the evening is thought to be a sufficiently long day for one man to serve as engineer! This is quite a reasonable thought, too.

NOT VERY HOME-LIKE HOMES.

The boys are well fed, well clothed, well schooled, well worked and, in an all-around way, well trained. The superintendent and his wife and apparently every man and woman connected with the institution seem to have the best interests of the boys close to their hearts, and to labor for their welfare as devotedly as the parents of other boys labor for their boys under more favorable conditions. But the working facilities are a disgrace to the state. The soft coal stoves and oil lamps are but a sample of the condition that exists. The boys have no reading-room other than the same rooms in which they attend school, and no seats or tables in these other than the same that serve during the school hours. All the boys in each family occupy a large dormitory bedroom in common. Upon its walls there is not so much as a cheap print, and upon its floor there stands neither table nor chair. A sort of alcove room, with such a pigeon-hole-style of cupboard as one may usually see in a hotel check-room, serves the purpose of a closet in which to place clothes and boots and socks upon retiring for the night. Another room off from one corner serves as a common clothes press for the better suits, or uniforms which are worn on occasions of dress parade and on Sundays. So far as I could see, there was no place where a boy could tack up in a cosy corner of his own a photograph of his mother or other relative or friend, and no private drawer where he might guard letters from home or put little keepsakes. In a word, there is but little opportunity for the development of the sentimental part of boy nature.

OCCUPATION, TRADE-LEARNING AND SCHOOL WORK.

Boys are taught farming—that is the principal occupation. They are also taught cobbling—that is, those who have a taste in that direction are taught how to make and repair shoes in the old-fashioned way. They are taught tailoring and laundry work and crude carpentering. They are also taught fancy needle-work, and some of the specimens that the youngsters turn out would cause expert girl needle-workers to turn green with envy. It is wonderful what skillful and tasteful designs they create. In the tailor shop and shoe shop are made all the shoes and clothing worn by the boys.

The boys are expected to devote one-half of each day to labor upon the farm or in the shops and the other half to study in the school-room; those who work during the forenoon attend school in the afternoon, and those who attend school in the morning work in the afternoon. The schools are graded and splendid work is done in them. There is one class of boys exempted from the usual manual labor. It is composed of those who show an aptitude for music and who so conduct themselves as to merit especial favor in being allowed to cultivate their talent in that direction.



These boys alternate band or orchestra practice with their school work, devoting a half-day to each. I wouldn't dare speak as enthusiastically as I really feel over the music that I heard those boys render during my stay; but so far as I am competent to judge, I do not hesitate to state that it is but rarely that better orchestral music can be heard in Iowa than can be listened to on occasion at Eldora. Professor Fitzgerald, the family manager who instructs in music (for it is to be understood that all the family managers must be competent to teach), is a very fine musician and a very able instructor. He loves his profession and keeps up to date in all that pertains to it, and is possessed of an especial aptitude for teaching and managing boys. During my visit the lads gave, one evening, a little cantata in the chapel. I wish it might be given in all the larger towns of Iowa. It would let the people know the kind of stuff there is in boys, most of whom have been picked off the streets and many of whom have been turned from courses that would have made them costly enemies of the commonwealth.

There is not diversity enough of employment at the school, nor is there any provision for developing the special talents that many of the boys possess and that, if developed, would graduate them into callings higher than those of cobblers and tailors, although those are in themselves very worthy ones.

I ought to add, perhaps, that most of the manual labor about the household, such as the scrubbing of floors, the washing of dishes and the making of beds is performed by the boys, and that the lesson is impressed upon them that honorable labor, no matter what its kind, is never degrading. And I ought also to say that all of the boys are given the benefit of military drill and that its influence in promoting manly bearing and recognition of proper discipline is very wholesome.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MITCHELLVILLE.

I need deal with this but briefly. Except that the labor there is adapted to the sex, the system is much the same as at Eldora. As said at the beginning, I was at the girls' school over Sunday. I attended service at the chapel and one feature of it I shall not soon forget. That was the incense of sauer kraut that came percolating up from the basement! Not having any other place in which to store it, the basement was utilized for the winter's supply of fermented cabbage, and the cabbage was asserting its presence. A girls' choir rendered excellent vocal music and there was a reverent spirit among the nearly one hundred and seventy-five girls in attendance.

Another feature of that Sunday's observance I shall keep in mind. That was the distribution of the last installment of books received from a Chicago colportage society. The state of Iowa doesn't provide much reading for its boys at Eldora or its girls at Mitchellville. It depends on tract organizations. This much said, the reader ought to be able to judge as to the kind of reading matter most prevalent. I do not wish to disparage well meant efforts on behalf of piety, but personally I could not help but think that the effort to promote it by means of the too good kind of good literature was being overdone at Mitchellville. And besides this, the plan of depending upon a colportage society seemed to me rather a discredit to Iowa. It could tone up matters a little by subscribing for a few publications with a little real everyday life in them, such as the *Youth's Companion*, *Harper's Round Table* and similar papers and magazines. The girls at Mitchellville are, like the boys at Eldora, divided into families. The family idea is, in fact, carried a little farther, as the girls are not only grouped so far as sleeping apartments are concerned, but also for their meals, each dwelling being provided with its own culinary department and dining rooms. The plan cannot be com-

mended as being economical, and what really desirable purpose it serves was not manifest.

AN ALMOST CRIMINAL CONDITION.

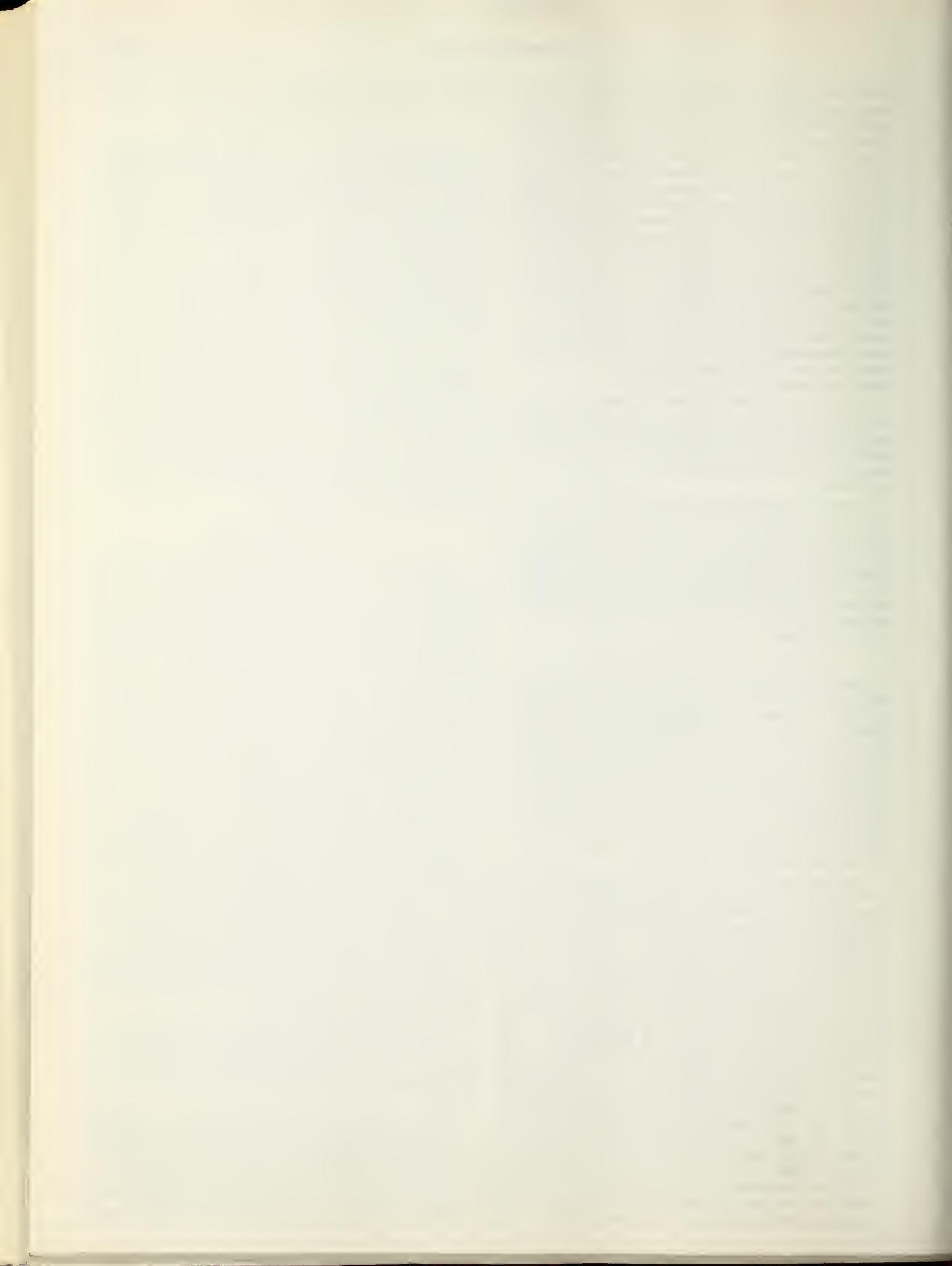
Owing to the lack of room, the division of the girls into groups was of a character to be greatly deplored. I saw little girls seven, eight and nine years old herded (this expression is none too strong) with hardened young women of sixteen or seventeen. It was a pathetic condition to think of. There were those little things so innocent and childish that those in charge, if not handicapped, could make of them just what they might choose, and then there were the caloused older and almost vicious ones, who had been schooled on the streets to such an extent that it looked as though it might be difficult to do anything with them. And yet it was necessary that there should be this mixing. The lack of room was so great that at least twice as many girls had to be placed in each family as should be so placed, and as to necessitate a lack of classification that would have separated the elements referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, and the several ladies assisting as teachers and family managers, deserve great credit for doing as well as they are doing under the circumstances, although I do think that the superintendent might, even under the existing conditions, bring about a slight reform in the class of literature that is so much in evidence, and do this without retarding the cause of religion.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

The state provides for the sending of girls to Mitchellville and their care while there. It also provides that upon the making of certain grades (that is, records for good behavior, etc.) a girl may be discharged at any time after one year and that she *must* be discharged when she has reached a certain age. It provides that when so discharged she shall be fitted out with certain clothing. And there the state stops. It provides *no place* for her to go nor the means of going. At the time that I visited the school the superintendent was wondering what to do with a girl who *must quit the school*—who should, except for the stretching of the rules, have quitted it before. He had written to various of her relatives asking them to open their doors to her and send money for her transportation. None of them wanted her! She was considered a good girl. She had made a good record and was equipped to do good work in any household. But the relatives were not the only persons who didn't want her. Girls who have been to the reform school, as it is called, *are not wanted*. People have fine-spun theories about reformed girls, but they seem to have but little use for them after they are reformed. This may be putting a fact bluntly, but it is a fact just the same. The pleasing contrast to this fact is the other one that, in spite of the general prejudice, many girls who have been in the school have done well since leaving it. One is the happy wife of a devoted husband and the loved mother of interesting children, and the esteemed neighbor of good people in the city of Des Moines—but they didn't know that she was once at Mitchellville.

The state has provided that after a girl has been educated and cared for at its expense for several years—and after she is considered material to be recognized as a good citizen—she shall be practically thrown out into the streets.

I don't like to conclude this article about two of Iowa's best investments—for that is just what the institutions which are redeeming street waifs and possible criminals and making them into good citizens are—by stating such a fact as that just stated, but I don't know what else to do, except to reiterate that, even after recognizing all the disadvantages that they are working under, the superintend-



ents at Eldora and Mitchellville and the men and women they have gathered about them are doing a wonderfully good work.

About eighty per cent of the boys, so statistics show, become honorable, self-sustaining and useful citizens. The lot of the girls is a harder one. No matter how worthy they may be, prejudice closes the door of society, in large measure, against them.

WHAT THE STATE SHOULD DO.

The work at Eldora and Mitchellville is not a work of philanthropy or charity. And it is unlike the work at Anamosa or Fort Madison. Financially considered, the outlay at Mount Pleasant and Independence in caring for the insane, and at Glenwood in caring for the feeble-minded, is chiefly a dead expense, though an expense of a beneficent character. That at Anamosa and Fort Madison is for police protection, and it too is dead expense, except in the negative expense of restraining criminals from inflicting damage upon society.

But every dollar put into the making of good boys out of real or possible bad boys and good girls out of real or possible bad girls is, looked at from a purely business standpoint, a splendid investment. It tends to substitute productiveness for destructiveness, and to lessen the increasing need of prisons like those at Anamosa and Fort Madison.

Therefore the state can afford, solely for its own financial welfare, to make the Eldora and Mitchellville institutions just as efficient as possible. The state of New York has at Elmira a reformatory institution, not for boys, but for young men who have actually entered upon careers of crime. It does not despair of doing something with them even when they are between the ages of twenty and thirty

years. Such trade schools as it has provided in connection with the Elmira institution ought to be studied by those interested in the welfare of those at Eldora and Mitchellville. There is a splendid printing office, a thoroughly modern school of mechanical drawing, a well-equipped machine shop, an extensive upholstering department, a school of frescoing and upholstery decoration, a foundry, a stenography and typewriting school and other departments where useful trades may be acquired. Iowa's industrial schools need advantages of this character.

And then there is need at both Eldora and Mitchellville of better general equipment. The present buildings need a considerable overhauling, and new buildings should be built in a fire-proof and more substantial manner. The multiplied heating systems should give way to an adequate central steam plant.

And, also, the state should provide some means for disposing of the hopelessly depraved boys whom it is now obliged to mix with the other kind. Public sentiment is against drowning them, but better that than that they be left at Eldora.

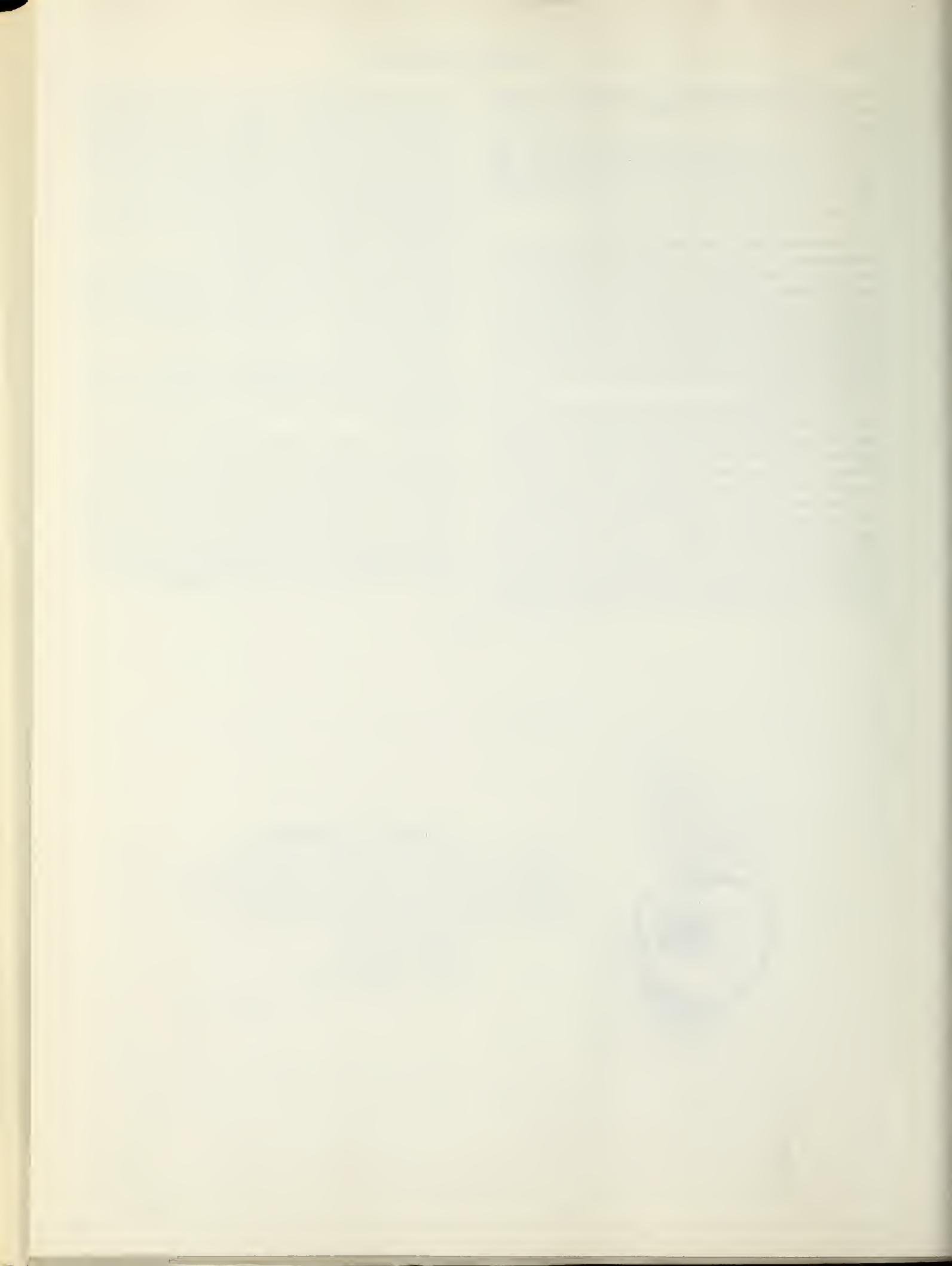
And one thing the state should not do, and that is it should not at any time accede to the demand so urgently put forward at the last session of the legislature by good Christian women on behalf of a home for prostitutes as a sort of auxiliary or supplement to the girls' school at Mitchellville. The suggestion, thoughtlessly prompted by the best of motives, is a horrible one to contemplate. The associating of such institutions by mentioning them in the same connection is cruel—cruel to the great majority of practically innocent girls who are sent to Mitchellville.

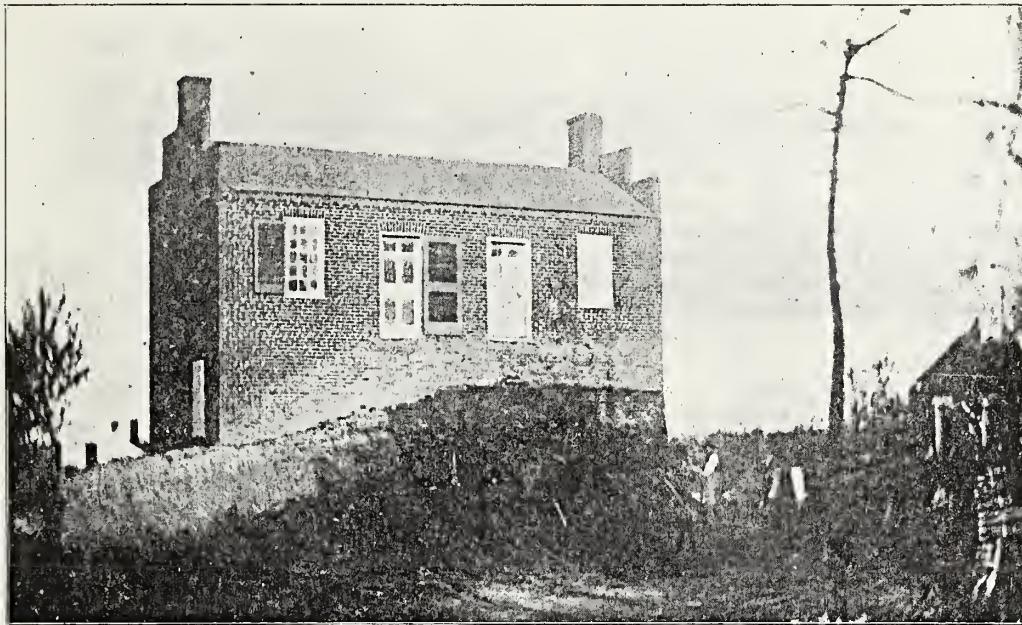


THE HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

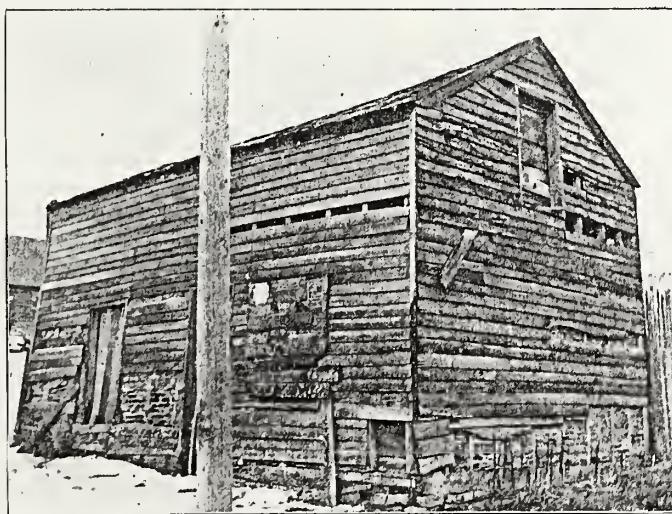
It makes us all feel good to have a baby on the place,
 With his everlastin' crowing and his dimpling, dumpling face;
 The patter of his pinky feet makes music everywhere,
 And when he shakes those flsts of his, good-bye to every care!
 No matter what our trouble is, when he begins to coo,
 Old gran'ma laughs,
 And gran'pa laughs,
 Wife, she laughs,
 And I—you bet, I laugh too.

—Eugene Field.

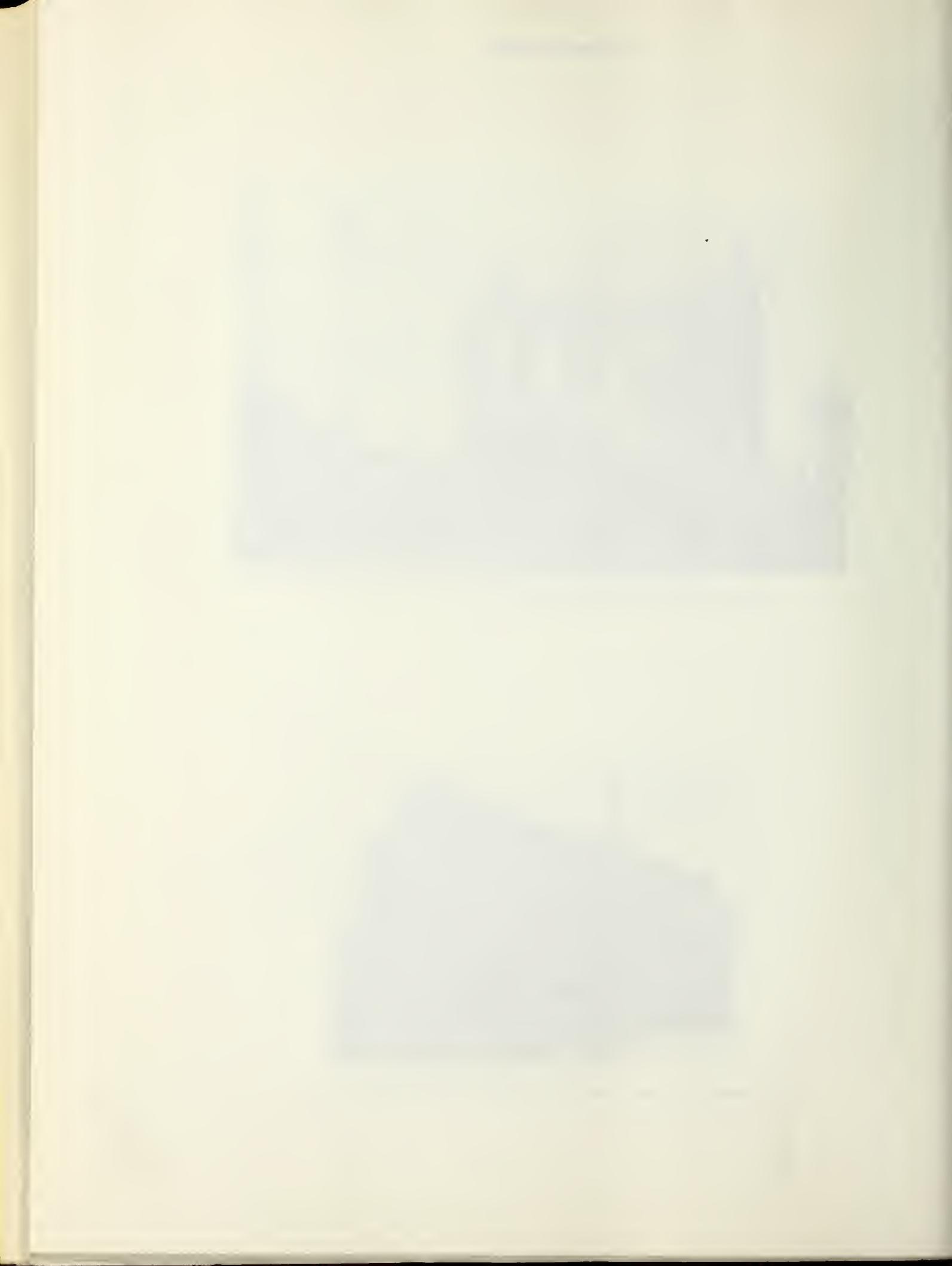




IOWA'S FIRST BRICK HOUSE, BURLINGTON, 1836.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ONE OF IOWA'S FIRST FRAME STRUCTURES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



... IOWA IN PICTURES...

First People; First Place; First Things.

Iowa's First Catholic Bishop.

Matias Loras, first Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Dubuque, was a man of great zeal. Of scholarly attainments and full of courage, he gave all his energies to the great work entrusted to him and built well the foundations upon which rest the Roman Catholic organization in Iowa today. Matias Loras was born in Lyons, France, August 30, 1792. He was educated and prepared for the priesthood at an old Carthusian home, conducted by priests, and was ordained to the priesthood at Lyons in 1817. Soon after his ordination he was appointed superior of the seminary at Largentiers. He had not been in that important position many years until Right Rev. Bishop Portiers, of Mobile, went to France to secure priests and students for the work in this country. Father Loras became interested and formed one of the band of missionary priests who came here with Bishop Portiers, the party reaching New Orleans December 24, 1829, and arrived at the seat of the diocese January 3, 1830. In organizing the diocese, Bishop Portiers appointed Father Loras to be his vicar general and pastor of the cathedral church. He was also appointed professor at Spring Hill College and was its president in 1833 and 1834.

When the fathers of the third provincial council at Baltimore proposed Dubuque as the seat of a new diocese, Father Loras was suggested for the high office of bishop, and the appointment was made by Rome soon after. He was consecrated at Mobile, December 10, 1837, by Bishop Portiers, and then went to France to prepare himself for his new duties. He returned in 1839, accompanied by a number of missionary priests and students. The winter was spent at St. Louis, where the young bishop worked zealously among the Catholics of the settlements in that section. Soon after Easter the river opened sufficiently to admit of navigation, and Bishop Loras sailed for Dubuque, reaching there April 19, 1839. Two days later he was installed as bishop. He at once took steps for the building of an Episcopal residence and seminary, and was enabled to push the work to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. Among the places included in his diocese were Dubuque, Galena, St. Peters, Prairie du Chien, Burlington, Keokuk, Ft. Madison, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Muscatine, Bellevue, Ft. Dodge, Des Moines, Maquoketa and others. The country was infested with Indians, and among them Father Loras had many warm friends and made many converts. He traveled continuously, encouraging the people, aiding them in building churches and advancing the interests of his church with unflagging energy. In 1850 the diocese numbered twelve priests, sixteen churches and several other stations and some 7,500 Catholic people. In 1857 it had grown to forty-eight priests, sixty churches, forty mission stations, nine religious communities, an increased number of academies, schools and ecclesiastical students and a population of 54,000 people. In 1849 Bishop Loras began the erection of a new cathedral building, and celebrated mass in it for the first time in December, 1858. The same day he was stricken with paralysis and died February 19, 1859. This is a very brief outline of a most interesting career. The Catholic people of Iowa owe much to Bishop Loras and hold him in dearest memory.

Iowa's First Brick House.

It was erected at Burlington sixty-two years ago by the late Hon. David Rorer. Mr. Rorer, who was a lawyer himself, laid the first brick. This was in July 1836. Iowa was then a part of the territory of Wisconsin. The house was completed the same summer and was moved into by Mr.

Rorer and family in the fall. Mr. Rorer's daughter, Miss D. M. Rorer, a resident of Burlington, writes that they now have the receipt of the workmen for building this historical house, and also the receipts for the brick, dated July 21, 1836. The building stood until 1854 or 1855, it is not quite certain which, when General Warren had it taken down to make way for his new residence. Knowing it to have been the first brick house erected in the state, General Warren had a daguerreotype of it taken and sent to Mr. Rorer. The picture was taken after the work of grading the lot had been begun. The first brick, the one which Mr. Rorer had laid with his own hands, was taken out and sent with the picture to Mr. Rorer. He placed it in the collection of the Burlington Historical Society, but it was afterwards destroyed in the fire which consumed so much of that valuable collection.

One of Iowa's First Frame Structures.

The photograph of the old tumble-down building, a picture of which appears on the preceding page, was obtained under the impression that the original of it was the first frame building erected in Iowa. This supposition was incorrect. It was one of the first, but not the first. It was put up at Bellevue, that venerable Mississippi river town, in 1837, and was the first frame building of any kind erected in Jackson county. It was torn down about three months ago. There is an intensely interesting story connected with it. This story was well told in a recent issue of the *Chicago Chronicle* by Mr. Clarke Helme Loomis, an Iowa author who has during the past several years been making for himself quite a reputation both as an original and as a descriptive writer.

From Mr. Loomis' sketch we condense a few of the more essential points. The house was built and used for hotel purposes by one W. W. Brown, one of Iowa's early day notorious characters. "It was," says Mr. Loomis, "the acknowledged headquarters of Brown's banditti, counterfeiters, murderers and horse-thieves, and within its walls took place that historical and bloody carnage known as 'the Bellevue war,' when brave and honest citizens laid down their lives in a successful effort to rid this section of the open and shameless brigandage which prevailed at that time."

This war was preceded by a reign of terror—thefts, murders, assassinations and crimes of all kinds during the years prior to 1840, causing every honest man to fear for his property and even his life. In 1840 a posse of forty armed citizens, under the leadership of Captain Cox, and by order of Captain W. A. Warren, sheriff, massed at Bellevue and while the outlaws were congregated at Brown's hotel, surrounded and attempted their capture. The desperadoes were armed to the teeth and resisted with a reckless courage. Brown, upon the demand for surrender, fired the first shot and was the first of his party to be killed. Captain Warren's men soon entered the house and were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with their enemies, the latter retreating to the upper story, but fighting on their way with pitchforks and pistols. Finding it impossible to follow the bandits up stairs, Captain Warren gave orders to fire the building. The conflagration had not got fairly started when it was discovered that the criminals were jumping to the ground from rear windows. Pursuit resulted in the capture of thirteen of them. Four citizens and three bandits were killed, ending the reign of outlawry, and one of the most interesting of the old towns along the Mississippi has been a place of peace and prosperity.

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